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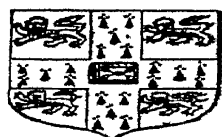
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THE
CAMBRIDGE
MODERN HISTORY
ATLAS

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THE
CAMBRIDGE
MODERN HISTORY
ATLAS

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PREFACE.

THE arrangement of the Maps contained in *The Cambridge Modern History Atlas*, the publication of which has been retarded by unforeseen circumstances, is explained in the ensuing Introduction. This arrangement follows so far as is possible the order of the narrative in *The Cambridge Modern History*, and an endeavour has been made to insert all the place names that occur in it.

At the same time, the entire series is designed to stand by itself as an Atlas of Modern History. The general idea of the Atlas is to illustrate, in a series of maps of Europe and of its different countries, as well as of other parts of the world associated with the progress of European History, the course of events by which the Europe of the fifteenth century has been transformed into the Europe of the present day. Some of the maps are designed to illustrate political divisions, others territorial changes, wars by land or sea, the growth of particular States, the course of religious changes, and the history of colonial expansion.

The Introduction has been written by Mr E. A. Benians, Fellow and Lecturer of St John's College, who was entrusted by the Editors with the general work of constructing the maps and revising them during reproduction, and who has carried out this work under their supervision. They desire to place on record their sense of the great ability and unremitting care with which he has executed his laborious and responsible task, spread over more than four years. During the greater part of the present year he has been assisted in the revision of certain of the maps and of the Introduction by Mr H. F. Russell-Smith, of St John's College, Allen Scholar of the University, who has also compiled the Indexes to the Introduction.

In a historical atlas of this kind it is manifestly impossible to enumerate all the materials which have been used in the drawing of

the several maps. In the present instance constant reference has been made, as a matter of course, to the great historical atlas of Spruner; and the more recent atlases of Droysen and Poole (*The Oxford Historical Atlas*) have also been of much service, together with those of Vidal de La Blache, Schrader and Hertslet.

The Editors desire to return their thanks for much valuable aid of various kinds received in the course of the preparation of the Atlas, from contributors to *The Cambridge Modern History* and from other scholars. Among the former are Mr E. Armstrong (Vice-Provost of Queen's College, Oxford), Professor J. B. Bury, Mr F. A. Kirkpatrick, Sir William Lee-Warner, G.C.S.I., Professor Pares, Dr Tanner, Mr H. W. V. Temperley, Mrs K. D. Vernon; among the latter, Professor Marczali (Budapest), Mr R. S. Rait (Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford), Mr A. E. A. W. Smyth (Librarian of the House of Commons), and Dr Williams (Research Fellow of the School of Russian Studies, Liverpool). Mr R. Dunlop, one of our contributors, made Maps 27, 37, 38 and 47, and is responsible for them. Mr P. E. Roberts, also a contributor, revised the spelling of the Indian names in Maps 64, 99, and 122-125.

Liberal use has been made in the construction of Maps 113 and 114 of Mr E. Porritt's *Unreformed House of Commons*, 1903, and of the map in that work.

In addition, the thanks of the Editors are due to the Government of the United States for permission to base Map 76 on Plate XVII (Population Volume, *Tenth Census of United States*, 1880) and Map 77 on Plate VIII (Part I, Population, Volume 1, *Twelfth Census of United States*, 1900); and to the Clarendon Press and Messrs W. & A. K. Johnston for permission to base Map 27 on Map XXXI of *The Oxford Historical Atlas of Modern Europe*, edited by Mr R. L. Poole.

The Maps in this Atlas have been executed by Messrs Stanford, to whom, as well as to Mr John Bolton, the Editors desire to express their obligation for the care and attention given to the work at its successive stages.

A. W. W.

G. W. P.

S. L.

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111. The Austrian Dominions since 1815.
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CORRIGENDA.

MAP

1. The southern frontier of Hungary (1490) should be as in the more detailed map 21.
3. *Add to Reference:*
The course of the Ottoman conquest of the Venetian and Genoese possessions is not illustrated in the map; and only the more important of the island possessions of Venice and Genoa have been coloured. All the Aegean islands named and left white were for a long time in Venetian or Genoese possession, with the exception of Rhodes which was held by the Knights of St John.
6. Gelders and Zutphen were acquired, not inherited, by Charles the Bold.
9. Lisbon should be in the same type as other towns.
16. Monmouth should be shown as a Welsh county.
28. Bremen and Verden should be coloured with Roman Catholic base colour and Lutheran bars.
46. Philippeville and Marienburg should be coloured as French acquisitions.
66. In Scale of Miles for 300 read 400.
107. For LICHTENBERG read Lichtenberg.
117. Burkersdorf should be inserted on 51 N lat. 16 E long.
122. The small area to the south-east of Damaun, coloured green, should be coloured in the second shade of pink.
126. For Reference read Reference to Canadian Railways.
127. In the title for 'in 1867' read 'in 1866.'
138. The places open to British trade in Tibet, viz. Gyantse, Yatung, Gartok, should have been indicated in the map.

Spelling. In map 6 for Fonthieu read Ponthieu, map 12 (and Introduction, p. 81 and Index) for Eichstadt read Eichstedt, for Weissenberg read Weissenburg, map 17 for Oster-gotland read East Gothland, for Gottland read Gothland, map 43 for Burhanpur read Burhampur, map 64 for Admednagar read Ahmadnagar, map 94 for G. of Lions read G. of Lyons, map 103 for Maritime Alpes read Alpes Maritimes, map 105 for Arcanania read Acarnania.

CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY

VOL. XIII

GENEALOGICAL TABLES AND LISTS

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

- TABLE 18. *For Elizabeth = Sir R. Preston (Visct. Gormanston) read Elizabeth = Sir Richard Preston (Lord Dingwall) E. of Desmond.*
- „ 78. *For GUIDOBALDO expelled 1497 read 1502.*
- „ 83. *1904 was the year of the death of Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of Asturias, and not that of her husband's.*
- „ 89. *Add to Manuel 1908- 1911 dep.*
- „ 111. *Add to Hsuan T'ung 1908- 1912 dep.*
- „ 120. *The names of the following Generals should, for uniformity's sake, run thus:—2. James Laynez, 5. Claud Aquaviva, 22. John Roothaan, 23. Peter John Beckx, 24. Antony Anderledy, 25. Louis Martin. and there should be added:—26. 1906 Father Francis Xavier Wernz.*
- „ 124. *For D. of Magenta, Marshal of France read D. of Magenta, Marshal of France, resigned.*
- „ 125. *For Porfirio Diaz, 1885- read Porfirio Diaz, 1885-1911.*
- „ 127. *Between 1889 E. of Zetland and 1895 E. Cadogan insert 1892 Robert O. A. (Crewe-Milnes) Lord Houghton (E. of Crewe).*
- „ 129. *After 1898 Sir Augustus Hemming read 1904 Sir Alexander Swettenham, Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief. 1907 Sir Sydney Haldane Olivier.*
- „ 131. *Add at bottom Robert Laird Borden, 1911.*
- „ 132. *(1) Add at bottom 1911 Thomas (Denman) Lord Denman.*
- „ 133. *(1) Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson's Governorship of Cape Colony terminated in 1910, and Sir Matthew Nathan's of Natal in 1909.*
- „ 134. I. *After 1907 Sir Eldon Gorst read 1911 Horatio Herbert (Kitchener) Visct. Kitchener of Khartum.*
 II. *The first entry should read: 1896 Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener (Visct. Kitchener).*
- „ 139. *The first entry of M. of Salisbury should read: M. of Salisbury, First Lord 1886-7; Foreign Sec. 1887-92. The second and third entries should read: M. of Salisbury, Foreign Sec. 1895-1900. The same, Privy Seal 1900-2.*
- „ 140. *Between C.-J.-E. Duclerc, 1882 and Jules Ferry, 1883 insert Armand Fallières, 1883 and add at bottom of list: Joseph Caillaux, 1911.*
- „ 143. *Read P. Chlodwig von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, 1894 (instead of 1897)-1900; and Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, 1909 (instead of 1908).*
- „ 144. *Read at bottom Luigi Luzzatti, 1910-11 G. Giolitti, 1911-*
- „ 151. *For Arizona (Tuscon) read Arizona (Tucson).*

Note. The Tables and Lists were not originally intended, unless in exceptional instances, to go beyond 1910. They have now, where necessary, been brought up to 1911.

INTRODUCTION.

The numbers of the maps described are placed in the margin—in black type when the principal description of the map is being given, in ordinary type when an allusion only is made to a map. Indexes of the maps described and of the places mentioned are given at the end of the Introduction.

THROUGHOUT the Middle Ages the various peoples who entered Europe in the declining years of the Roman Empire were uniting in definite groups and forming a number of separate States. This process of nation- and State-forming has no definite point of beginning or end. But during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it proceeded so fast that, before the end of the latter, it was evident that in western Europe new States had been formed which could assert both their independence of the medieval Empire and their authority over local liberty and private right. Thus, though the Empire did not disappear at this time, its place was taken by a family of States, of which it was at once the oldest and the weakest member. In the course of a long and almost ceaseless conflict between these new States, the existing political system of Europe has been slowly shaped. It is the object of this Introduction to summarise the series of territorial changes by which this result has been brought about, and thus to trace the process of consolidation and expansion by which the States that were in being in the fifteenth century attained their present form, and the steps by which other States arose and divided with them the lands where no effective political consolidation had taken place during the Middle Ages. We have to observe how, in the course of modern history, the European political system, which in the fifteenth century included only western Europe, has been extended to include the whole of Europe, and how, as European societies have been planted in other continents, new lands have been drawn by commerce and political dependence into its political life until almost the whole known world forms a single political system. We have to see how the formation of this system has been modified by the idea of a Balance of Power, handed down from the precocious political experience of Italy,* by the existence of the Holy Roman Empire, which, for the

States that formed themselves within its borders, provided a framework of law and order, bridling the worst manifestations of power, and preserving for a long time a multitude of small States which could not otherwise have maintained their independence, and, above all, by the forces of nationality and geography—stronger in the long run than diplomacy, however astute, and force, however great.

First, we may observe, in brief outline, the general course of the change that has taken place. At the end of the Middle Ages, France was the strongest monarchy in Europe and the process of change began with her expansion. On her eastern frontier, the Burgundian family had attempted to found a middle kingdom along the lower course of the Rhine, the establishment of which would have given a very different course to the history of Europe. With the failure of that attempt and the division of the Burgundian inheritance began that eastward expansion of France which was for a long time one great trend of modern territorial change. At the other extremity also of the ancient kingdom of Lotharingia, in Italy, France sought to extend her dominion—in this direction, outside of her natural frontiers. Here, the issue was soon decided. In the first thirty years of the sixteenth century, Italy passed indeed under a foreign, but not under a French, yoke, and her political form and place were fixed substantially as they were to remain, until, in the nineteenth century, the movement for unity made her for the first time in her history a single and a great Power, and changed altogether her relations to the other countries of Europe.

A check was placed on the rise of France by the formation of the Habsburg Empire. In the early years of the sixteenth century, by fortunate marriages, inheritances, and conquests, a mighty State came into being which stretched from the plains of the Danube across Germany to the North Sea and the English Channel, included most of the Iberian peninsula, controlled Italy, and exploited America. This unwieldy conglomeration of territories was rapidly formed, and, though, in the middle of the sixteenth century, it divided into two parts, it was able for a century to exercise a dominant influence on the European political system. Two forces modified the influence which the Habsburg Empire might otherwise have exerted—the one, a great religious movement, the Reformation, which weakened its power in Germany, and accelerated the process by which the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved into a group of States—the other, the intrusion into the European polity of the Ottoman Turks. By pressing on the frontiers of the Habsburg Empire in south-eastern Europe and the Mediterranean, the Turks not only extended their own conquests, but they weakened the resistance of the Habsburgs to French expansion and to the disruptive tendencies apparent in Germany. Nevertheless, in western Europe the Habsburg Empire was the controlling factor. Its formation, its losses to France and the Turks, its influence on political tendencies in Germany, and the

outgrowth from it of two new States—the Swiss Confederation and the United Netherlands—comprise the principal territorial changes of the sixteenth century. The two new States that were formed, the one in the first quarter, the other in the last quarter, of the sixteenth century, were defensive leagues which became States in the course of a struggle against the political or religious oppression of the Habsburgs. With different careers both have guarded their independence and the integrity of their territory down to the present day.

In the early years of the seventeenth century, the Empire, divided by the Reformation into hostile camps, was plunged into a religious civil war. At the same time the power of the Spanish Habsburgs began to wane and they lost their dominion in European politics. These two changes concurred to favour the expansion of France. The Thirty Years' War exposed Germany to her attack and thus made easier her eastward advance; the existence of Holland and Switzerland provided her with natural allies; the decline of Spain removed the greatest check on her ambition. Thus, in the seventeenth century, France continually increased her power in the debatable lands on her eastern frontier. Her advance was further aided by the results of these long wars on the Empire, for its multitude of constituent States gained independence in all but name, and were thus the more easily exposed to her influence. Another Power also, Sweden, found her profit in the misfortunes of Germany. North-eastern Europe had its own political problems. Round the Baltic raged a struggle for trade and dominion from which Sweden emerged triumphant over Russia, Denmark, and Poland. In the troubles of Germany she found a new advantage, and, preying on the north of Germany as France did on the west, was able to complete her dominion over the Baltic. The two rising Powers, cooperating in Germany, drew the political problems of Eastern and Western Europe, for the first time, into conjunction. The rise of Sweden was temporary, the power of France lasting. Sweden had not sufficient natural opportunities, and her dominion was contrary to the real balance of material strength. Strong enemies rose to contest it with her. In the confusion of Germany the Electors of Brandenburg formed a powerful State; while, on her eastern frontier, Russia gained unity and independence. At the end of the seventeenth century, turning from east to west, from an Asiatic to an European career, Russia planted herself on the Baltic and the Black Sea. Her advance against the Ottoman empire was premature and was arrested for a while; but Austria at this time finally turned the tables on her ancient foe. The Ottoman empire reached its zenith in 1672. Decline followed swiftly; before the end of the seventeenth century, Hungary and Transylvania were secured by Austria, and some temporary victories over the Turks in the Morea illumined the decay of the Venetian State with a ray of its old glory. In the early eighteenth century disaster still beset the retreating Ottoman empire.

While these changes took place in Europe, England turned her energies to rich fields of opportunity east and west, hitherto monopolised by Spain and Portugal, and began the building of Greater Britain. Holland did likewise, but more for commerce than for empire. Both were deeply concerned when, towards the end of the seventeenth century, there appeared the possibility of a mighty political transformation in Europe by the union of the dominions of France and Spain, and by the addition to the already overwhelming power of the French monarchy of the wealth of the Spanish colonial empire. That transformation they prevented, and in the course of the struggle England, now become Great Britain, gained substantial advantages in the colonial world. Extensive changes in Europe also followed. The expansion of France was checked, and the Austrian branch of the Habsburgs took the place of the Spanish in the Netherlands and Italy, while Savoy was strengthened as a buffer State between France and Austria on the Italian frontier.

Between the Peace of Utrecht and the French Revolution there was little change in western Europe. France and England fought a long duel; but, though it had great results in the expulsion of France from America and India, it did not affect the political form of Europe. In Germany and eastern Europe, however, great changes were worked out. A powerful kingdom of Prussia was formed, whose rise, at the expense of Austria and Sweden, to be almost the strongest military Power in Europe was the chief feature of the period. Russia entered the European circle definitely and decisively, advancing against Sweden and Turkey. Austria gained some compensation for her declining influence in Germany out of the decaying empire of the Turks. Suddenly, these three Powers agreed to divide the helpless kingdom of Poland, which thenceforth disappeared from history. As the eighteenth century worked itself out it left Spain in decay, Great Britain deprived of most of Greater Britain by a political cataclysm, the herald of a great change in the colonial world; France on the verge of revolution; Prussia and Russia two new great Powers, conterminous, Prussia stretching across Germany with a foothold on the Rhine, a foothold in South Germany, but the bulk of her territories in the north, Russia planted securely on the Baltic and the Black Sea; Austria strong in south-eastern Europe, but weak beyond—in all, a Europe of half-a-dozen Great Powers, whose balance, slowly worked out by continual readjustment, was to be suddenly overturned by the Revolutionary Wars and the genius of Napoleon.

In 1795 began twenty years of territorial change, in the course of which the political system of Europe was subjected to continual reconstruction. The impetus of the Revolution carried the French to the Rhine; the genius of Napoleon carried them to the conquest of central and southern Europe. In Italy, Napoleon swept away Sardinia, Genoa, Venice, the States of the Church, and the Austrian dominion, added a large area to the French empire, and formed of the remainder, first,

a group of republics, and then a group of kingdoms and principalities under his own influence. In Germany, he swept away the ecclesiastical principalities, the Holy Roman Empire, and the great majority of the small States, cut down the territory and power of Austria and Prussia, and formed out of the multitude of small States a group of larger States, which he reorganised as the Confederation of the Rhine. He began the reconstruction of the kingdom of Poland in the grand duchy of Warsaw. These changes at last raised a resistance before which he succumbed; and an attempt was then made to restore the political order of the later eighteenth century.

The great resettlement of 1815 curbed the dangerous power of France, gave back to Austria and Prussia their old positions, and restored that balance of power which Napoleon had destroyed. The German States were formed into a vast but feeble Confederation under the joint but unequalled leadership of Austria and Prussia, and Italy was placed again under the heel of Austria. Neither of these settlements was destined to be lasting. The expansion of Russia at the expense of Sweden, Prussia, and Turkey, by the addition of Finland, new parts of the old kingdom of Poland, and Bessarabia, promised and secured greater permanence. The nineteenth century saw great changes. Italy freed herself from Austrian rule, and, gaining unity, entered as a great State into the political system of Europe. The Germanic Confederation was rent asunder by the rivalry of Austria and Prussia. Austria was expelled, and a new State, a German empire under the hegemony of Prussia, took the place of the old Confederation, and enlarged its boundaries at the expense of France by acquiring the long-disputed middle lands of Alsace and Lorraine. In the Balkan peninsula there was continual change. Austria and Russia gained territory at the expense of the Ottoman empire, and the subject nationalities, one by one, rose against Ottoman rule and gained their independence. The Balkan peninsula thus broke up into a group of small States, of which the Ottoman empire, with its receding frontiers in Europe and its larger dominions in Asia Minor and Syria, remains the most important.

Outside of Europe, there has been an even greater transformation. In the old fields of colonisation nations had been gradually forming, and, following the example of the English American colonies, they asserted their independence. In Central and South America a group of Spanish and Portuguese republics now attests the success of Spanish and Portuguese colonisation. The United States of America expanded across the continent and commenced to conquer dominions beyond the seas. But this contraction of European political dominion in other continents proved only temporary. In the early years of the nineteenth century, the Russian empire in Asia and the British empire, expanding by colonisation and conquest in Australia, Africa, North America, and Asia, represented the only considerable European forces in other continents.

Both of these empires continued to grow unceasingly. A mighty dominion in India, vast dependencies in Africa, and a group of Anglo-Saxon nations in Africa, America, and Australia, and many smaller possessions, represent the unexhausted results of British colonial activity. But other European Powers also once again entered the colonial field. They divided Africa and the Pacific Islands between them, and gained spheres of influence in eastern Asia. While Spain has virtually withdrawn from the colonial field, France is once more a great colonial Power, the Dutch have held their own, and the German empire has acquired extensive possessions. In eastern Asia Japan now competes with Europe and resists the advance of Russia. Along such lines as these, the political system of fifteenth century Europe, with its promise of States and nations forming and preparing to dispute for dominion and power, has been transformed into the compacter political system of twentieth century Europe, with its military empires, republics, and monarchies, its unstable balance of power, and its worldwide field of competition and contest.

SECTION I.

EUROPE IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Our first endeavour must be to present a picture of the European political system in the later fifteenth century. In western and central Europe the principal States were the Holy Roman Empire—a loose federation of some four hundred duchies, counties, and towns, over which the Dukes of Austria, with their extensive though scattered dominions, exercised the Imperial power—France, England—with its dependency, Ireland—Scotland, the States of the Iberian peninsula, and the States of Italy; in northern and eastern Europe, the Scandinavian Union, the group of Russian principalities under the Tartar yoke, Poland, Lithuania, Bohemia, Hungary, and the Ottoman empire. Of these large States, France had perhaps the greatest degree of unity. In France, a process of internal consolidation had been proceeding for several centuries. The power of the Crown had been steadily extended along the great river valleys—the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone—and, one by one, the great fiefs were being transformed into royal domain. During the later thirteenth and the early fourteenth century, Champagne, Chartres, the Dauphiné, and Guyenne were all acquired. Of the great fiefs which remained to disintegrate the kingdom at the accession of Louis XI in 1461, the most important were the duchies of Burgundy and Brittany and the county of Anjou. Burgundy was seized by Louis XI in 1477, on the death of Charles the Bold. Brittany was a single province and not, like Burgundy or Anjou, one of a large group of territories. But it was more sharply severed by race than was Burgundy from the remainder of France. By the marriage, first of Charles VIII in 1491, and then of Louis XII in 1498, with Anne, the heiress of Brittany, this important province was firmly united to the French kingdom. It was the last fief which bore the character of a separate sovereignty, though its independence was not as dangerous to the unity of France as the possession of Burgundy by a foreign Power had been. The Duke of Anjou held not only Anjou, but also the counties of Provence and Maine, within France, as well as the duchy of Lorraine without, and he had, in addition, a claim to the throne of Naples. In 1480, all the

possessions of Anjou except Lorraine reverted to the Crown of France. The acquisition of Provence, never before counted part of France, was most important. It brought the French frontiers to the Alps. The duchy of Orleans was another great appanage. It was united to the Crown on the accession of Louis XII, in 1498, and with it the county of Blois. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, France was definitely passing from the feudal to the monarchical *régime*. The consolidation of the kingdom was assured, though the process was not complete. One by one, during the sixteenth century, the other great fiefs were effectively absorbed: the viscounty of Narbonne in 1507, the county of Angoulême in 1515, the duchy of Alençon in 1525, the duchy of Bourbon and the county of La Marche in 1527, the county of Forez in 1531, the counties of Armagnac, Foix, Périgord, and Vendôme in 1589, and the viscounty of Béarn in 1607.

The external expansion of France was closely connected with this process of consolidation. It was a natural preliminary to expansion that France should free herself from foreign dominion. A political connexion of centuries between France and England was all but severed when, in 1453, the English were finally expelled from all their French possessions save Calais. In 1462, Louis XI temporarily acquired Roussillon and Cerdagne and brought the French frontier at this point to a natural boundary. The struggle between France and Burgundy not only prevented the foundation of a separate power on the Rhine, a middle kingdom between France and Germany, pressing on the vulnerable side of France, but yielded for the growth of the French kingdom a part of the Burgundian lands. In 1477 Louis XI laid hold of Picardy and the Somme towns as well as the duchy of Burgundy, and put forward claims to Artois, Franche Comté, and Charolais (Charolles). The annexation of Provence in 1486 was a natural addition to France, and carried her frontiers from the Rhone to the Alps. Thus France grew to south and east. Both political and geographical conditions marked these out for her as natural directions of expansion. To make sure of Roussillon and the French part of the kingdom of Navarre, to add Artois and Franche Comté, to annex the north-western provinces of Savoy, and to complete the expulsion of the English by the acquisition of Calais, seemed the things most needed to complete her geographical unity and her power of self-protection.

- 7 The Iberian peninsula, cut off from the rest of Europe by the Pyrenees, forms geographically a distinct area. Of the various Christian States that had grown up in the course of the long struggle for the expulsion of the Moors, four only remained in the fifteenth century. Of these, the largest and strongest was Castile, which occupied the great centre of the peninsula, holding the whole Biscay coast, with an outlet to the Atlantic in the plain of the Guadalquivir and another, to the Mediterranean in the plain of the Segura. Descending thus to sea

and ocean, it completely surrounded, on the land side, the kingdom of Granada, the last fortress in Europe of the retreating Moorish Power, and cut off its fellow Christian Powers from any further opportunity of expansion at the expense of the common enemy. Second in size to Castile was the kingdom of Portugal, lying along the Atlantic side of the peninsula, with frontiers to the east which have not shifted in modern history, though the whole kingdom at one time suffered a temporary absorption into the Spanish monarchy (1580-1640). On the eastern side of Castile, rather smaller than Portugal, and with its base on the Mediterranean, was the triangular kingdom of Aragon, which, together with Castile, had absorbed all the smaller Christian kingdoms except Navarre. Aragon, however, was more than a peninsular Power. On the north-east frontier she overlapped the Pyrenees, and included the counties of Roussillon and Cerdagne, till Louis XI acquired them temporarily in 1462. Stretching across the western Mediterranean, she held the Balearic Isles, Sardinia, finally gained in 1428, and Sicily, conquered in 1282, and incorporated in 1409. On the throne of Naples, also, sat an Aragonese prince. The fourth State was the little kingdom of Navarre, still preserving its independence on the northern frontier of the peninsula. It lay astride the Pyrenees, partly in France and partly in Spain, and the king of Navarre held also the viscounty of Béarn.

The great question of the fifteenth century between the Iberian kingdoms was how far the process of consolidation would be carried, and whether it would be continued by the union of Castile with Portugal or with Aragon. Portugal had been gaining maritime and colonial interests, Aragon Mediterranean interests. In 1469 Isabel of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon. Isabel became Queen of Castile in 1474, Ferdinand King of Aragon in 1479. The two kingdoms, though not consolidated, were united in 1506, and the future character of Spain was determined. The combined kingdoms conquered Granada in 1492, sweeping away thereby the last vestige of Moorish power in Europe, received back Roussillon and Cerdagne from France in 1493, and conquered the southern half of Navarre in 1512; so that only two separate States then remained in the peninsula. This process of consolidation was of the utmost importance. Coupled with the expansion over-sea, which began with the voyages of Columbus, it gave Spain the internal strength and external opportunity which enabled her to contend with France for dominion in Italy and hegemony in Europe. With her Mediterranean possessions, Spain had a natural interest in Italian affairs which led on to great results. With a large Atlantic coast-line, good harbours to the north, and one great harbour, Cadiz, in the south, she was drawn naturally to those over-sea enterprises in which her American dominion began. In addition to these two natural directions of growth, she was suddenly drawn in a third direction, the most important of all. In 1496 Philip the Fair, the son of Maximilian of Austria, married

Joanna, the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1498 Joanna became the heiress of the Spanish dominions. Thus was brought about in the course of time a union of Spain and Austria which made of the Spanish monarchy a gigantic political force. Spain ceased to be simply an Iberian, Mediterranean, and colonial Power and became part of a great Empire with interests in central and eastern Europe. Thus the activity of France first disturbed the European political system; but the sudden expansion of Spain overturned it.

In the British Isles there were two kingdoms—England with her dependencies, Wales and Ireland, of which the latter was but partially subdued, and Scotland, her hostile neighbour. Save that the possession of Berwick was disputed, the frontier between the two had remained unchanged since the reign of Henry II. Their union, though much sought, did not take place until the end of the Tudor period, 1603, when Scotland gave a king to Great Britain, and the complete incorporation of the two kingdoms was not effected for more than another century, 1707. Ireland was conquered in the reign of Henry II; but the actual English dominion was for a long time limited to the Pale, which, until the sixteenth century, fluctuated in extent, and outside of which the country belonged to the Irish. The conquest of the country was completed in the seventeenth century, and in 1800 it was incorporated in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Wales was conquered by Edward I, but was not finally incorporated until 1535, when its division into shires was completed. Of the Welsh Marches, parts formed the new Welsh shires, and parts were added to the bordering English counties. Monmouthshire remained a Welsh county until the reign of Charles II. The Orkney and Shetland Islands had been Norwegian dependencies. They were pledged to Scotland in 1468 and incorporated in the process of time. The English county divisions underwent little change during the Tudor period. Hexhamshire was included in Northumberland in 1572, the franchises of Tynedale and Redesdale after the accession of James I, after which the English and Scottish Marches were called the Middle Shires. During Henry VIII's reign a change was made in the ecclesiastical divisions by the creation of the six new sees of Peterborough, Oxford, Chester, Gloucester, Bristol, and Westminster, of which the last-named had a life of ten years only. From this time the dioceses remained unchanged till the reign of Queen Victoria¹.

Ever since the conquest of England by Normandy, the kings of England had held some of the great fiefs of France. In the fifteenth century everything was lost, save the seaport town of Calais. England ceased to be a partly insular and partly continental Power, and became wholly

¹ In the map the counties are shown as they were at the completion of the county organisation, the dioceses as they were after Henry VIII's creation of the new sees, except that Westminster is not shown.

insular. Her geographical position would have allowed of her concentrating on insular interests, but, by long tradition and the possession of a gate of entrance into France, she was drawn towards continental politics. At the end of the fifteenth century, it was a doubtful question whether she would seek the natural development of an insular State, over-sea, following where Portugal and Castile had led, or whether she would take up again her continental ambitions. While commerce had its centre in the Mediterranean, her position did not favour maritime expansion. The discovery of the New World changed the situation, since England was very favourably situated for American enterprise and Atlantic trade. The voyages of Cabot and the discovery of Newfoundland were the starting-point of Greater Britain; but England's connexion with the Continent during the first half of the sixteenth century remained very close, and reached a climax in her temporary inclusion in the Habsburg Empire on the marriage of Mary Tudor with Philip II of Spain (1554-8). One result of this marriage was the loss of Calais to France in 1558, after 211 years of English occupation. The complete severance from the Continent was followed by the greater maritime enterprise of the later sixteenth century in which the British empire has its origins.

Stretching across central Europe and including all the German States, the Netherlands except Flanders and Artois, the Swiss Confederation, and the North Italian States except Venice, was the Holy Roman Empire. Flanders and Artois, fiefs of France in the fifteenth century, were added in 1526. The Empire was a very loose confederation, and for practical purposes included only the German States and the Netherlands. Outside of these the Imperial authority was scarcely more than nominal. The independence of the Swiss Confederation was virtually recognised in 1499. Only the German part of the Empire had any real unity, and that unity was provided more by common language and tradition than by political institutions or common policy. But, though the Empire as a whole was a weak political force, it was full of life in its various members. The multitude of States of which it was composed ranged in power and importance from great principalities like that of the Dukes of Austria to the territory of a small free town or the manor of an Imperial knight.

The foremost of the princely families of Germany was the House of Habsburg. With it the Imperial crown rested, without interruption, from 1438 to 1740, and again from 1745 until the dissolution of the Empire in 1806. At the beginning of the fifteenth century the Habsburg lands consisted of the archduchy of Austria, divided into Upper and Lower Austria, the duchies of Styria, Carinthia and Carniola, some possessions in Istria and Friuli, Trieste, the county of Tyrol, the lordship of Vorarlberg, and a group of possessions known as Vorderoesterreich, which included the Austrian Breisgau, the margravate of

Burgau, the landgravate of Nellenburg, the county of Hohenberg, the five Danube towns, and the landgravate of Lower and Upper Elsass. The duchies and the county of Tyrol formed a compact territory, well suited to become a base of expansion north and south. They were, and have remained, the nucleus of Habsburg power. Frederick III began the greatness of his House by acquiring the Imperial crown and by reuniting nearly all the hereditary possessions which had been distributed among various members of the family. He lost ground in Switzerland, where, after the surrender of the Thurgau to Zurich in 1460, the Habsburgs retained nothing save the Forest Towns of Waldshut, Säckingen, Laufenburg, and Rheinfelden. And, for a time, he was an exile from his capital; for Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, conquered Vienna and a part of Austria in 1485, and held it till his death in 1490. But, in 1477, Frederick married his son Maximilian to Mary of Burgundy, daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold, and thus obtained so much of the Burgundian inheritance as Louis XI did not seize. Maximilian, who had thus become lord of the Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Franche Comté, acquired Tyrol in 1492; and, when, in the following year, he inherited his father's dominions, all the Habsburg lands were gathered together in his hands. Of these he had a real hold; of the Burgundian inheritance he was but the guardian for his son Philip. Thus, during the fifteenth century, the House of Austria, which had been only a leading princely family, had, by its possession of the Empire and the fortunate amassing of territories, raised itself to a position of equality with the great States of Europe. Other marriages were not only to increase its power to an inordinate extent but also to change its character.

- 6 The territories acquired by Austria in 1477 as her share of the Burgundian inheritance were a part of the extensive, if heterogeneous, dominions which the Dukes of Burgundy had been amassing for more than a century. In 1363 King John of France granted the duchy of Burgundy as an appanage to his son Philip the Bold. By an astute and enterprising policy the Burgundian family proceeded to build up on the eastern frontier of France a great dominion which Charles the Bold all but raised to the position of a Middle Kingdom between France and Germany. Most of the provinces were acquired by the fortune of marriage or inheritance, some by purchase or force of arms; and a settled policy continuously directed the process of acquisition. In 1384, as a result of his marriage with Margaret of Flanders, the richest heiress in Europe, Duke Philip the Good added the county of Flanders with its great centres of Bruges, Ghent, and Ypres, the county of Artois, and the counties of Burgundy (Franche Comté), Rethel, and Nevers besides several seigneuries. To the duchy of Burgundy he added, in 1390, the barony of Charolais. Philip the Good purchased the county of Namur in 1430, and in the same year inherited from a cousin the duchies of

Brabant and Limburg and the marquisate of Antwerp. In 1433 he added the county of Hainault, which completed his possessions of the southern Netherlands, and the counties of Holland and Zeeland, with a nominal suzerainty over Friesland, which began the expansion of the Burgundian lands into the northern provinces. Holland included Amsterdam, the first seaport in Europe. In 1435, at the Treaty of Arras the King of France pledged to the Duke of Burgundy the towns of Picardy—a series of towns along the Somme from St Quentin to St Valéry at the mouth of the river—which much strengthened the southern frontier of the Burgundian possessions, and also left him in possession of certain territories previously granted by the King of England, including the county of Boulogne, Bar-sur-Seine, and the counties of Mâcon and Auxerre. The Somme towns were redeemed by Louis XI in 1463, but recovered by Charles the Bold in 1465. Their possession was vital to the security of either Power. The last of Duke Philip's acquisitions, made in 1441, was the duchy of Luxemburg, a sparsely peopled land with a fortress capital. Charles the Bold continued his father's work, and pursued with even greater eagerness and success his project of uniting the Burgundian and Netherland parts of his inheritance. He conquered the duchy of Gelderland and the county of Zutphen in 1473, and asserted his authority in the ecclesiastical territories which broke the unity of his dominions. Since 1456, the great see of Utrecht, which included the provinces of Overijssel and Drenthe (the Upper see) and Groningen and Utrecht (the Lower see), had passed entirely under the ducal influence, and Charles, in addition, made the Burgundian Dukes the hereditary protectors of the bishopric of Liège. From 1469 to 1474 he held the landgravate of Upper Elsass (Sundgau) and the Breisgau, and in 1475 he took possession of the duchy of Lorraine. Death frustrated his ambition of a kingdom of Burgundy or Lorraine on the eve of its realisation.

The desire of the Dukes of Burgundy to link up and consolidate this group of provinces, and to form them into a separate State, arose very naturally out of their position. As vassals of two masters, they were under no effective control. Their possessions were middle regions, which might have formed then, as parts of them have formed since, a State, or States, distinct from France or Germany. They lay on the borderlands of both these realms, where the authority of their overlords would naturally be weakest. And, while they offered in some respects a strange aggregation of various nationalities and diverse institutions, they possessed a sufficient geographical unity to make their political union feasible. The death of Charles the Bold dissolved the idea of a strong middle kingdom, and his dominions have never since owned a common sovereign. Louis XI laid hold of the duchy of Burgundy, the Somme towns, Bar-sur-Seine, Auxerre, Mâcon, Franche Comté, Artois and Charolais—of all those provinces which were nearest and most

important to the strength of the French monarchy. The remainder passed to Austria when Maximilian married Mary of Burgundy. France was not able to retain all she had acquired. Though Louis, at the Treaty of Arras, 1482, maintained his claims on Franche Comté, Artois, and Charolais, Charles VIII, in the Treaty of Senlis, 1493, renounced these provinces. Thus, the bulk of the Burgundian inheritance passed into the German world, though its history had hitherto been more closely bound up with that of France. The ecclesiastical territories of Liège and Utrecht recovered their independence, as also did Gelderland, while Lorraine went back to its Duke.

- 12 This description of the Austrian and Burgundian lands may serve to illustrate the character of the political geography of Germany and the manner in which new States could be formed within its borders. The medieval duchies had broken up into a multiplicity of principalities and lordships, which were continually being subdivided, reunited, and regrouped. After the Emperor, the most important Princes were the Electors. By the Golden Bull of 1356 their number had been fixed at seven and their territories declared to be inalienable and indivisible. Three of them were ecclesiastics—the Archbishops of Mainz, Cologne, and Trier—and four laymen—the King of Bohemia, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Saxony, and the Margrave of Brandenburg. The territories of the ecclesiastical Electors lay on the western frontier of Germany. Trier was a compact State, almost entirely in the valley of the Moselle; Cologne lay along the Rhine from Wesel to Rheinberg, but included also the duchy of Westphalia; Mainz lay principally on the Main, but had in addition the dependencies of Eichsfeld, east of the Werra, and Erfurt in Thuringia.

- The kingdom of Bohemia was a Slavonic Power, brought under German dominion in the tenth century, and always a member of the Empire, though it never lost its separate nationality. The margravate of Moravia had become its dependency in the tenth century, the margravate of Lusatia and the duchy of Silesia in the fourteenth. During the later Middle Ages the two kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary and the duchy of Austria were on several occasions united either by conquest on the part of one or the other, or by marriage unions; but, in the last half of the fifteenth century, Bohemia had become once more
1 separate under the rule of George Podiebrad (1458–71). For a brief period (1477–90), it lost the greater part of its three dependencies to the conquering arms of Matthias Corvinus. In 1490, on the death of Matthias Corvinus, the crown of Hungary was offered to Podiebrad's successor, Ladislas the Pole, and Bohemia and Hungary became again united. But Ladislas was forced, in 1492, to restore to Austria the conquests of his predecessor on the Hungarian throne in Austria, Styria, and Carinthia, and it was further arranged that, on the extinction of the male line, his territories should pass to the Habsburgs. Brandenburg

scarcely as yet showed promise of a great future. The possessions of the family consisted of the Mark of Brandenburg on the Elbe and Oder, and of the principalities of Ansbach and Baireuth in southern Germany. In 1415 Frederick, Burgrave of Nürnberg, and lord of Ansbach and Baireuth, had been invested with the Electoral Mark, which included Altmark, Priegnitz, Mittelmark, and Uckermark. In addition, the lordships of Cottbus and Peitz in Lower Lusatia were in 1445 acquired from Bohemia. In 1454 the Neumark, pledged to the German Order in 1402, returned to the Hohenzollerns, and the claims of the German Order were finally renounced in 1517. In 1473 the Elector Albert Achilles by his will forbade the partition of the Hohenzollern dominions into more than three parts—Brandenburg, Baireuth, and Ansbach—and declared the Electoral Mark indivisible—a provision which was the indispensable condition of future greatness. The partition of 1473 gave the Mark of Brandenburg, to which the Electorate was attached, to the elder line, and Ansbach and Baireuth to the two younger. Ansbach and Baireuth, united to each other in 1557, were not reunited to the rest of the Hohenzollern dominions until 1791, and have consequently not much influenced the history of Brandenburg. Meanwhile the Mark had begun to grow. Between 1470 and 1486 certain parts of Silesia were acquired, and in 1472 the investiture with Pomerania-Stettin. By treaties of 1493, 1529 and 1571 the right of suzerainty over Pomerania-Stettin was renounced for that of the succession. In 1472, the conquests made by Brandenburg in the Uckermark were confirmed to her, and the frontier between Pomerania and Brandenburg was thus fixed. There followed a series of small additions to the Electoral Mark, the duchy of Krossen in 1482, the lordship of Zossen in 1490, and the county of Ruppın in 1524.

The Rhenish Palatinate was one of the much divided possessions of the House of Wittelsbach. Together with the Upper Palatinate, and the principalities of Neuburg and Sulzbach, it was held by one branch of the family, while the duchy of Bavaria was held by another. In 1410 the Palatinate inheritance was divided, and, at the end of the fifteenth century, three branches of the family were still ruling in it. In 1559 the Electoral line died out, and the Simmern line inherited the Palatinate.

The Electorate of Saxony was a part of the new Saxony which had grown up in the later Middle Ages on the middle course of the Elbe with its capital at Wittenberg. On the extinction of the Wittenberg line in 1422, Frederick V, of the House of Wettin, received the Electoral dignity. In 1485, the Saxon territories were divided between his two grandchildren, Albert and Ernest, who founded two historical lines, the Albertine and the Ernestine. Ernest received the duchy of Saxony together with the Electoral dignity, southern Thuringia, the north of Meissen, the Vogtland, the Franconian territories, and Coburg, Albert,

the south of Meissen and northern Thuringia; the ecclesiastical territories of Naumburg-Zeitz, Meissen, and Merseburg, the Osterland, and the Pleissnerland were divided.

Of the Princes of the Empire who had seats in the Princely Chamber of the Diet there were about eighty, rather more laymen than ecclesiastics. Amongst the most important was the Duke of Bavaria. In the later fifteenth century, the Bavarian territories were divided between two lines, ruling at Munich and at Landshut. In 1503 the latter died out, and the Munich line united the Bavarian territories, though giving (1507) Sulzbach and Neuburg to the son of the Elector Palatine as a satisfaction of his claims on the Landshut inheritance. The Brunswick family possessed a compact mass of territory lying between the middle course of the Elbe and the Oder. But it had suffered much division. The main line had divided in 1373 into the two lines of Lüneburg and Wolfenbüttel. Wolfenbüttel carried with it the ducal title and the city of Brunswick; Lüneburg was destined to become the electorate, and afterwards the kingdom, of Hanover. In 1495 Wolfenbüttel divided into Wolfenbüttel and Calenberg, in 1569 Lüneburg into New Lüneburg and Dannenberg. In addition there was the Grubenhagen line. In 1584 Wolfenbüttel and Calenberg were reunited, and in 1596 Wolfenbüttel absorbed Grubenhagen. Hesse was divided into two lines in 1458—Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Marburg—the latter of which inherited Katzenellenbogen in 1479. The family territories were reunited in 1500, to be redivided in 1567 amongst four lines, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Marburg, Hesse-Rheinfels, and Hesse-Darmstadt, of which last Hesse-Homburg was a branch-line. Other important princely territories were Baden, Anhalt, Wurtemberg and Nassau. Baden lay east of the Upper Rhine, and in 1535 was divided into Baden-Baden and Baden-Pforzheim, or, as it was afterwards called, Baden-Durlach. Anhalt had already divided into several lines of which the Bernburg line died out in 1468, though others remained at Zerbst, Köthen, and Dessau, until all the Anhalt territories were reunited in 1570, only to be redivided in 1603-6 into the same four lines. The county of Würtemberg was declared indivisible in 1482, and in 1495 Count Eberhard was made a Duke. In 1519 Duke Ulrich was expelled, and the duchy was pledged to Austria, and, though the Duke was reinstated in 1534, his territory remained under Austrian suzerainty until 1599. Nassau possessed scattered territories in Westphalia and the Upper Rhenish Circle, divided amongst several branches of the family, to which the House of Nassau-Orange was added in 1530. Two groups of territories on the Lower Rhine—the one, the duchy of Cleve and the county of Mark, united in 1392, the other, the duchies of Julich and Berg and the county of Ravensberg, united in 1434—were by marriage brought together in 1521. Other princes of importance were the Count of Oldenburg, who acquired Delmenhorst in 1526 and Jever in 1575, the Duke of Lorraine who in 1473 had

acquired the duchy of Bar in France, and the Dukes of Mecklenburg and Pomerania. Pomerania had in 1295 been divided between two lines ruling at Wolgast and at Stettin, but was reunited in the Stettin line in 1464, to be divided again between Stettin and Wolgast in 1531. The position of Holstein requires some special elucidation. The county of Holstein, made a duchy by Imperial grant in 1474, was a member of the Empire. In 1460 it entered into an indissoluble union with the duchy of Schleswig, a fief of the kingdom of Denmark. In the same year the King of Denmark, who was a member of the House of Oldenburg, elected King of Denmark in 1448, was elected Duke of Schleswig and Count of Holstein, so that Holstein stood in a special and different relation to three other States—the Empire, the kingdom of Denmark, and the duchy of Schleswig. On the west of Holstein was the free republic of Ditmarschen.

A large part of the Empire was under the rule of ecclesiastical Princes, and particularly was this the case with the Rhenish lands. In addition to the electoral territories already mentioned, there were the archbishopric of Salzburg in the south-east of the Empire, almost enclosed in Habsburg territory; the Franconian bishoprics of Wurzburg and Bamberg, that rivalled the Rhenish archbishoprics; the Netherland bishoprics of Utrecht and Liège, the former large, the latter rich; the huge bishoprics of Munster, Osnabruck, and Paderborn, and the smaller see of Minden, which included between them most of the north-western corner of the Empire; the bishoprics of Bremen and Verden, lying between the mouths of the Ems and the Elbe; the archbishopric of Magdeburg and the bishoprics of Hildesheim and Halberstadt south of Brandenburg and Brunswick; Schwerin and Ratzeburg in Mecklenburg; Lübeck in Holstein; Cammin in Pomerania; Naumburg-Zeitz, Meissen, and Merseburg in Saxony; Metz, Toul, and Verdun in Lorraine; Speier, Strassburg, Basel, and Constance, on the Upper Rhine; Augsburg, Eichstadt, Ratisbon, and Passau on the frontiers of Bavaria; Freising, Brixen, and Trent in the Habsburg territories. The bishoprics of Brandenburg, Havelberg, and Lebus were too much under the control of the Electors of Brandenburg to be counted as separate States. Amongst the great abbeys those of Fulda, the largest and most famous of German houses, and Hersfeld, both south of Hesse, and Ellwangen in Suabia call for special mention.

After the princely States came the Free Imperial towns. Of these, there were in the later fifteenth century about eighty. They ranged in importance from great commercial towns possessing considerable territories, such as Hamburg, Bremen, and Nurnberg, to the little towns of Suabia. The great majority were situated in southern or western Germany. Amongst them were Aachen, Dortmund, Cologne, Metz, Toul, Verdun, Weissenburg (Alsace), Hagenau, Strassburg, Offenburg, Schlettstadt, Colmar, Freiburg, Mulhausen (Alsace), Besançon, Worms,

Landau, Speier, Wimpfen, Heilbronn, Hall, Aalen, Esslingen, Gmünd, Nordlingen, Weissenburg (Nordgau), Nürnberg, Rottenburg, Windsheim, Augsburg, Donauworth, Memmingen, Biberach, Leutkirch, Kaufbeuren, Kempten, Isny, Wangen, Lindau, Ravensburg, Constance, Überlingen, Pfullendorf, Rottweil, Ulm, Reutlingen, Weil, Frankfort, Schweinfurt, Friedberg, Wetzlar, Muhlhausen (Thuringia), Nordhausen, Goslar, Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, Ratisbon. Weakest of all the independent rulers were the Imperial Knights. They had preserved their independence, for the most part, only in south-western Germany. Often they possessed little more than a village or two. They were organised in cantons, which were grouped in the three Circles of the Rhine, Franconia, and Suabia.

Thus, Germany at the end of the fifteenth century formed a strange world of States. The medieval duchies had broken up into principalities, lordships, and communes too numerous to mention. In this chaos there was a liability to political change and room for growth. Yet, of the States that were to arise within the Empire—some to make themselves free of its authority, others to remain nominally dependent—of Holland, Switzerland, and Brandenburg, only Switzerland gave signs of the future towards which she was advancing. Austria, girdling Germany on the west, the south, and part of the east, stood out most conspicuously. It was still an open question whether she might not be powerful enough to unite the Empire more closely, and form of it a strong State, capable of playing a part in the politics of Europe by the side of the new monarchies of France and Spain. Maximilian I made an attempt to improve the machinery of government, and for this purpose divided the Empire into a number of Circles. Not every part was included. Bohemia and her dependencies, Switzerland, and the Italian States, with the exception of Savoy, remained outside the new organisation. Six of the Circles were formed in 1500, viz. (1) Bavaria, embracing Bavaria and Salzburg, (2) Suabia—Württemberg, Baden, the bishopric of Augsburg and many Imperial cities, (3) Franconia—Würzburg, Bamberg, Ansbach, and Baireuth, (4) the Upper Rhine—Zweibrücken, Lorraine, and part of Elsass, (5) Westphalia—Jülich, Cleve, Berg, Mark, also Liège and other bishoprics, (6) Lower Saxony—Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Holstein, Bremen, Magdeburg, and some cities. In 1512, four more Circles were created to include the electoral and Habsburg territories, viz. (1) the Lower Rhine, embracing the four Rhenish electorates; (2) Upper Saxony—the Electorate of Saxony and Brandenburg, and Pomerania; (3) Burgundy—the Austrian dominions of the Netherlands, Luxemburg and Franche Comté; (4) the Austrian—the remainder of the Austrian territory, with the bishoprics of Trent and Brixen. An eleventh was added for the immediate Imperial territory. In each Circle the governing authority was responsible for the police, and for administrative and military affairs. The organisation was got into working order in 1521, but was never very successful. The attempt

to strengthen and unite the Empire by the improvement of Imperial machinery was doomed to failure. Germany did not follow the general tendency towards political consolidation which would have given her a definite and powerful policy and place in Europe. The rivalries of her component parts—of Emperor and Princes, of Princes and Towns and Knights, caused fatal disunion. Whether she would have overcome this political tendency is doubtful; but, while the matter was in debate, the Reformation spread through the country, and, allying with the separatist aspirations of the Princes, divided Germany irremediably and permanently against herself.

Already in the fifteenth century, one part of the Empire was breaking away from the main body. The independence of the Swiss Confederation received a partial recognition in 1477 and in 1499, though it was never openly acknowledged. The Confederation had its origin in the league of three mountain communities for resisting the oppression of their Habsburg rulers. Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden formed the original political centre of the State, as they formed always its geographical centre. Neighbouring towns and territories joined them—Luzern in 1332, Zurich in 1351, Glarus and Zug in 1352, Bern, with its own allies and subjects, in 1353—making up the eight ancient cantons. Five more were afterwards added—Freiburg and Solothurn in 1481, Basel and Schaffhausen in 1501, Appenzell in 1513—and at the number of thirteen the cantons remained until the changes made in the Revolutionary period. The Confederation, however, comprised not only cantons but also allies and subjects—who might be allies or subjects of one or more members of the Confederation or of the whole Confederation—with a consequent strange complexity of political relations. The allied districts were the Valais from 1416, the abbey of St Gallen with the county of Toggenburg from 1451, the town of St Gallen from 1454, the Grisons, which was itself a federation of three Leagues—the Upper League, the League of God's House, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions—formed in 1471 on the eastern borders of Switzerland and attached to some of the Swiss cantons from 1497–8, the Imperial towns of Mulhausen from 1518 to 1587, Rottweil from 1519 to 1632, the city of Geneva from 1526, the territory of Biel or Bienne from 1529, and the principality of Neuchâtel from 1529 till its acquisition by Prussia in 1707. The more important of the subject lands were in the north. Aargau and Thurgau, and other districts, were conquered from the House of Austria by Bern and Zurich in 1415 and 1460 respectively, an acquisition which gave the Confederation for a time the Lake of Constance and the Rhine as its northern frontier. In 1441 Uri acquired the Val Levantina, and the Confederation made its first gains in Italian territory. More important were the conquests of detached Savoyard territories north of Lake Geneva: such as Grandson, Morat, Orbe, and Aigle, which Bern

and Freiburg, not at the time a member of the league, made in 1475-6 during the war with Charles the Bold, and the gains, also from Savoy, made by the Valais, which, like the conquests of Freiburg, were afterwards added to the Confederation. In Italy, Bellinzona was acquired in 1500; and, in 1512, a considerable cession of Milanese territory, including the Val Maggia, Locarno and Lugano, was made to the Confederation as a reward for their services to Sforza; while the Grisons, in 1513, acquired the Valtelline, with Chiavenna and Bormio. Soon after, Bern, Freiburg, and the Valais expelled Savoy from all its territories north of the Lake of Geneva and from some of those to the south, and added Vaud, Chablais, and the bishopric of Lausanne, to Confederate territory. Not all of these last gains however were retained. In 1567, Chablais and Gex were restored to Savoy. The last acquisition before the Revolution was made in 1554, when Bern and Freiburg divided between them the county of Gruyères (Greyerz).

By this series of alliances and conquests a strange State was built up. Arising in an area where three countries met—France, Germany, and Italy—the Swiss Confederation bore a threefold character, and the contrast between the German east and the French west represents a division that is one of the most essential facts of Swiss history. Moreover the frontiers of Switzerland were most anomalous and illustrated the piecemeal way in which the State was formed. At Schaffhausen it stretched beyond the Rhine, at Lugano it descended the Alps into the Italian plains. A union, as it was, of small communities for self-defence, no principle of nationality or geography governed its configuration; and the limits of its expansion were fixed by the weakness of its own constitutional system and its consequent inability to grow great, rather than by the power of its neighbours or the barriers of nature.

In Italy, as in the other western countries, a tendency to political consolidation had shown itself in the later Middle Ages. But there had been no such tendency to the union of Italy as a whole, as to the union of France, or of the Iberian peninsula. Italy was only "a geographical expression", but, within it, had grown up a group of States which formed a political system of their own. This was to some extent a result of geographical conditions. Parted from the rest of Europe by a formidable mountain barrier, it was able to have a separate political life; and since it was internally much divided, political divisions tended to follow to some extent geographical. In the continental north is the great plain of Lombardy, the seat of Milan, of the land power of Venice, and of the Italian dominions of Savoy. In the peninsula are three plains of importance, all on the western side, for the Apennines tend to follow the eastern coast—the plain of the Arno, where Florence grew up, the plain of the Tiber, where was Rome, the head of the Papal States, and the plain of Capua, the centre of the kingdom of Naples. Thus all the great States of Italy were formed

in the great plains. Historical conditions also had been unfavourable to the idea of Italian unity. The Imperial traditions and connexions of Italy, as well as the spiritual power of the Papacy, had been destructive of the sense of national separateness and the temporal power of the Papacy had also been a powerful obstacle to unity. Moreover, the course of history had sundered the different parts of Italy from each other, created opposed interests, and led to wars of conquest and aggrandisement. Thus a group of separate Powers had been formed, whose boundaries corresponded neither to geographical features, nor historical territories, nor ecclesiastical divisions, but might be regarded at any particular moment as a result of the balance of rival military strength.

At the end of the fifteenth century there were some half-dozen leading Powers—Savoy, Milan, Venice, Florence, the Papal States and Naples—which overshadowed all the others. In the middle of the Po valley the Visconti family had built up the State of Milan, annexing all the neighbouring small municipalities and principalities, and changing the city republic into a duchy. In 1490, their territories stretched across the Po from Pontremoli in the south to Bormio and the sources of the Adda in the north. They included Novara and Alessandria in the west, Parma and Piacenza in the east. The Milanese had no natural frontiers. Its expansion was checked by contact with other expanding States. Hence its conquests, though easy to make, proved difficult to hold. In Tuscany, Florence was carrying out a consolidating work like that of Milan in Lombardy. Her territory grew continually during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, though little increase was made under the rule of the Medici 1433–94, as compared with the growth of Milan under the rule of the Visconti. Most of the northern cities of Tuscany, including Pisa, Volterra, Arezzo, and Pistoia, but not Lucca, had passed under her sway; in the south Piombino and Siena amongst other places had as yet escaped absorption. Though in fact a monarchy, Florence had not, like Milan, been transformed from a city State into a duchy.

The Papal States stretched across the centre of the peninsula and northwards, on its western side, to the valley of the Po. They were an artificial aggregation of territories, without any sort of geographical unity, such as Milan and Florence possessed. They included Emilia, Romagna, the Marches of Ancona, Umbria, Sabina, Campagna, and the Patrimony of St Peter—a group of districts which no natural boundary enclosed. Politically, they exhibited the greatest diversity. Some districts were governed by powerful communes, others by great monasteries; parts were held by powerful feudal lords, and papal vicars ruled in other places. In Emilia and the Romagna, the part of the valley of the Po which lay within the Papal States, the Pope had no authority. Flourishing communes, such as Bologna and Imola, divided the country

among themselves. Here and in the Marches the tyrants or papal vicars were especially powerful. A branch of the family of Malatesta at one time held many of these towns. Urbino, the chief town of the Montefeltro family, became a separate duchy in 1478, a fief of the Papal States, but distinct. In 1513 it fell to the Rovere family, and was not annexed to the Papal States until 1631. Similarly, Ferrara was held as a papal fief by the House of Este. In Umbria, the greater part of the land was subject to large communes, of which the most important was Perugia, which possessed a sort of suzerainty over the other Umbrian towns. Other important towns were Spoleto, and Orvieto. In the Campagna and the Patrimony of St Peter the great feudal lords predominated. The most famous of these were the Colonna, Orsini, Savelli, and Gaetani. Only in Rome did the Pope really rule, and Sixtus IV was the first Pope of whom this can be truly asserted. Two enclaves of ecclesiastical territory, Ponte Corvo and Benevento, lay within the kingdom of Naples. Thus the Papal States were a collection of States of varying degrees of independence, and the papal rule, though not a recent growth like that of the Visconti and Medici, could not compare with theirs for strength and solidity. Nominally the sovereign of a considerable territory, the Pope saw his possessions really in the hands of independent communes and a lawless baronage.

The kingdom of Naples at the southern extremity of the peninsula was the largest of the Italian States. Cut off from the active politics of the north, and not rich enough to be great, it played only a secondary part in the affairs of Italy. Almost surrounded by the sea, and not a maritime Power, it had been easy of access to the foreign invader. Together with Sicily, it had been conquered by the Normans in the eleventh century and made a dependency of the Holy See. Two centuries later, it was conquered by the Angevins, who, however, lost Sicily, in 1282, to the House of Aragon. In 1435 Naples itself passed to Aragon, and it was handed over to a branch of that House in 1458. In spite of the frequent change of rulers, Naples had preserved its frontiers unchanged, while the other great States of Italy had been rising and falling. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, it was closely connected with, though not, like Sicily since 1282, and Sardinia since 1420, a part of, the kingdom of Aragon.

Venice and Genoa, both city States, and both Imperial cities, suggest a contrast and a parallel. Both held possessions in the eastern Mediterranean. The dominion of Genoa was in the Black Sea and the Aegean, that of Venice in the Adriatic, the Levant, and the Aegean. In the Black Sea Genoa held Amastris and Caffa, besides Galata by Constantinople, and the large Aegean islands Chios and Lesbos. But, like Venice, she had fallen back before the Ottoman advance. She lost Lesbos in the Aegean in 1462, though she retained Chios until 1566. On the

mainland, enclosed by mountains, she never had quite the same opportunity of or necessity for acquiring dominion as Venice. But she had naturally laid hold of the island of Corsica, which, in the hands of a hostile Power, would have been dangerous to the security of her trade. The land dominion of Venice had been acquired during the fifteenth century for the protection of the city and of the overland trade routes to northern Europe, of which one passed through the Ampezzo valley to Innsbruck and Munich, and another up the Po to Bergamo, the Splügen, and Constance. It was essential to Venice to check the expansion of Milan over Lombardy and to command the rivers and land northwards to the Alps. Between 1408 and 1454, by wars with Milan, she conquered Brescia and Bergamo as well as Padua, Verona, and Vicenza, and brought her frontiers to the river Adda. In 1420, she conquered Friuli and extended her territory north-west to the Carnic Alps; in 1441, Ravenna, the ancient capital of the Eastern Empire in Italy; and, in 1480, in a war with Ferrara, she acquired Rovigo on the Adige and the Polesine and brought her frontiers to the Po. Thus she held a great part of Lombardy, from Bergamo and Crema in the west to Friuli and Aquileia in the east, though the bishopric of Trent, Lake Garda, and the marquisate of Mantua almost divided her territory into two parts. But the chief interests of Venice were outside of Italy. Her mainland territories were not the original nucleus of her empire, but a late appendage. Venice was a great maritime State, whose field of dominion lay in the Adriatic and eastern Mediterranean. Her over-sea possessions were of a character natural to a commercial and maritime Power—*islands, strips of coast, and strategic points of the mainland.* Extending down the Adriatic, round the Morea, through the Aegean and the Levant, they gave her control of these seas and of the trade routes between western Europe and Egypt, Syria, and Constantinople. Trieste was a Habsburg possession, and thus Venetian territory did not extend uninterruptedly round the head of the Adriatic; but Istria, with Pola, was Venetian, as also were most of the islands off the coast immediately to the south, but not any of the mainland, for in these parts, Hungary came down to the sea. A little to the south, near Zara, began Venetian Dalmatia. On the Dalmatian coast, Venice and Hungary struggled for mastery during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and Venice acquired a nearly continuous control of the coast from Trieste to Albania. The independent republic of Ragusa, at one time a rival, broke the continuity of her dominions on the Dalmatian coast; but Cattaro with its deep harbour was Venetian. On the Albanian coast, she held Antivari and Durazzo, among other places. Of the Ionian islands, she acquired Corfu in 1386 and others in 1449. In the Aegean, after the Fourth Crusade, she had made great gains, which included Lemnos. Negropont, occupied in 1390, and other islands. In the Levant, she acquired Candia in 1208; and Cyprus, which came under

her immediate influence in 1473, she finally annexed in 1488. In addition to the islands and ports which she possessed, she had treaty rights in many eastern towns—in Salonika, Constantinople, Tana, Caffa, Trebizond, Alexandria, Cairo, Tyre, Sidon, Tripoli, Damascus, and Jerusalem.

The growth of Venice belongs to medieval history. At the end of the fifteenth century she had reached the zenith of her power. Already she was beginning to lose ground to the Turks, who were advancing in the Aegean and the Balkan peninsula. Negropont was lost to them in 1470, and, when Venice made peace in 1479, she sacrificed in addition Skutâri, Brazzo, and various places which the Turks had occupied in the Morea. On the mainland, too, her position was precarious. Her continual expansion, induced by her want of natural frontiers, made her seem an ambitious Power, and had drawn on her the suspicion of the other Italian States.

Savoy hardly belonged to the Italian political system. In the fifteenth century she was a middle State, as much Burgundian as Italian. But her direction of growth was towards Italy; and, in the long run, it was Savoy, not Venice, Milan, Florence, or Naples which brought about the unity of Italy. Savoy lay astride of the Alps, as Navarre of the Pyrenees, and was strong enough to gain importance from the geographical advantage of a strategic position commanding most of the Alpine passes between France and Italy. Her territories fell into two parts. North of the Alps were the duchy of Savoy, the controlling centre of the whole, Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex, lying between the Rhone and the Saône, and, bordering the Lake of Geneva for the most part to the north, Vaud and the Lower Valais. In Italy, her principal possessions were in Piedmont, where she had gained a footing in the eleventh century and had steadily increased her power at the expense of Milan, Saluzzo, Provence, and Montferrat, reaching the Mediterranean at Nice, and reducing Saluzzo, Montferrat, and Tenda to the position of dependencies. The Savoyard territories had thus no natural unity, and were very decisively divided by the Alps. Savoy had several possible directions of expansion; but the consolidation of France on her western frontier, and the growth of the Swiss Confederation, which took from her Grandson, Morat, Orbe, Echallens, Aigle, and the Lower Valais in 1475-6, were already forcing her to find her future field of growth on the Italian side of the Alps where the political conditions offered a more favourable opportunity.

Of the minor States, the Este, who held Modena and Reggio of the Emperor, and Ferrara of the Pope, had a considerable territory in the valley of the Po; the Gonzagas, who held Mantua, had an important strategic position, Lucca, though suffering at the hands of the Este and Medici, remained a distinct commonwealth; Siena still held a large part of Tuscany; Piombino was under the protection of Florence.

Thus Italy formed a political world in herself, with her own great and small States—the great States intent on maintaining a balance of power. No prospect of voluntary union appeared. The equal strength of Milan, Venice, Florence, and Naples prevented any gathering of the States round a common centre, which alone could form in Italy a political power equal to that of the new States rising around her.

In the south-eastern corner of Europe, the political position had been steadily changing during the course of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. A new Power, the Ottoman Turks, Mongolian in race and Mohammadan in religion, had entered Europe as the natural enemy of its Christian States. Advancing irresistibly westward, they swept away the kingdoms which had been formed in the later Middle Ages on the ruins of the East Roman Empire. Their dominions centred round the Aegean and the Black Sea, whence they were expelling the Venetians and the Genoese. They subjected, but did not absorb, the Christian nations of the Balkan peninsula—Greeks, Servians, and Bulgarians. Though an Asiatic Power in origin, they were at the end of the fifteenth century firmly planted in Europe, and no limit could as yet be seen to their expansion. The order of their conquests had been as follows. Entering Europe in 1354, they captured Adrianople, which they made their capital, in 1360. The Latin principalities speedily succumbed. In 1389, Serbia was defeated and surrendered Macedonia, though she remained independent herself; Wallachia became dependent in 1391, Thessaly was annexed in 1393, Bulgaria conquered by 1398, while the duchy of Athens, the principality of Achaia, and the despotate of Mistra became vassal States. Thus, before the end of the fourteenth century, the Turks had annexed or reduced to dependence all the *hinterland* of the Balkan peninsula to the frontiers of Hungary, had hemmed in Constantinople, and even reached, on the south, the Gulf of Corinth. In the early fifteenth century they suffered some loss in Asia; but they made advances in Greek and Albanian lands which brought them to the Adriatic. The principalities of Achaia, northern Epirus, and Salonika were conquered by 1430, Acarnania, Aetolia, and Arta in 1449; Constantinople was captured in 1453; Moldavia became tributary in 1456; Serbia, except Belgrade, was annexed in 1459, the duchy of Athens in 1460, most of Bosnia in 1463, and Herzegovina in 1483. Montenegro, which took shape as a separate State on the break-up of the Serbian empire, succeeded in maintaining her independence. In Dalmatia, the Turks slowly acquired the Bosnian and Hungarian districts; but Venice clung to the great coast towns. These conquests on the mainland were accompanied and followed by conquests in the islands and the Black Sea, and of Venetian posts in Dalmatia, Albania, and the Morea. In the northern Aegean Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace, and Thasos were acquired in 1456–7; Trebizond, on the Black Sea littoral, in 1461; Lesbos in 1462;

Negropont in 1470. These losses, together with those of Skutari and Kroja and the Maina district in the Morea, were recognised by Venice at the Peace of 1479. In the same year, the Turks seized Zante, Cephalonia, and Santa Maura, and in 1481 crossed the Adriatic, occupied Otranto, and seemed about to begin in Italy what they had completed in the Balkan peninsula. But, after 1481, their advance in Europe halted for a time, and, in 1485, Venice recovered Zante. In 1499-1500, however, the Turks continued their advance, and though, in 1502, Venice recovered Cephalonia and temporarily occupied Santa Maura, the latter was regained by them in the Peace of 1502, when they kept the places which they had conquered, and Lepanto on the Gulf of Corinth. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, no position of equilibrium had been reached in south-eastern Europe, and the line at which Venice on the south, and Hungary, now that she had lost Matthias Corvinus, in the north, could stay the advance of the Turks had still to be found.

It is to Hungary that we must now turn our attention. The kingdom of Hungary was founded in the ninth century by the Magyars, who occupied the valleys of the Danube and Theiss, and thereby divided the northern Slavs of Bohemia and Poland from the southern Slavs of Servia, Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. By accepting Christianity from Rome they entered the more easily into the western political system. The strongest Power on the mainland in south-eastern Europe, they made extensive conquests, though their possession of them was not continuous. By the end of the fourteenth century, they had added part of Dalmatia, Poland, Wallachia, and Moldavia, and had flanked their territories with protected areas in what are now Bosnia, Servia, and Roumania. Even beyond these marches lay a number of vassal States. In the fifteenth century, Hungary lost ground to Venice in Dalmatia, and to the Ottoman Turks in the Balkan peninsula, and pledged the county of Zips to Poland in 1412. Matthias Corvinus (1458-90) raised his kingdom once more to a dominant position in eastern Europe; stemmed the tide of Ottoman invasion; conquered parts of Bosnia and Servia in 1479; made Moldavia and Wallachia Hungarian dependencies in 1463; took Silesia, Lusatia, and Moravia from Bohemia in 1477, and Lower Austria, including Vienna, from the Emperor in 1485. He also so far strengthened the system of county government that Hungary tended to become a group of some fifty independent communities. But the greatness which Corvinus won for Hungary was destined to be brief. The Bohemian and Austrian conquests could not be maintained, with the Turk pressing on the southern frontier. At the end of the fifteenth century, Hungary was in a precarious position.

North-eastern Europe almost formed a political system of its own, of which the Baltic, round whose shores all the North-Eastern Powers were grouped, and for whose control they contended, formed the centre. In the first half of the twelfth century, no Teutonic Power, German or

Scandinavian, had any lasting hold of any part of the eastern Baltic. But in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Sweden conquered Finland, and in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries two German religious Orders, which had united in 1237—the Knights of the Sword and the Teutonic Order—conquered Prussia, Livonia, Esthonia, Courland, Semigallia, the islands of Dago and Ösel, Pomerelia, Gottland for a time, and Samogitia, and built up a great dominion on the eastern and southern Baltic. In the fifteenth century, the power of the Orders was diminished. In 1410, by the First Peace of Thorn, Lithuania recovered Samogitia from the Sword Knights, and thus separated the Livonian and Prussian lands of the Orders. In 1466, by the Second Peace of Thorn, Poland gained from them West Prussia (Culm and Pomerelia with the cities of Danzig and Thorn) and Ermeland a part of East Prussia, while the remainder of East Prussia was retained by the Teutonic Order as a Polish fief. This expansion of Poland and Lithuania was a recovery of territory that had been lost in the preceding century. The kingdom of Poland, founded in the tenth century, had grown rapidly for a time, until weakened by division and cut off from the Baltic by the German Orders. The neighbouring State of Lithuania, a fellow sufferer at the hands of the Knights, had risen to importance in the thirteenth century. In the fourteenth century, Lithuania made gains at the expense of her Russian neighbours, while Poland lost Silesia to Bohemia in 1335, and Pomerelia to the German Order in 1343, though, like Lithuania, it grew in the south-east at the expense of Russia. Lithuania even extended as far south as the Black Sea, though her Black Sea territory was lost in 1474. In 1386 the two States were united by the marriage of the Duke of Lithuania with the Queen of Poland. In the fifteenth century they recovered their position on the Baltic, and Poland continued to expand at the cost of Russia. In 1471 Ladislas of Poland was elected to the Crown of Bohemia and in 1491 to that of Hungary, so that at the end of the fifteenth century Poland with Lithuania was the most formidable of the Baltic Powers. She had great possessions, vast size and continuity of territory; but she was weak from the want of defensible frontiers and natural boundaries. Thus, during the fifteenth century, the balance of power on the Baltic had been decisively changed; but new developments in Russia and Scandinavia threatened new changes. The union of Poland and Lithuania, which was only personal at first and often interrupted, became from 1501 continuous, and in 1569 the two States were incorporated by the Union of Lublin.

Beyond Poland and Lithuania, in the great plains that stretch from northern Asia into the heart of Europe, there was in process of formation at this time a State destined later to take a foremost place in the European polity. The Muscovite empire was formed by a union of Slavonic principalities which had a certain cohesion in common race, language and religion, a common princely stock, a unity of historical

development, and the primacy of the Grand Princes at Kieff. The chief of these principalities were Novgorod the Great, Kieff, Smolensk and Moscow; while others of importance were Tver, Viatka, Pskoff, Jaroslavl and Chernigoff. In a land of plains like eastern Europe the rivers were of the greatest importance. On the great rivers of Russia were formed the original centres of her history, and they determined the character and direction of her growth. Novgorod the Great, on the Ilmen, near the Valdai plateau—a dominant point in the river system of Russia—commanded at once an inlet to the whole of Russia and an outlet to the sea through the network of streams which ends in the Neva. St Petersburg in the eighteenth century, like Novgorod in the ninth, took advantage of the commercial and political value of this position. Kieff was on the Dnieper, whose course drew it to the Black Sea and the Byzantine world. The fertility of the Black Land and the proximity to the Eastern Empire gave it supremacy over the other Russian principalities. Smolensk, also, was on the Dnieper, but further north and with a commanding central position, near to the source of the other great Russian rivers, the westward flowing Duna and the eastward flowing Volga. In the middle of the twelfth century, the Grand Princes moved their capital to the Moskowa, a tributary of the Oka, a sub-tributary of the Volga. A State centred at Moscow was far removed from the Western world. Moreover, it had no natural frontiers. It might advance in time over the southern steppes to the Black Sea; but its easiest direction of expansion would be down the Volga to the Caspian and endlessly northwards into northern Asia. Before the dawn of modern history, the loosely united Russian principalities suffered a threefold conquest. In the thirteenth century, the German Order conquered the north-western principalities, introduced German civilisation and planted a strong power between Russia and the Baltic. In the same century, the Mongols conquered the eastern group of principalities which formed Great Russia. In the early fourteenth century, the Lithuanians made considerable conquests in West and South Russia in the neighbourhood of Kieff. Thus Russia was divided into two parts—Great or Eastern Russia, with its centre in Moscow subject to the Tartars, and Little Russia, attached to Poland and Lithuania. In the process by which Russia has been built up we may observe the union of the principalities, the establishment of their independence, the recovery of conquered Russian land, and the ceaseless expansion of the Russian people. The shape and the extent of the Russian empire has been largely determined by geographical conditions. Russia is as closely connected with Asia as she is with Europe, for the gentle slopes of the Urals offer but the slightest barrier, and she is thus at once exposed to Asiatic invasion and invited to Asiatic expansion—both of which have played a large part in her history. In European Russia, all the mountain fanges lie on the frontiers. Between the Carpathians and the Urals, the Caucasus and the mountains of Finland, nature has left an

immense area round which these ranges form a girdle. It was natural that this huge area should form a single State, and equally natural that Russia should advance over the open plains and forests of central and northern Asia to the Hindu Kush and the Pacific. And, further, the conditions imposed on the country certain political tendencies. So vast an inland demanded outlets, both in Europe and Asia. Hence, north, south, east, and west, Russia has advanced towards the sea. While political necessity has compelled her to seek a sure frontier, economic necessity has compelled her to find not only new areas for her ever-growing population, but also outlets for her trade and for a civilising intercourse with other nations.

Russian unity was brought about by the Princes of Moscow, who gradually gathered the other States round Moscow. It was not a difficult task, as the principalities were but artificial divisions of one country and one race. Ivan III (1462–1505) annexed in the north-west Novgorod the Great, the lord of Northern Russia to the Urals, in 1478, and Tver in 1485; in the north-east Viatka in 1489; in the north Jaroslavl and Rostoff; in the south-west Chernigoff. In 1480, he threw off the Tartar yoke and thus gave Russia independence as well as unity. The Golden Horde broke up into a number of smaller khanates—Kazan, Astrakhan, Crimea, and Siberia—the ruins of a great Power. Ivan's son Basil (1505–33) acquired Pskoff, Smolensk, and Novgorod Sieverski, thus uniting nearly all the Russian principalities. At his death the Muscovite empire extended from Chernigoff to the White Sea, and from the borders of Livonia to the river Kama. For the Russian land lost to Lithuania ceaseless wars were waged between Poland and Russia for 200 years, Russia alternately recovering and losing her western provinces. In 1484, the river Desna was fixed as the boundary; in 1503, the river Sozh. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, Russia had just attained unity, and, throwing off her Asiatic conquerors, had become an independent State. Lying practically in the basin of the Volga, she had no outlets to the sea and no connexion with western Europe. Her great work of conquest and expansion had scarcely begun.

Of the Scandinavian kingdoms little need be said at this point. At the close of the fifteenth century, they were united in a precarious and unsatisfactory union. This union, the Union of Calmar, had lasted since 1397. Before its formation, Denmark had been generally the most powerful of the three kingdoms, and more than once had almost acquired complete control of the Baltic. But the German Orders, which threatened her power in Esthonia, Sweden, which contested with her the possession of the southern provinces of Scandinavia, and the Hanse Towns, which constituted a great political force, set limits to her greatness. In 1397, the three kingdoms had agreed to an irrevocable union under a common sovereign, each retaining its own laws and institutions. Norway, the poorest of

the three, threw in her lot permanently with Denmark (1450), which alone gained by the union. Sweden, dissatisfied with her position, was from the middle of the fifteenth century generally under her own administrators. In 1448, a member of the House of Odenburg was elected to the crown of the three kingdoms, and in 1460 he became in addition Count of Holstein and Duke of Schleswig, which two States in that year entered into an indissoluble union with each other. Round the Baltic the whole situation lacked stability. The division of territory between the three Scandinavian kingdoms followed no natural boundaries, and their union was straining asunder. The German Orders which held so much of the Baltic coast were declining, while behind them was Russia, rapidly consolidating, and Poland near to the zenith of her power.

SECTION II.

THE AGE OF HABSBURG POWER AND OF THE REFORMATION.

A. EUROPE.

SOMETHING must now be said of the formation of the Habsburg 10 Empire. Great aggregations of power were a new feature in European history. By a strange and fortuitous sequence of events in the later fifteenth and early sixteenth century there was formed a mighty State, which, overshadowing at once western and eastern Europe, exercised for more than a century a dominant influence on the European political system. Spain drove France out of southern Italy; but it was the Habsburg Empire which decided the political fate of Italy until the nineteenth century, and which put an end to French hopes of expansion south of the Alps. In Germany, the Habsburg Empire and the Reformation were the chief forces that controlled the growth and form of the German States. In south-eastern Europe, the Habsburgs represented the Western world against the Eastern, and divided political power with the Turk. By the balance of strength between the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires, the political division of south-eastern Europe and the western Mediterranean on the African littoral was determined. In the Netherlands, the religious policy of the Habsburgs provoked a revolt which, growing into a war of independence, resulted in the formation of the maritime State of the United Netherlands. So, too, by a reaction against their power England in self-defence was driven to the sea and began her transformation into Greater Britain. Thus the Habsburg Empire united Spain, settled the political system of Italy, checked the expansion of France, resisted the advance of the Turks, and played a part in the growth of Switzerland, the disintegration of Germany, the formation of Holland, and the foundation of Greater Britain. Each of these developments is a stage in the shaping of Europe.

The growth of the Habsburg Empire has already been traced through its earlier stages—to its rise to a great height as a German and Burgundian power. In 1490, the Habsburgs were exclusively a German

Power In 1496, Maximilian married his son Philip to Joanna of Spain, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1498, Joanna became the heiress of the Spanish monarchy. Philip died in 1506; but he left a son, Charles, who, on the death of Ferdinand of Spain in 1516, and of his grandfather Maximilian in 1519, inherited both the Spanish and Austrian dominions. In this union there was a certain homogeneity of race and civilisation between the Burgundian and Austrian lands; for both were chiefly German, nor were they very remote from each other; but the addition of the Spanish dominions, including most of the Iberian peninsula and Roussillon, the Balearic Islands, Sardinia and Sicily in the Mediterranean, the recently conquered kingdom of Naples in Italy, and the rapidly expanding conquests in America, gave a new character to the Habsburg Empire, which, henceforward, appeared rather as an aggregation of territories than an organic State. One other marriage was of great importance. In 1521 Ferdinand, the brother of Charles, married Anne, the sister of Lewis, King of Hungary and Bohemia since 1516. Anne was not at the time the heiress, but in 1526, at the battle of Mohács, the male line of the Hungarian royal House was destroyed, and the two kingdoms were driven by necessity to elect Ferdinand as their ruler. Bohemia and its dependencies, Transylvania, and such part of Hungary as the Turks did not conquer, were thus added to the Habsburg dominions. It was not the first time that Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia had been brought together, but this time it was to be a lasting union. The Habsburg Empire now consisted of a group of kingdoms, duchies, and counties, drawn together by every process by which territory is gained, inhabited by diverse races, situated in various parts of Europe and America, and having no natural connexion with each other, in many cases no other tie save that of a common head. Other features combined to give this strange Empire its unique character. The possession of the Empire gave it a power over, and a responsibility for, the political system of Germany, as well as a duty with regard to the Catholic Church, while the distribution of its territories drew it into Western and Eastern European problems. Austria thus became the centre of world politics. In the Colonial world, in the Mediterranean, in western, southern, and south-eastern Europe it had vital interests. Only from the contest for the Baltic did it at present stand aside.

- 26 In the course of the sixteenth century the Italian dominions grew. In 1500, Maximilian acquired Aquileia on the north-east Adriatic, and thus strengthened the Habsburg power between the Venetian possessions in Istria and Lombardy. Ferdinand conquered Naples by 1505. Charles added the duchy of Milan—diminished, indeed, by cessions to the Swiss in 1512 and 1513, and by the transference of Parma and Piacenza to the Pope in 1515—and gave to Spain a pre-dominance in Italy.

On the resignation of Charles in 1556, the Habsburg Empire divided into the Spanish and Austrian branches. Though the two branches worked together for a long time, the great collection of dominions no longer owned a common lord. To the Spanish branch went Spain, the Netherlands, Franche Comté, the Italian and Mediterranean possessions, and the New World—to Austria the remainder—the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, the group of Austrian duchies, and the outlying possessions in Suabia and Elsass.

With the division of the Empire the decline of the western branch began. In 1581, the northern provinces of the Netherlands renounced their allegiance. In 1580, Portugal was acquired and the political unity of the Spanish peninsula was established for sixty years. In the seven- 46
teenth century, France took from Spain Roussillon, Franche Comté, Artois, and other frontier districts of the Netherlands, while France, England, and Holland challenged her colonial power. In the early 51
eighteenth century, she was deprived of all her European possessions outside of the Spanish peninsula, save some of the Balearic Isles. Austria took her place in Italy and the Southern Netherlands, while England took Minorca for a time, and Gibraltar for good. By 1715, the western branch of the Habsburgs had sunk very low. The eastern branch was more fortunate. Though the power of the Empire, save for a brief interval, could not be revived, and definitely declined, and though France advanced in Elsass, and, for a time, the Turks in Hungary, yet, at the end of the seventeenth century, Austria was a great Power, capable not only of recovering her lost possessions from the Turks, but of a counter-advance into their dominions, and able, at the partition of the Spanish Empire in 1715, to secure Spanish Italy and the Spanish Netherlands.

A rearrangement of Italy was amongst the first great political 26
changes in the sixteenth century. From 1494 to 1530, the political conditions of Italy were in a continual flux; but, by 1530, a general settlement was reached, which remained substantially undisturbed until the Peace of Utrecht. The main result was the subjection of Italy, and the consequent destruction of the possibility of a united Italy taking her place by the side of the other great States of Europe. That subjection was almost complete, and continued far into the nineteenth century, first to Spain, and then to Austria, which, after the War of the Spanish Succession, entered into the place of Spain. Venice, Savoy, the Papal States, and Genoa, preserved various degrees of independence.

The expansion of France into Italy with which these changes began was but a temporary movement. In 1494-5 Charles VIII added the kingdom of Naples to the Crown of France. His possession of it was brief. In 1496 the dispossessed sovereign was restored. In 1499 the French conquered Milan. They rewarded their Swiss allies with some

territory on the north of the Milanese and west of Lake Como, one of the keys of Italy, and their Venetian allies with Cremona and the Ghiara d'Adda. In 1500, by the Treaty of Granada, they agreed to partition Naples with Spain. The French share was to be the city of Naples and the northern districts, the Abruzzi and Terra di Lavoro; the Spanish, Apulia and Calabria. But Naples, never partitioned or dismembered, was not easy to divide. Hence arose a war, which resulted in the expulsion of the French and the annexation of the kingdom of Naples by Spain. In northern Italy the French enjoyed more success and penetrated into central Italy, Venetian Lombardy, and Genoa, only to be expelled in 1512 from all their Italian possessions. They recovered Milan again, in 1515, and Genoa; but, in 1521-2, they were expelled from both. The possession of Milan was an absolute necessity to Charles V, so long as he held Naples and the Netherlands. It was needed for the protection of Naples and of the line of communication from Italy to Germany. At the Peace of Cambray, in 1529, the French renounced their claims to dominion in Italy, and recognised the acquisition of Milan and Naples by Spain. Though France afterwards frequently sought to secure a gate of entrance into Italy, and political influence there, she did not again seek extensive Italian territories, until the question of the Spanish Succession arose; nor

94 did she again acquire them until the conquests of Bonaparte revolutionised the conditions of Italy. She held Saluzzo from 1548

11, 46, 79 to 1588, and Pinerolo from 1631 to 1696, and she acquired Corsica in 1768. But this island was the only extensive territory included in the Italian political system which passed permanently into French hands.

The dominion sought by France was acquired by Spain. The political settlements of 1529-30 and 1559 left Spain in possession of Naples and Milan, as well as of Sicily, Sardinia, and parts of Tuscany, the *Stato degli Presidi*, and thus with virtual control of the whole peninsula. Milan was first granted as an Imperial fief to Francesca Sforza, but came into the direct possession of Spain in 1540, and

51 remained in her hands till 1706. It was transferred to Austria in

63 1715, and remained Austrian till 1796. By that time it was greatly

15 reduced in size from the Milan of the later fifteenth century. In the north, parts were cut off and transferred to the Swiss Confederation in 1500, and again in 1512 and 1513. Parma and Piacenza were given

51 to the Pope in 1515. In the eighteenth century, Savoy encroached

63 on the west in 1713, 1738, and 1745, until she reached the Ticino, which became henceforward the frontier between the two States. Naples, Sardinia, and Sicily remained Spanish until the War of the

51 Spanish Succession. In 1713 Sicily was given to Savoy, in 1714 Sardinia and Naples to Austria. In 1718 Sardinia was exchanged by Austria for Sicily. The *Stato degli Presidi*, of which the chief towns

were Orbitello, Telamone, and Porto Ercole, came from Siena to Spain in 1555, and passed to Austria in 1714, and to Naples in 1735.

In the course of the Franco-Spanish struggle for dominion an important political change took place in central Italy, where the Papal States were consolidated into a real temporal Power. First, Caesar Borgia made conquests for himself of the towns of the Romagna; then, Julius II gathered up these conquests for the Papacy; acquired Perugia and Bologna in 1506; recovered in 1508 the towns of Rimini and Faenza, which Venice had seized in 1503, and thus extended and consolidated papal rule in the Romagna and central Italy. The duchies of Parma and Piacenza were acquired in 1515, but they were granted out in 1545 as a duchy to a member of the Farnese family, and passed in 1731 to a branch of the Spanish Bourbons. By the middle of the sixteenth century, papal rule extended from the Po to Terracina, though the duchies of Ferrara and Urbino were only dependencies, and did not come under papal rule until 1598 and 1631 respectively. This consolidation of the Papal States was one of the outstanding results of the period we are considering.

In a time of general change, the position of Venice excited envy and suspicion. Venice had made gains, in Lombardy from Milan, in 1499; the eastern coast towns of Naples, including Otranto, during the Neapolitan Wars; and Rimini and Faenza in the Romagna, in 1503, on the downfall of Caesar Borgia. In 1508, the League of Cambray was formed to divide the possessions of Venice. France and the Emperor were to share Venetian Lombardy, and the Emperor was to obtain in addition Venetian territory in Istria and Dalmatia; Spain was to recover the Neapolitan towns; the Pope Ravenna and the towns of the Romagna; Savoy to acquire Cyprus. Though the partition was almost carried through, Venice in the end recovered the main body of her territory. But her recent acquisitions were pared away. The towns of the Romagna went back to the Papal States in 1508, and, at the settlement of Italy in 1530, Venice surrendered Ravenna to the Pope, and the Apulian ports to Charles V. But, while she lost these outlying possessions, she retained her continuous dominion on the mainland until her downfall. In Lombardy, she was left with her frontier on the Adda, and this remained her frontier to the end. But her expansion was over. She did not disappear, like Milan and Florence, because the mother-city was impregnable in her lagoons. But the situation in which she was left was difficult. The Austrian territories touched her eastern and northern frontiers, the Papal States and Milan her southern and western. Had the Valtelline, the long 30 valley of the Adda, reaching from the head of Lake Como to the Stelvio Pass and connecting Milan with Tyrol, ever fallen into Habsburg hands, Venice would have lain in a circle of Habsburg and papal territory.

When the French were expelled from Italy, the Medici were restored to Florence. In 1530 Florence became a principality. In 1557 she annexed Siena, and in 1567 became a grand duchy, comprising all Tuscany except Lucca and the Stato degli Presidii. She passed under Spanish and, in the eighteenth century, under Austrian influence. When the Medici became extinct in 1737, the grand duchy was assigned to Duke Francis of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor Francis I.

25 Savoy was the only native Italian State which showed much political activity and expansive power in the period of Italian subjection. She grew steadily, and grew in Italian territory. For losses to France and Switzerland she found compensation on the plains of Lombardy and the Mediterranean shore. Acquisitions of small principalities, cessions from Montferrat and Milan, enfeoffments by the Emperor, were the means of her increase. She gained Cocconato from Montferrat in 1503, and Asti, Cherasco, and Ceva in 1531, as a grant from the Emperor to Beatrice of Portugal, wife of Charles III. The purchase of Tenda in 1575, and of Oneglia later, extended her footing in Liguria. North of the Alps, meanwhile, she suffered losses. In 1536 Bern, Freiburg, and Valais took away all her possessions north of the Lake of Geneva and Chablais to the south of the lake. Some of these were recovered in 1567, when Bern gave back Gex and her conquests south of the lake, and Valais part of hers. In 1588 Savoy conquered Saluzzo, which France had held for forty years, but secured it at the Peace of Lyons, 1601, only by exchange for Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex. At the Peace of Chieri, 1631, she obtained the possessions of Montferrat north of the Po, and the greater part of those south of the Tanaro. At the Peace of Loretto (1696) she regained Pinerolo, which France had held since 1631, thus expelling the French from Piedmont, and revised her Alpine boundaries with France. In Italy, she acquired the remainder of the possessions of Montferrat, Alessandria and the neighbouring districts of Milan, and the island of Sicily, which was in 1718 exchanged for Sardinia. In 1738, by the Peace of Vienna, she made further gains from Milan to the south and north-east, particularly Tortona and Novara; while, in 1745, at the expense of the same State, the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle carried her frontiers still further east to Lake Maggiore and the river Ticino. Thus, in the course of events, Savoy, driven more and more into Italy, consolidated her power in Piedmont, acquired western Lombardy, and planted herself firmly on the Ligurian coast.

Of the smaller Italian States, the duchy of Mantua remained in the possession of the Gonzaga, until, in 1708, it became forfeit to the Emperor, whose possession of it was recognised in 1714. In 1536, Mantua had acquired the duchy of Montferrat; but this, in 1713, passed finally into the hands of Savoy. The House of Este continued to hold **26** Modena and Reggio of the Emperor, and Ferrara of the Pope. In 1598, Ferrara was annexed to the Papal States. Genoa preserved her

independence and her mainland possessions, but Corsica was in 1768 63 taken from her by France.

The formation of the Habsburg Power checked the expansion of France in Italy and drove her to expand in the more natural direction which she had followed in the fifteenth century. Thus, unlike Spain, which grew by distant conquests and acquisitions, France grew within certain natural geographical limits on her eastern and southern frontiers. Acquiring territories which were geographically continuous or connected with the French kingdom, and conquering them piecemeal, she was able thoroughly to incorporate her acquisitions and maintain her unity and strength; and thus her conquests differed very much from the heterogeneous collection of territories which were drawn into the Habsburg Empire, or from the scattered possessions which colonisation and conquest added to the English Crown. French expansion was for the most part in those middle regions between France and Germany whose political future the Middle Ages handed down as a problem for the modern world to solve. With Spain and Austria France disputed and fought for the roads and wealth of this group of countries, and gradually partitioned them. She was driven to acquire dominion here, because of the defenceless character of her eastern frontier, particularly in the north, where her capital lay exposed; and the need was the more imperative, inasmuch as a line of Habsburg possessions hemmed her in. When Spain was at the height of her power, her territories here were a menace to France, and when she declined they became a temptation. So were the Austrian, for the main portion of the Austrian territories lay at a considerable distance, and she would not easily hold the outlying parts; so, too, were the parts of the Empire which relied on the Emperor for protection.

The attempt of France to acquire dominion in Italy has been already discussed. The price of freedom to make that attempt she paid in the Treaty of Barcelona (1493), when Charles VIII restored Roussillon and Cerdagne to Aragon, and in the Treaty of Senlis (1493), when he resigned his claim on Artois, Franche Comté, and Charolais. The Italian Wars developed into a struggle between Habsburg and Valois, which checked for a century the expansion of France. When, in 1529, at the Peace of Cambray, the first great settlement between the two combatants was made, France recognised the unquestioned supremacy of Spain in Italy, and surrendered her feudal suzerainty over Flanders and Artois; but she retained her Burgundian acquisitions. In the last of her wars with Charles V, France abandoned the hope of recovering dominion in Italy and sought expansion on her eastern frontier. In 1550 she recovered Boulogne, lost to England in 1546, and, in 1558, Calais, after more than two hundred years of foreign occupation. In the meantime in 1552 Henry II laid hold of the three Imperial bishoprics in Lorraine—Metz, Toul, and Verdun. The Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, in 1559,

brought a struggle of more than fifty years' duration to a close, and marked a definite stage in the formation of the European political system. Italy was left as she had been left in 1529. Savoy was re-established as a buffer State between France and Italy, though France retained Saluzzo, which she had conquered in 1548. The duchy of Burgundy passed, without doubt, into the French kingdom; Flanders and Artois became with equal certainty parts of the Netherlands, and the partition of the Burgundian inheritance was made at last. England also lost finally her foothold in France. All these decisions were the termination of long-standing disputes. One other—the retention by France of the three bishoprics acquired in 1552—was the opening of a new. With this acquisition, France extended outside of the Burgundian inheritance into a German State, to which she had no sort of claim. She acquired, moreover, patches of territory which were disconnected from each other and from the main body of the kingdom; and such a conquest could only be a preliminary to further advances. The Habsburg Power had closed Italy to France, and driven her into Germany, now so much weakened and divided by the Reformation that a strong border State might hope to make gains out of its troubles. But no further advance was made by France during the sixteenth century. The Peace of Vervins, 1598, which ended another stage in the Habsburg-Valois duel, was a confirmation of the Peace of 1559, and left France still hemmed in by Habsburg territories. It was to be her work in the seventeenth

25 century to free herself from this position. One important gain, however, was made by Henry IV. By the Treaty of Lyons, 1601, he obtained from Savoy Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex, in exchange for Saluzzo, which Savoy had reconquered in 1588, and thus brought the French frontier in this quarter to a more defensible natural boundary.

18 It seems desirable now to turn attention to the political changes caused by the Reformation. Though primarily a religious movement, the Reformation exerted a great influence on the political system of Europe. It did not affect Italy, Spain, Portugal, south-eastern Europe, or even France very much from this point of view; but it exerted a strong influence on the shaping of northern Europe in Scandinavia, Germany, the Netherlands and the British Isles. Its influence neither coincided with, nor cut across, that of the Habsburg Power, which was the principal force shaping the political system of Europe in the sixteenth century, but ran directly counter to it. The Reformation gradually divided Germany into two hostile camps; frustrated the attempts to achieve German unity and Imperial absolutism; led to the growth of princely power and the progressive secularisation of ecclesiastical territory in the interests of the Princes, and so to the break-up of Germany into a group of States. In the British Isles, by assimilating the religions of England and Scotland, it drew the two countries together for mutual defence, and foreshadowed their future union, and, at the same time, it

contributed to the expansion of England into Greater Britain. In Scandinavia, it sustained the strength of Swedish independence, and hastened the rise of Sweden to her dominant position on the Baltic. In the Netherlands it produced the division of the provinces, and inspired the independence of Holland. Switzerland it divided and paralysed, giving the Confederation a form which it retained until the French Revolution. In Poland, it inserted a divisive force into the heart of a weak State. It thus diminished the political, just as it broke the religious, unity of Europe.

In Germany, the Reformation was rapidly adopted by the Princes and the Imperial towns. When, after the first trial of strength between the two religions, a settlement was made in the Peace of Augsburg, 1555, the division of territories in Germany gave to Protestantism Holstein, Brunswick, Saxony (Electoral and Ducal), Hesse, the Palatinate, Wurtemberg, Baden, Mansfeld, Anhalt, Brandenburg, Pomerania, the bishopric of Verden and almost all the Imperial towns—to Catholicism the Habsburg lands, Bavaria, Mecklenburg, Nassau, Lorraine and the ecclesiastical States. None of these last had as yet been secularised, except such as lay within the territories of the Protestant States, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Pomerania.

One important territorial change had resulted from the Schmalkaldic War. The division of Saxony between the Albertine and Ernestine lines has been already explained. The defeat of the Elector at Muhlberg (1547) and the victory of Maurice were followed by a partition of the Ernestine territories. The electorate and the Ernestine part of the Osterland were handed over to the Albertine branch. The Vogtland was given to Bohemia, as also was Sagan, an Albertine possession. After the defeat of the Emperor and the death of Maurice, new changes were made in the Treaty of Naumburg, in 1554. Altenburg, Neustadt, and some other districts were restored to the Ernestine branch. Later changes gave Neustadt back to the Albertines, to whom also Vogtland returned in 1575. 14

The principle of *cujus regio ejus religio* adopted in the Peace of Augsburg increased the power of the Princes, and the right of secularising ecclesiastical territory which the Protestants claimed opened the way to great territorial changes. The Electors of Brandenburg and Saxony and the Duke of Pomerania secularised the bishoprics whose extensive territories broke the unity of their States—Cammin in Pomerania; Brandenburg, Havelberg, and Lebus in Brandenburg; Meissen, Naumburg, and Merseburg in Saxony. For a few years after the Peace of Augsburg Protestantism continued to make advances. By 1566, all the northern bishoprics except Hildesheim were in Protestant hands. The Counter-reformation, however, retrieved much of the ground lost to Catholicism, particularly in the Rhine country. Thus, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, the division of States had somewhat 28

changed. In 1610, the principal Roman Catholic States were the Austrian lands, Bavaria, Berg, Julich, Hesse-Darmstadt, and the ecclesiastical States of Mainz, Trier, Cologne, Wurzberg, Bamberg, Munster, Osnabrück, Paderborn, Bremen, Verden, Minden, Hildesheim, Passau, Ratisbon, Salzburg, Speier, Strassburg, and Constance. The Protestant States were divided into Lutheran and Calvinist, of which the latter included Brandenburg, Baireuth, Ansbach, Cleve, Mark, the Rhenish Palatinate, the Upper Palatinate, Zweibrücken, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Anhalt, Pomerania, and the former Brunswick-Lüneburg, Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, East Friesland, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Würtemberg, Neuburg, Baden, Saxony, and Saxe-Lauenburg, with the archbishopric of Magdeburg and the bishoprics of Halberstadt, Lubeck, Schwerin, Ratzeburg, and Worms, in addition to the bishoprics of Brandenburg, Saxony, and Pomerania previously mentioned. The great majority of the Imperial towns remained Protestant, and adherents of the reformed creeds were numerous in Austria, Bohemia and its dependencies, and in some of the Catholic States of north-western Germany.

In the first years of the war, 1620-4, Protestantism was finally suppressed in the Austrian dominions and in Bavaria; and, after his successes in 1626-8, the Emperor endeavoured to put into force in northern Germany the policy of restitution which he had carried 31¹ through in southern Germany. By the Edict of Restitution, 1629, all ecclesiastical lands and property secularised by Protestants since 1552 were to be restored. This threatened the Protestant possession of the sees of Ratzeburg, Schwerin, Bremen, Verden, Minden, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Lubeck, Cammin, Havelberg, Brandenburg, Lebus, Naumburg, Merseburg, and Meissen, and in the first seven of the above the restitution was either carried through or begun. It was also carried through in some twenty-three towns, chiefly Imperial, and applied to much property in Elsass, Franconia, Lower Saxony, and Suabia. The resistance of the local authorities, and the course of events after 1630, eventually rendered it a dead letter. In the Peace of Prague, which was concluded between the Emperor and most of the German Princes in 1635, the date of 1627 was accepted as the basis of agreement as to the possession of ecclesiastical property and territory—a decision which deprived the Protestants of the bishopric of Halberstadt, but left them in possession of a great number of the northern bishoprics.

18 The Reformation made headway in Switzerland from two centres, Zurich and Geneva; but it never gained the whole country. Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Luzern, Freiburg, Zug, the Valais, and the Valtelline remained Catholic. In 1586, the Catholic cantons formed the Borromean League for the maintenance of the Catholic faith. This crystallised the division of the Confederation into two parts, and almost

¹ Map 31 is based on a map in Tupetz, T., *Der Streit um die geistlichen Güter und das Restitutionsedikt* (Vienna, 1883).

dissolved the old federal constitution. From the struggles of the Reformation there thus emerged two Switzerlands—the one Protestant the other Catholic—the one embracing the industrial plains of the west, the other the pastoral mountainous regions of the east—each with its own Diet, its own interests, its own policy—the two united in a Confederation which lacked the essential power of action.

The Reformation entered France in the reign of Francis I, and, though persecution restrained its outward manifestation, its adherents gradually spread, first in the large towns, then in the Dauphiné and the Vivarais, and up the waterways of the great rivers. In the fifties, it gained organisation, and, in 1562, it received legal recognition. The strength of the Huguenots was concentrated in the area between the Loire, the Pyrenees and the Rhone. They had outposts in the Dauphiné and Normandy, were strongest in the Gironde, and weakest in the east and north-east. As a result of a long series of civil wars, they established themselves as a State within a State, with an organisation of their own and a guarantee of their position in a number of *places de sûreté*¹. One reason for the inactivity of France between 1559 and 1598, and for the precarious position in which she stood at the beginning of the seventeenth century, is to be sought in the internal division which the Reformation thus created within her borders. It was left to Richelieu to break the political power of the Huguenots, in 1622–8.

In Scandinavia, the vast extent of ecclesiastical property was a strong predisposing cause of the Reformation. The King of Denmark embraced Lutheranism in 1525; the conversion of the country and the secularisation of church property rapidly followed. In Sweden, the Reformation began in 1527, and was definitely carried through; but it had not the same sweeping success as in Denmark.

In England, the authority of the Pope was first repudiated in 1534, and a form of the reformed faith was adopted finally in 1559; in Scotland, the change to the Calvinistic faith was authoritatively made in 1560–1. Various forms of the reformed faith were introduced into Poland, and, with religious liberty, made rapid headway. By 1572, the Protestant sects were widespread. The divisions between Lutherans, Calvinists, and Anti-Trinitarians enabled the Counter-reformation to recover the country. In the confusion of Hungary, and under the tolerant Turkish rule, the reformed faith found favourable conditions of growth. Calvinism spread through the great central plain into Transylvania, where in 1557 both religions were tolerated. The tolerant spirit of the Ottoman Government contributed to prolong its rule; for the Protestant Magyar noblemen dreaded the persecuting Habsburg Government. In Italy, the reformed faith gained adherents in Venice, Ferrara, Modena, Naples, and Lucca; but it was rapidly and completely suppressed. In

¹ So far as regards the *places de sûreté*, map 19 is based on the map contained in Anquez, L., *Histoire des Assemblées Politiques des Réformés de France* (Paris, 1859).

Spain, it never had much vitality, except in Seville and Valladolid, where it was easily stamped out by the Inquisition.

22 Under the combined influence of Habsburg rule and the Reformation, great changes came about in the Netherlands. Out of the group of lordships, counties, towns, and ecclesiastical territories which the Burgundian Dukes had gathered together, arose a new State, destined to play a most important part in the political system of Europe, which, as the United Provinces, the kingdom of the Netherlands, or the kingdom of Holland, has guarded its independence and the integrity of its territory down to the present day, and, as a maritime and colonial Power, gained and still holds a large dominion beyond the seas. In spite of losses to the kingdom of France, the Burgundian lands formed a very considerable inheritance when they passed into the possession of the future Emperor Charles V. It was his work to enlarge and define their area and to give them a much greater degree of unity than they had previously possessed. Their frontiers with France had always been shifting and uncertain. As a result of the struggle between Francis and Charles they were at last determined. By the Treaties of Madrid (1526) and Cambray (1529) Francis resigned his suzerainty over Flanders and Artois, and Charles V his claim to the Somme towns. In the subsequent wars Charles maintained this settlement, and the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis (1559) confirmed that of Cambray, and recognised the organic unity of the Netherlands. At the same time Charles extended and consolidated his territories. He added Tournay in 1521; Friesland, after a long war, in 1523; the temporal sovereignty of Utrecht in 1527; Gelderland and Zutphen, finally, in 1543, and Cambray in the same year. The seventeen provinces held by him were the duchies of Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg and Gelderland; the counties of Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Namur, Zeeland, Holland, and Zutphen; the lordships of Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, Utrecht, and Mechlin; and the marquisate of Antwerp. In addition, he gave to the Netherlands a separate organisation and a centralised government, and declared them to be a single and indivisible inheritance. Save that they were joined with Franche Comté and Luxemburg in the Burgundian Circle of the Empire, they were treated as much as possible as a separate unit. In 1548, their relations to the Empire were reconsidered, and they were declared to be not subject to its laws; and Charles proposed to revise their ecclesiastical organisation so that no part of the provinces should be within an external see. Thus, the Netherlands tended to form a compact as well as a most important part of Charles' scattered dominions. Only the bishopric of Liège broke their geographical unity, and Charles drew that see more and more under his influence. Philip II, to whom in the division of Habsburg power (1556) these provinces passed, continued his father's work of consolidation, but his religious policy provoked a rebellion. In the southern provinces this was suppressed, but the

northern provinces of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, the northern part of Gelderland (with Zutphen), Overijssel, Friesland, and Groningen formed in 1579 the Union of Utrecht, and in 1581 abjured the sovereignty of Philip. In 1609 Spain virtually recognised their independence, which was also allowed by the Empire at the Peace of Westphalia, 1648. In the course of long wars, the United Provinces conquered parts of the southern Netherlands—the northern parts of Flanders, including Sluys and Hulst, and of Brabant, including Breda and Bergen, and the Overmaaslands, viz. parts of Gelders and Limburg, including Maestricht. These lands, known as *Generaliteitsland*, were governed as common lands, and were confirmed to the United Provinces in the treaties of 1648 and 1661. Being possessed of them the Dutch were enabled to control the mouths of the Scheldt, Meuse, and Rhine, and to ruin the trade of Antwerp. 41

A great change was produced in the position on the Baltic by the dissolution of the Union of Calmar. That union had been straining asunder since the middle of the fifteenth century. In 1520, the Swedes revolted, and Sweden definitely released herself from the dominion of Denmark. At that moment Sweden was small and poor. She held not a half of the Scandinavian peninsula. The Danes retained Norway which included the provinces of Jemteland and Herjedalen, on the eastern side of the Scandinavian Alps, and the coastal strip of the south-eastern corner of the peninsula, the fertile provinces of Skaane, Bleking, and Halland. In addition, Bohus was Norwegian; and Sweden thus reached the sea in the south-west only at one precarious outlet, Elfborg, at the mouth of the river Göta. Of the islands, Sweden held Öland only. Even Gottland, the stepping-stone across the Baltic, was a fief of the Danish Crown. East of the Baltic, however, Finland, up to Viborg, was Swedish. The centre of the kingdom lay in the region of low plains stretching from the Cattegat to the lower end of the Gulf of Bothnia, which interrupts with a broad depression the great forest-clad plateau that occupies the north and is continued in Småland to the south. Geographical conditions marked out the destinies of Sweden. She would need to reach the open sea by acquiring the southern provinces held by Denmark, to reach the mountain frontier of the west by acquiring the Norwegian provinces that overlapped it; and, if she were to be great, to extend her dominion round the Baltic, for little profit could be made by conquering Norway and reaching the North Sea. Hence, round the Baltic was the sphere of Swedish expansion. But the story of this is best told in another connexion. 17

The dissolution of the Union did Denmark little injury. Throughout the sixteenth century, she remained more powerful than she had been before, dominant in the Baltic. The waters of the Sound were the centre of her dominion. On the east lay the southern provinces of Scandinavia, and further east the islands of Bornholm, Gottland, and

Øsel. To the north was Norway, scantily peopled and poor. West lay the group of islands which linked up the southern end of Scandinavia with the mainland of Europe and the outreaching peninsula, where was the province of Jutland; to the south were the two duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. These two duchies, united to each other indissolubly, became a separate possession of the Danish royal House in 1460, and in 1533 joined Denmark in a federal alliance on almost equal terms. In 1544 they were partitioned between the King of Denmark and his two brothers, so that three lines ruled in them. For Holstein the three did homage to the Emperor; in Schleswig two of the brothers resisted the claim of the third, the King of Denmark, to feudal suzerainty.

54 In the course of time, by the extinction of families, the two duchies were divided between the King of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, their possessions being scattered over both duchies. Since, in Schleswig, the King of Denmark was suzerain of the Duke, and, in Holstein, both were vassals of the Empire, and since Schleswig was indissolubly united to Holstein, and both together were united to the kingdom of Denmark, the relations between the kingdom and the duchies were most complicated. On the west of Holstein was the district of Ditmarschen, where a kind of peasant republic existed. In 1559, it was conquered by the combined efforts of King and Duke, and became part of the royal share of Holstein.

3 While in western Europe the political settlement and the division of disputed territory depended on the balance of power between the kingdom of France and the Habsburg Empire, in south-eastern Europe the Ottoman Turk divided dominion with the Habsburg Empire and the Venetian Republic. In western Europe the scene of struggle slowly shifted from Italy to the eastern frontier of the Empire, in south-eastern Europe it centred in the Aegean by sea, and by land in the hitherto undivided kingdom of Hungary, which was now partitioned between Ottoman and Habsburg along a frontier that, though continually changing, changed over but a small area for a century and a half.

When the advance of the Turks was resumed in the early sixteenth century, it was in Asia and Africa that they at first made conquests. From Persia they took parts of Armenia, Kurdistan, and Upper Mesopotamia by 1515; they acquired Syria, Egypt, and Arabia in 1515-17, conquered Algeria in 1519, and Tunis in 1534. In northern Africa, as

7 in eastern Europe, they came in contact with the Habsburgs. Between 1494 and 1516 Spain, following the Moors into Africa, had acquired a number of coast towns, including Melilla, Oran, Mers-el-Kebir, Bugia, and Tripoli. In the struggle that ensued some of these were lost. But Charles V conquered Tunis and Goletta in 1535, and Spanish influence was maintained in Tunis, until Spain withdrew from Goletta in 1574; while Oran was not lost until 1708 and was again
65 recovered. With the exception of the unconquered Spanish towns,

northern Africa, to the borders of Morocco, passed by 1540 under Turkish rule, which was not seriously threatened by any European Power until the French began their colonial expansion in Algiers in the early nineteenth century. 3

Meanwhile the Ottoman arms were advancing on the mainland by the land route up the Danube. In 1521 Belgrade was taken, and in 1526 the medieval kingdom of Hungary was overthrown at the battle of Mohács. Hungary consists of three mountainous regions girdling a great plain—in the south the Dalmatian Alps, in the north the Western Carpathians, in the east the Eastern Carpathians. As a result of a series of wars, the Turks gradually made themselves masters of the central part of Hungary—the flat fertile and well-watered plains through which the Danube and the Theiss flow in their passage from Western to Eastern Carpathians. They took Buda in 1529, and, extending their conquests east and west, they had, when the truce of 1547 was arranged, brought Szegedin, Gran, Wischegrad, and Stuhlweissenburg under their rule. The Treaty of Sitvatorok, 1606, which formed the basis of a more lasting settlement, gave them in addition Tata, Eger, Szolnok, Veszprém, and the Banat of Temesvar. Other conquests were made in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. In 1658, they gained a part of the possessions of Transylvania, including Grosswardein and Debreczen, and in 1664, by the Treaty of Vasvar, a considerable extent of territory west of Lake Balaton and north of the bend of the Danube; but their retreat was then near at hand. 21 10 48

Thus, from the middle of the sixteenth until nearly the end of the seventeenth century, Hungary remained partitioned, and the Ottoman and Habsburg Powers swayed backwards and forwards on a fluctuating frontier. Austria managed to retain the mountainous strip of Hungary which flanked the eastern borders of her hereditary possessions, and included Agram, most of Croatia, Upper Slavonia, and part of north-western Hungary. The central river valleys and the mountainous south, that is, most of the Magyar part of Hungary, were governed by the Turks from Buda, and divided into the three vilayets of Bosnia, Buda, and Temesvar. In the dissolution of the old order the principality of Transylvania broke away from Hungary. It laid hold of a group of counties in north-eastern Hungary, known as *Partes Adnexae Regni Hungariae*. The extent of this area fluctuated during the period of Turkish rule—for sometimes the Turks, and sometimes Transylvania, were in possession of parts of it. The relations of Transylvania itself to Ottoman and Habsburg also fluctuated; but the principality was generally under Ottoman influence. Austria acquired it in 1600, but was compelled to acknowledge its independence again in 1606. The two contending Powers, Ottoman and Habsburg, divided its allegiance, as they divided Hungary, in unequal shares for many years. Such was the great northern sweep of Turkish power. Central Hungary was acquired, Wallachia,

Moldavia, and Transylvania, enlarged by its conquests, became dependencies. Even Austrian Hungary at times paid tribute, and a last effort before its decline gave to the Ottoman empire a momentary possession of Podolia, in 1672-6.

Meantime, in the Aegean, the Morea, and Dalmatia, the Ottoman empire grew at the expense of Venice. Dalmatia, except the cities, was conquered by 1540. In the same year, at the peace signed at Constantinople, Urana, Nadin, and other places on the Dalmatian coast, and the Aegean Islands, Skyros, Paros, Patmos, Aegina, Stampalia, and Nios were formally ceded to Solymán. The duchy of Naxos, a Latin State formed by a Venetian in 1207 and including many Aegean islands, was practically absorbed by 1537; but Naxos itself did not pass under Turkish rule till 1566. Antivari in Albania, and the great island of Cyprus, were acquired by the Turks in 1571 in spite of their defeat at Lepanto. Rhodes had capitulated in 1522. Then came a long pause in their acquisitions, until the prolonged
 48 struggle (1641-69) which gave them possession of Crete. The contest was not ended, for, at the end of the seventeenth century, in 1685-99, Venice reconquered Aegina and most of the Peloponnese, only to lose them again finally in 1718 at the Peace of Passarowitz, and with them the two fortresses of Spinalonga and Suda which she had retained in Crete in 1669, and the islands of Tinos and Mykonos. This gave to the Ottoman empire complete control of the Aegean, and confined Venice to the Adriatic, where she had been more fortunate, recovering Santa Maura and Butrinto and gaining Prevesa.

B. GREATER EUROPE.

2 Portugal, with her favourable position on the Atlantic and her proximity to Africa, led the way for the expansion of Europe into other continents. Castile followed in her footsteps. The desire of the West for the trade of the East was the strongest original motive in this new movement, for Ottoman conquests closed the familiar overland means of communication between the two. In the century between 1450 and 1550, an immense work was done and the arena of European energy wonderfully enlarged. Portuguese navigators and generals built for Portugal an empire in the East; Castilian explorers and captains founded the immense over-sea dominion of Spain.

The colonial enterprise of the Portuguese grew out of their Moorish wars. Following the Moors to Africa they founded a dominion, 1415-71, which they retained until 1578. In a series of naval expeditions they discovered Madeira in 1419, the Azores in 1448, the Cape Verde Islands 1449, and, following the coast of Africa, they reached the Cape of Good Hope in 1486. Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape in 1498, and, making his way to India, formed the first eastern settlement of the Portuguese

at Cochin on the Malabar coast, thus bringing Portugal into touch with the rich civilisation of the East. Moving further east, the Portuguese discovered Ceylon in 1506, Malacca in 1509, the Spice Islands in 1511, and in time reached New Guinea, China and Japan. Meantime, in 1500, another navigator, Cabral, drifted across the Atlantic to the coast of Brazil, and began Portuguese dominion in the New World.

Castilian ships followed the Portuguese in these earlier discoveries; and, in 1479, the Canaries were, by treaty, assigned to Castile. But America was to be the field of Spain. In 1492, Columbus, in the service of Ferdinand and Isabella, crossed the Atlantic and discovered the Bahamas, Cuba, and Hispaniola; on a second voyage, in 1493, Jamaica; on a third, in 1498, Trinidad and the mouth of the Orinoco, and in a final voyage he reached Honduras. Other explorers speedily amplified his work.

Of the new-found territories the Papacy claimed to be the disposer, and in 1493 it fixed the meridian 100 leagues west of the Azores as the line of division between the spheres of the two competing nations. By the Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal, in 1494, the line was changed to one 375 leagues from the islands, and, in 1506, the Pope confirmed the arrangement. But new discoveries raised new problems. The Moluccas and Banda Islands in the east fell into dispute. So, in 1529, by the Treaty of Saragossa, the meridian 17 degrees east of the Moluccas was agreed upon as a second line of demarcation. It was provided, however, that Portugal should keep Brazil, and Spain the Philippine Islands, and that Spain should receive a sum of money for her right to the Moluccas.

Spanish explorers following Columbus increased European knowledge of Central and South America. Possession was taken of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Jamaica in 1508-10; the Pacific Ocean was discovered in 1513; Florida in the same year; Mexico in 1518, and, in a search for the westward route to the East, Magellan rounded Cape Horn in 1520, sailing through the straits to which he gave his name, and reached the Philippines in 1521, to perish at Zebu. Conquest followed in the wake of exploration. Mexico was conquered in 1519-21, Peru in 1531, Terra Firma in 1532, Chile in 1535, New Granada in 1536. The southern continent was traversed by way of the Amazon in 1541, while in the north-west the Spaniards, proceeding through Lower California in 1534-5, reached Cape Mendocino by 1542, and, in the south-east, planted their first settlement at Buenos Aires in 1535.

The Portuguese, seeking commerce rather than the precious metals, and for the most part in a different hemisphere, never gained, except in Brazil, the extensive territorial dominions of the Spaniards. The Portuguese empire was a maritime empire—a series of islands, ports, small settlements, and protected coasts, stretching from Portugal round Africa, east and west, Arabia, and India to the distant islands of the

Malay archipelago. The foundations of their dominion were laid by a great Viceroy, Alburquerque, 1509–15. He planted the capital at Goa, in 1510; reduced Malacca in 1511, and Hormuz in 1515, to get the trade of Persia, and established the Portuguese at Ternate and Tidore in the Moluccas, where the Spanish rights were bought out in 1529. In 1517, the Portuguese occupied Colombo, and gradually acquired the trade of Ceylon; in the same year they opened trade with China, and they settled at Macao in 1520, where their sovereignty was recognised in 1587. They captured Diu in 1535, and formed a connexion in 1542 with Japan, where they planted a factory in 1548. The central point of their eastern dominions was Goa. In addition they had Diu and Damaun in the Deccan, Cochin and other places on the Malabar coast, Negapatam on the Coromandel coast, Malacca in the Malacca peninsula, Ceylon, and settlements in the Spice Islands, Java, and New Guinea. On the Persian Gulf they had Muscat and Hormuz. In eastern Africa, where they did not attempt dominion but sought only halting-places, they established themselves from the Zambesi to Delagoa Bay, and built forts at Sofala in 1505 and Mozambique in 1507. They were the only European Power established on the west coast of Africa, where they held points so far south as Cape Negro, and all the islands off the coast, including the Azores, except the Canaries. The colonisation of Brazil was seriously begun in 1531, and the coastal regions were divided into a number of captaincies. Save for the Spaniards, who opposed them in the extreme east, their principal enemy had been the Arabs, whom they had displaced from the great trading centres of the East. Other European Powers, England and France, were not quite inactive while this great work of colonisation was going forward, but their labours, less happily directed, produced little result. In the search for a north-west passage to the East they played a part. The voyages of Cabot, in 1497–8, unfolded the existence of Labrador, Newfoundland, and the north-eastern coast of North America. Verrazzano, in the service of Francis I, sailing due west, further explored the eastern coast of North America; and Jacques Cartier, in 1534–6 and in 1542, made his way up the St Lawrence, where Roberval made an unsuccessful attempt to found a French colony in 1540. Thus the great discoveries were made, and the way was prepared for the later work of colonisation.



SECTION III.

THE RISE OF FRANCE AND SWEDEN.

A. EUROPE.

For a large part of the seventeenth century, France in western 41 Europe, and Sweden in north-eastern Europe, were the Powers which exerted the greatest influence in the shaping of the European system. Apart from the temporary advance of the Habsburg Power at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, the rise of France and of Sweden forms the principal feature in the change of political power during this period. Their united efforts prevented a restoration of the Empire under the Habsburgs as a reality; and, while France broke the power of Spain, Sweden confined Austria to south-eastern Europe. The result of long wars was an expansion of France, a Swedish dominion round the Baltic, a further disintegration of Germany, and at the same time the transference of colonial power to the new maritime nations.

At the end of the sixteenth century, France was in a weak position, 46, 10 owing to the line of Habsburg territories which flanked her eastern frontier, and to the tradition of cooperation between the two branches of this great family. Henry IV, however, strengthened this frontier 25 by one important acquisition. By the Treaty of Lyons, 1601, he made an exchange with Savoy of Saluzzo for the territories of Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex, which, lying between the Rhone and the Saône, connected Savoy with Franche Comté, and carried her frontiers perilously into the exposed east of France. In the opening years of the struggle in Germany Spain increased very greatly her power on that frontier. She came to terms with Savoy in 1614; occupied the Valtelline, the important 30 link of communication between Milan and Tyrol, in 1622, and temporarily occupied the Rhenish Palatinate in the same year. It was Richelieu's work to dislodge Spain from the Valtelline, to close the passes, to occupy Pinerolo in 1631, and to begin a war with Spain and Austria, which, lasting in the latter case till 1648, in the former till 1659, yielded to France a harvest of acquisitions. At the Peace of Westphalia France gained 40 the formal recognition of her sovereignty over the three bishoprics—Metz, Toul, and Verdun—which she had held since 1552, and with the

bishoprics was included Moyenvic. She took Austria's place in Elsass, entering into Austria's possessions and rights there. The cession was vague. It was described as the landgravate of both Elsasses. Elsass consisted of two main parts, Upper and Lower. In Upper Elsass, Austria had a feudal suzerainty over four-fifths of the land. In Lower Elsass, there was no landgravate over the whole territory. Austria had only an administrative authority over the ten Imperial towns, Landau, Weissenburg, Hagenau, Rosheim, Oberehenheim, Schlettstadt, Colmar, Kaisersberg, Türkheim, Münster, and some villages. She had no authority over either the bishopric or town of Strassburg. Both were immediate possessions of the Empire. The vagueness of the cession, for which both parties shared the responsibility, made it possible for France, later, deliberately to misinterpret the clause and to annex the whole of Elsass. In addition, the great town of Breisach was made over to France, and she was permitted to place a garrison in the strong fortress of Philippsburg, 46 thus acquiring two points of entrance into southern Germany. She secured a similar position in Italy where she retained Pinerolo, ceded to her by Savoy, which enabled her to watch the movements of this important buffer State. When, in 1659, after a quarter of a century of war, France came to terms with Spain in the Peace of the Pyrenees, she much increased her gains. On the south, by the cession of Roussillon, with part of Cerdagne and Conflans on the French side of the Pyrenees, she gained the Pyrenees for her frontier. In the north-east she received parts of the Spanish Netherlands—in Artois, all the towns and bailiwicks except Aire and St Omer, which included Arras, Hesdin, and such important places as Gravelines, Landrecies and Thionville in Flanders, Hainault and Luxemburg; as well as Marienburg and Philippeville, thus strengthening the defence of Paris by a line of northern fortresses. At the same time, she temporarily (1659-61) withheld the duchy of Bar from the Duke of Lorraine, while restoring Lorraine.

32, 53 To the expansion of Sweden there were certain natural opponents—Russia, the German Orders, Poland, and Denmark. Her first advance was at the expense of the military Orders. In 1515, the two Orders, united since 1237, separated. A Brandenburg prince became Grand Master of the Prussian lands, and secularised his possessions as the duchy of Prussia in 1525, but remained the vassal of Poland. In 1558-61, the 20 Order of the Sword collapsed. In the scramble for its dominions, Poland obtained Livonia—northern Livonia at once, southern Livonia in 1582, after a struggle with Russia, which was seeking an outlet on the Baltic. Courland and Semigallia became a hereditary duchy in the Grand Master's hands, who did homage for them to the Polish King. Denmark got Dago and Ösel, her last conquests in the eastern Baltic, while Sweden's share was a large part of Esthonia—an acquisition which moved her frontiers forward south of the Gulf of Finland. This was the beginning of Sweden's new advance round the Baltic, and her first

acquisition since the establishment of her independence. It involved her at once in long wars with the rival Powers of Russia and Poland, in the course of which her empire on the Baltic was much extended.

The struggle with Russia was the first to be brought to a successful conclusion. At the Peace of Teusin, 1595, Russia recognised Sweden's right to Esthonia and her new conquest Narva, while Sweden retroceded Kexholm, the easternmost province of Finland, to Russia, and thus determined the boundaries of Finland, hitherto uncertain. Sweden, Norway, and Russia had claims on Finmark, and Russia now ceded to Sweden her part of Finmark, which lay between the Varanger and Malanger Fjords. A second struggle, in which Sweden captured Novgorod the Great, was terminated by the Peace of Stolbova, 1617. Sweden restored Novgorod, but received Kexholm, and Ingria between the mouths of the Narova and the Neva, which included Noteborg, the key of Finland. Russia renounced her claims on Esthonia and Livonia. This gave Sweden a strong natural frontier against a powerful neighbour, and proved to be her furthest advance to the east; at the same time, it shut out Russia from her only access to the Baltic, Ingria—her only outlet indeed to an ice-free sea. It was an unstable settlement which placed a nation of one million as a barrier against another thirty times as large. The Peace of Kardis, in 1661, substantially reestablished the settlement of Stolbova; but a more definite demarcation was made of the frontier between Finland and Russia in the south.

The other enemy in these parts was Poland. It was not certain in 20 the sixteenth century whether Sweden or Poland had the greater future. Poland had been steadily rising in importance. The acquisition of Livonia and of suzerainty over Courland meant a considerable increase of power and prestige. With Courland and East Prussia as dependencies, Livonia, Samogitia, and West Prussia in her hands, Poland had command of the whole south-eastern Baltic. Meantime, she had been strengthened by complete union with Lithuania in 1569. At the height of her power, she had embarked on a struggle with Sweden for the possession of the Baltic littoral, as well as for dynastic and religious ends. The Truce of Altmärk, in 1629, allowed Sweden to retain possession of Livonia, which she had conquered, of part of the delta of the Vistula, Pillau, and Memel in East Prussia, with the right to levy tolls at Pillau, Memel, Danzig, and Labiau. Sweden was thus in possession of the principal places in both Ducal and Polish Prussia. By the Treaty of Stuhmsdorf, 1635, Sweden gave up the places which she held in Prussia, but retained Livonia. Poland proved henceforth able to protect her possessions, and the great settlement of the north made at the Peace of Oliva, in 1660, brought no further change, save that the Polish Vasa renounced their claim to the Swedish throne. Before this check, Sweden, by her intervention in Germany during the Thirty Years' War, made a great advance to the south. At the Peace of Westphalia she received a "satisfaction" 40

in northern Germany which gave her an indisputable preeminence on the Baltic. She had asked for Silesia, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Bremen, and Verden. Pomerania she wanted most as a security for her Baltic power. In the end she obtained Western Pomerania with the Isle of Rugen, the mouth of the Oder, Stettin, and the islands of Usedom and Wollin. Instead of Mecklenburg, she received the port of Wismar, Neukloster, and the Isle of Poel. In addition she received the archbishopric of Bremen and the bishopric of Verden to be held as secular duchies. These possessions were small and scattered; but they gave Sweden the control of the three principal rivers of northern Germany, the Oder, the Elbe, and the Weser; they planted her on the North Sea as well as on the Baltic, and made her a member of the German Empire

Throughout these struggles, Sweden's old partner Denmark had been surely, if intermittently, hostile. Against Denmark, Sweden fought for the recognition of her independence; for a natural frontier in the Scandinavian peninsula as against Norway in the west and Denmark herself on the south, and for dominion on the eastern Baltic, as well as
 17 for commercial freedom. At the dissolution of the Union, Denmark held the southern provinces, which had been Swedish before the Union, though Danish during it, and the wealthy island of Gottland, and she had added Dago and Ösel off the eastern Baltic coast, a menace to Sweden's new acquisitions in Esthonia, while Norway retained Bohus and the provinces of Herjedalen and Jemteland. Except that at the Peace of Knared, 1613, Sweden ceded to Norway her claims on Finmark, this position remained unchanged until the War of 1643. The Peace of Brömsebro, 1645, which ended that War, gave to Sweden Dago, Ösel, and Gottland, thus expelling the Danes from the eastern Baltic, the two Norwegian provinces of Jemteland and Herjedalen, which gave Sweden a natural frontier, the great Kiolen range, against Norway, and Halland, pawned for thirty years, as well as freedom from the Sound tolls for all her dominions. Coupled with the Swedish successes in Germany, this Peace changed the balance of power in Scandinavia. Sweden became far stronger than Denmark, and the Baltic practically passed under her control. The great Baltic ports, except those of Prussia surrendered in 1635, and a large part of the Baltic coast were in her hands. It was the beginning also of Denmark's downfall—the first of a long series of treaties which pared away the Danish dominions. Thirteen years later, the Peace of Roeskilde, 1658, inflicted still more crushing losses on Denmark. She surrendered the three provinces Halland, Bleking and Skaane, with the island of Bornholm, while Norway
 54 gave up Bohus and Trondhjem. The Danish King also renounced his sovereignty over the dominions of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. By this Peace, Sweden expelled Denmark from the Scandinavian peninsula and gained a natural frontier to the south; she cut Norway in two and

reached the North Sea in this quarter, and she established the Duke of Gottorp as a sovereign prince within the Danish kingdom. Not all of these acquisitions were to be retained. Another war and another peace, the Peace of Copenhagen, concluded in 1660, somewhat redressed the balance of power. Sweden restored Bornholm to Denmark and Trondhjem to Norway. She retained her natural frontiers; but permitted Norway to exist again. By the three great Treaties of Copenhagen (1660), Oliva (1660), and Kardis (1661), in which Sweden came to terms with her enemies, Denmark, Poland, and Russia, a temporary equilibrium was established on the Baltic. The limits of Swedish expansion had been reached. She could hold Livonia against Poland, but could not conquer Prussia; could gain her natural frontiers in the Scandinavian peninsula, but could not hold territory which, like Trondhjem, lay beyond them; could expel Denmark from the eastern Baltic, but could not annex her entire. The empire which she had built up was, in structure, the strangest of European States. It consisted of a long seaboard with but little inland ground—an aggregation of commercial rights and commercial stations without natural unity, conquered and held together by force of arms. Between its scattered parts the Baltic formed a bond of union. All the Baltic islands were Swedish save Bornholm, and the estuaries of all the great rivers, except the Niemen and the Vistula, were in Swedish territory. Stockholm was its centre and capital, and Riga its second capital. Of this circle of possessions Sweden proper formed a core strong and united, which, in the course of the long struggle for a wider dominion, had gained natural boundaries and national unity; so that, even if the external possessions were lost—and they had for the most part no unity of race or geography with Sweden or with each other, and strong foes in the rising Powers of Russia and Prussia—the heart of the empire might be regarded as sound.

Sweden and France had grown largely at the expense of Germany. 40 While they were expanding the German Empire was weakening. The disintegration of Germany and the growth of the power of the Princes is a feature of the period only less important than the rise of France and Sweden. The great Peace of 1648 recognised the right of the Princes to form political alliances with foreign Powers, provided they were not directed against Empire or Emperor, and thus virtually assured complete independence to the three hundred odd States which made up the Empire. The enlargement of the powers of the Princes and the contraction of those of the Emperor finally handed over the destiny of Germany to the Princes. Among those Princes, some made substantial gains as a result of the Thirty Years' War. The method of aggrandisement was, in most cases, the secularisation of ecclesiastical territory, the Peace thus marking a further stage in the process by which ecclesiastical has given way to secular rule. Branden- 55 burg, which had already secularised the sees of Brandenburg, Havelberg,

and Cammin (the last of these in Pomerania, which duchy had fallen by inheritance to Brandenburg in 1637, though Western Pomerania and part of Eastern had to be surrendered to Sweden), now obtained Halberstadt, Minden, and Magdeburg, the last-named to come in on the death of the reigning Administrator, which happened in 1680. Brandenburg thus made very substantial gains by the Peace and rose into the front rank amongst the principalities of Germany. In return for the sacrifice of Wismar and Neukloster to Sweden, Schwerin and Ratzeburg were returned to Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which ceded Mirow and Nemerow to Mecklenburg-Güstrow. Brunswick-Lüneburg, which coveted Hildesheim, Minden, and Osnabrück, received only the abbey of Walkenried and the right of alternate appointment to the see of Osnabrück. Hesse-Cassel got the abbey of Hersfeld. Bavaria obtained the fifth electorship, which the Elector Palatine had forfeited, and the Upper Palatinate, including the county of Cham. The descendants of the ejected Elector Palatine were restored to the Rhenish Palatinate, and obtained a newly created eighth electorship. Saxony kept Upper and Lower Lusatia, which had been assigned to her as the price of peace in 1635. The independence of Switzerland was formally recognised, and the connexion of the United Netherlands with the Empire was allowed to lapse.

- 41 The Peace of Westphalia constituted a great European settlement, which rested on the fact that France and Sweden had taken the predominant influence in Europe that had belonged for so long a time to the two branches of the Habsburgs. The character of Germany was changed, and her relation to the political system of Europe. Her loose polity was still more loosened, and the way was opened for the growth of the minor States. At the same time, new Powers were introduced into her political life. Within Germany, one of the most conspicuous results was the decline of Austrian power. Austria surrendered
60 Elsass and Breisach to France, and Lusatia to Saxony. She consolidated her power by religious persecution and concentrated it by the sacrifice of distant possessions, still retaining a compact mass of territory in
55 south-eastern Europe. Of the changes amongst the minor Powers, the advance of Brandenburg is the most striking. In 1618, Brandenburg had added Prussia, and the acquisitions of 1648 made her a great State, supreme in northern Germany as Austria was in southern. Her dominion stretched over scattered territories from the duchy of Prussia to the Rhine. Her natural tendency must be to seek expansion by uniting and linking up these territories. For the time, she was deprived of great maritime opportunities. But she had become a foe of Sweden
53 on the Baltic, and a rival of Austria in Germany. In north-eastern Europe the greatest change was the rise of Sweden. Her gains from Russia, Poland, Denmark, and Germany had given her a position on the Baltic which had transformed that sea almost into a Swedish lake.

Denmark had sunk from her former preeminence. She had lost parts of Norway to Sweden; but in 1648 she still overlapped into the Scanian peninsula, though she was evidently on the down grade. In Germany she had lost no territory, but she had forfeited prestige and position. Russia was passing through a period of trouble and depression. Her westward movement was temporarily stayed by the rise of Sweden, who had closed her only outlet to the Baltic; while, in the incessant struggle on her western frontier, she had been temporarily worsted, and Poland had regained Smolensk and Chernigoff, in 1618. Poland was still great. She was the feudal superior of Prussia, and had made gains from Russia, though her greatness was partly eclipsed by the rise of Sweden.

In western Europe the rise of France is conspicuous. The three 46 bishoprics, Bresse, Bugey, and Gex, Pinerolo, and Elsass were acquisitions that showed how strong was the power behind them. They were but a stage in the expansion of France. She was pressing into the Spanish Netherlands and the other Spanish possessions on her frontiers. In the British Isles Scotland and England were now under one Crown. But it was a period of political confusion, with Scotland and Ireland in revolt. A new State, the United Netherlands, a confederation of seven 22 revolted provinces with their conquests, had appeared on the map, free of Spain and disconnected from the Empire, and had already become a great maritime Power.

In Italy, Spain was still supreme. Her power, threatened in northern Europe, was here unshaken. Possessed of Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, and the Stato degli Presidi, she dominated Italy. The Papal States were stronger than ever. Ferrara and Urbino, two semi-independent duchies, had been absorbed by them—Ferrara in 1598, Urbino in 1631. Venice had preserved her territory intact through a difficult period. Savoy had acquired a part of Montferrat, 1631, but had lost Pinerolo to the French, and was thus under French supervision. Mantua and Montferrat remained under the Gonzaga; Modena under the Este; Tuscany under the Medici; Parma and Piacenza under the Farnese. In the Iberian peninsula, Portugal, which had been annexed by Spain in 1580, had freed herself again in 1640. Spain, though she had not yet made the surrenders of 1659, was obviously sinking, as a result of military disaster and the temporary depression of her allies, the Austrian Habsburgs. In south-eastern Europe the situation had undergone little change for three-quarters of a century. The Ottoman empire had not yet reached the limits of its expansion either in Hungary or on the eastern Mediterranean; but internal weakness had for a time restrained its activities. Since the loss of Cyprus the Venetian empire had been almost confined to the Adriatic. Only Crete and two small Aegæan islands remained of her more eastern possessions.

B. GREATER EUROPE.

The change in the balance of power in Europe was accompanied by a transference of power in the colonial world. New nations entered into the competition of colonisation, and either ousted, or established themselves by the side of, the old. The Dutch, English, and French became colonial Powers. The Portuguese empire fell to pieces in the East. In the West Spain lost some of her outlying possessions, and found her exclusive claims challenged. At the same time, Russia entered upon the great process which added half a continent to her empire.

- 43 Before the end of the sixteenth century, both Dutch and English were sending out trading fleets to the East. In 1600 the English East India Company began its great career, in 1602 the Dutch. The operations of both companies were at first extended over a wide area. The English established a factory at Bantam in Java, in 1602; their first factory in India at Surat, in 1612; a factory in Japan at Firando, in 1613; and, by 1616, they also had factories at Ahmadabad, Burhampur, Ajmir, and Agra in the west of India, and Masulipatam and Petapoli on the east coast. The Dutch came to the Coromandel and Malabar coasts of India, to Ceylon and Java, rapidly spread their activities through the eastern archipelago, and northwards to China and Japan. They took Amboina from the Portuguese in 1605, discovered the northern coast of Australia 1606, and established themselves in the Banda Islands 1609, in which year also they set up a factory at Firando in Japan, and, by 1615, they had a firm grip of the Moluccas. In Java they went first to Jacatra; but, in 1619, they established themselves at Batavia, which became the capital of the Dutch East Indies in place of Amboina. The Danish East India Company, established in 1614, also competed in the eastern trade, and in 1616 planted a fort at Tranquebar on the Coromandel coast and another in Bengal. Much of what was done at first was tentative; but, in time, the several Powers began to get more definite spheres of activity, and to find those positions which became the lasting seats of their power. The Dutch drove the English out of the eastern archipelago—from Pulo Run and Great Banda in 1620, from Bantam in 1621, and from Amboina in 1623; and, though the English returned to Bantam in 1628, the eastern islands passed definitely into Dutch possession. The English concentrated on India. They made Surat their chief post in 1638, built Fort St George on the site now occupied by Madras in 1639, and gained permanent positions at Masulipatam on the east coast in 1632, and on the Hooghly river,
- 64 1640. The Island of Bombay came into English possession as a part of the dowry of Catharine of Braganza. It was promised in 1661, though not actually handed over till 1665, and in 1668 was transferred by Charles II to the Company. Madras was made a presidency in 1652,

and Bombay in 1687, in lieu of Surat. The Dutch proceeded to extend their possessions by conquest from the Portuguese. In 1638, they conquered some of the Portuguese stations in Ceylon—Negumbo, Pointe de Galle, and Trincomalee; in 1641, Malacca; in 1642, Formosa, where they established Fort Zelandia, in the south-west corner of the island; in 1653, Cannanor; in 1656, Calicut and Colombo; in 1658, Jaffnapatam and Negapatam; in 1661, Quilon; in 1662, Cranganor and Cochin. In 1661, the Portuguese recognised their losses. By 1664, the Dutch had posts in Bengal, Gujerat and on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts. Meanwhile, from Batavia they conquered Java and Celebes, they established factories in Pegu, at Ajudia in Siam, and in Sumatra and Borneo, while, in 1651, they occupied Table Bay in South Africa, to provide a halting-place on the road to the East. They divided their eastern dominions into the six governments of Java, Amboina, Ternate, Ceylon, Macassar, and the Cape of Good Hope, and made Batavia their capital. Thus the great Portuguese empire of the East, with its numerous exposed points, was easily broken up by the intrusion of the Teutonic Powers. 65

In the New World, there was in this period a great extension of colonial activity, without much transference of colonial power. The incoming Powers, which included France, found an open field for their activity, and thus established themselves by the side of Spain and Portugal, founding important colonies, but not overthrowing those of the Latin Powers. In 1583 the English occupied Newfoundland, their first colony. In 1606 the London and Plymouth Companies were chartered, and the territory of Virginia, where the English had made at the end of the sixteenth century ineffectual attempts at colonisation, was divided between them. Jamestown in Virginia was founded in 1608, and the Bermudas were occupied in 1609–12. The settlements in New England began with New Plymouth 1620, those in New Hampshire 1623 and 1627, at Massachusetts Bay 1628–9, in Maine 1632, in Connecticut 1635, at New Haven 1638, in Long Island 1640, and in Rhode Island 1643. In the south, the colonisation of Maryland was begun in 1634, of Carolina in 1663. Maine was united to Massachusetts in 1652 and 1668. New Jersey was formed in 1665, and Connecticut and New Haven united in the same year. In 1664, the Dutch colonies on the Hudson and Delaware, called the New Netherlands, which included the Swedish colonies on the Delaware conquered by the Dutch in 1655, were conquered by the British and confirmed to them by the Peace of Breda 1667. The Dutch received Surinam in exchange. This transference was confirmed in the Peace of Westminster 1674. It was of the greatest importance, as giving the British continuous possession of the Atlantic coast from the French settlements in Acadia to the Spanish in Florida. In the West Indies the British occupied Barbados and part of St Kitts in 1625, Nevis in 1628, Montserrat and Antigua in 1632, Surinam in 1640, Anguilla in 1650, Barbuda in 1661–2, New Providence 66

and Eleuthera Island in the Bahamas in 1666, the Virgin Islands in 1672, and conquered Jamaica in 1655.

The French followed the British to North America. In 1605 they made a settlement at Port Royal in Acadia; in 1608 they founded Quebec. Quebec was captured by the British in 1629; but, together with Acadia, was restored by the Peace of St Germain in 1632. The Peace of Breda, 1667, confirmed Acadia to France, and, in 1670, Maine east of the Penobscot was recognised as French. In the West Indies, the French occupied part of St Kitts in 1625, part of St Martin, Martinique, and Guadeloupe in 1636, part of Santo Domingo in 1664, and they made a settlement in Guiana, of which Cayenne became the capital, in 1624.

The Dutch West India Company was founded in 1621. From 1623, they established settlements in the New Netherlands, where they conquered the Swedish colonies on the Delaware 1655; but they lost all their possessions here to England in 1667, gaining in exchange Surinam. They made considerable conquests in Brazil, where for thirty years, from 1624 to 1654, they held a large part of the Portuguese possessions. In the West Indies, they established factories on a few small islands, St Eustatius in 1632, Curaçoa in 1634, Saba in 1640, and St Martin, which they divided with the French, in 1649.

- 65 All four of these Powers came also to Africa, to share in the slave-trade. In 1618, the English chartered their first West African Company, which planted one settlement on the Gambia, and another at Cormentine on the Gold Coast; while the French West African Company, formed in 1626, established a fort on the Senegal. The Dutch acquired Gorée, an island off Cape Verde, in 1617, and in 1624 built Fort Nassau at Mouree. Once established on the Gold Coast, they were not long in expelling the Portuguese. They captured Elmina in 1637, and Axim in 1642. In 1641, they proceeded further south and took Sao Paulo de Loanda, which the Portuguese had founded in 1578, and from which they had subjugated Congo and Angola. But the Portuguese recovered their position in Angola and succeeded in extending their influence further. Danish enterprise in Africa, also, dates from the middle of the seventeenth century. The Danes built forts near Accra at Christiansborg and Frederiksborg; but they soon succumbed to the English in the latter place. The English lost Cormentine in 1667 after the naval wars with the Dutch, but they gained Cape Coast Castle, which became their most important possession on the Gold Coast. From this centre they extended their possessions considerably, building forts at Accra, Dixcove, and elsewhere on the Gold Coast, as well as at Whydah on the Slave Coast. Of greater importance than the struggle for the Gold Coast was the Dutch occupation of Table Bay in 1651, followed in 1653 by the purchase from the Hottentots of a strip of land, which secured for them the peninsula of

the Cape of Good Hope. St Helena, which they had acquired in 1645 as a place of call on the way east, they now abandoned, and in 1655 it was occupied by the English.

Thus, in the third quarter of the seventeenth century, the Portuguese 43 were being driven out of the East, where the Dutch had taken their place, almost alone in the Far East, and in conjunction with the English in India. They still had their stations in East and West Africa, but not on the Gold Coast, which the English and the Dutch divided; while, further to the north on the western coast, the French and English were predominant.

In the Western world, the intrusion of the new colonising nations did 106 not menace the extensive land dominions of the Latin Powers. The Dutch conquest of some of the finest provinces of Brazil, including Pernambuco and Bahia, lasted for only thirty years—from 1624 to 1654. Spain, indeed, lost ground in the West Indies; but the establishment of the English on the Atlantic coast of the northern continent and of the French on the St Lawrence and in Acadia was an extension of European colonisation and involved no transfers of territory from the older colonising nations. These latter had, in the meantime, extended and consolidated their rule. The Portuguese, whose settlements were at first exclusively on the coast, gradually penetrated the vast interior and acquired a claim to the greater part of the Amazon basin. At the Peace of Utrecht, the French, who had established themselves in Guiana, recognised Portuguese sovereignty over both banks of the great river. At the other extremity of their dominion, their frontier with the Spanish possessions on the La Plata was in continual dispute. The dominion of Spain, which virtually reached its limits in the sixteenth century, extended through a great variety of countries, from California in the north, over Mexico and Central America, down the western half of South America to the frontiers of Patagonia and over the basin of the La Plata on the other side of the Andes. Outside of the two continents, it included the Philippines and the larger West India islands. It was divided into the two viceroyalties of New Spain and Peru, and a number of governments more or less dependent on the viceroyalties. The provinces nominally subject to New Spain were the Philippines, Guatemala, Yucatan, and New Biscay, and the two, or sometimes three, West India governments. Those subject to the Viceroy of Peru were Chile, Quito, New Granada, Terra Firma, Paraguay, Tucuman, and Buenos Aires. From 1718 to 1722, and permanently in 1739, a third viceroyalty of New Granada was established, which included New Granada and Quito. In 1731 Venezuela was made a separate government under a Captain-General, and in 1776 Buenos Aires was raised to the position of a viceroyalty. To it were added the province of Cuyo, from the captaincy-general of Chile, and, from Lima, the four provinces of Upper Peru as well as Paraguay, Cordoba, and Tucuman; so that this

fourth viceroyalty included all the Spanish territory east of the Andes, from Lake Titicaca to Patagonia.

- 136 While the Western Powers were struggling for colonial dominion beyond the seas, the geographical position of Russia enabled her to advance without rivalry or difficulty. The Russian colonial empire was a natural expansion of European Russia across the forests and plains of northern Asia to the Pacific, and across the steppes of Central Asia to the mountain barriers of India. It never required or rested on maritime power. It was initiated by the military spirit of the Cossacks, and maintained by the expansive and nomadic tendencies of a great population. Russia discovered her new world somewhat later than the Western Powers. In 1581, the Cossacks took Sibir the capital of the Tartar Khanate of Siberia, thus carrying Russia's territory beyond the Urals and founding her Asiatic dominion. By 1630, the Cossacks had reached the Lena; in 1700, they conquered Kamschatka—so easy was Russia's advance to the Pacific. Her southward movement towards China paused at the Amur, from 1683 till 1846. Thus Russia took a place, which her geographical position assigned to her, as a great Asiatic Power. With the exception of the slopes of the Urals, too gentle to be formidable, nature had planted no barrier between the Pacific and the heart of eastern Europe; and, in the circumstances, this vast area passed easily into a single State.



SECTION IV.

THE FORMATION OF THE GREAT POWERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

A. EUROPE.

Of the tendencies of which we have spoken as operating in the early 63
seventeenth century, the expansion of France continued until it suffered
a check in the great settlement of Utrecht 1713-5, which rested on a
balance of power between France and Austria; the expansion of Sweden
ceased, and the dissolution of her empire, to the advantage of Branden-
burg and Russia, quickly began; the disintegration of Germany con-
tinued, and among the chief rising States appeared a strong kingdom
of Prussia, which contested with Austria the hegemony of Germany; in
north and south, Russia advanced westwards at the expense of Sweden
and the Ottoman empire; Austria, instead of declining, took the place
of Spain in the Netherlands and Italy, and advanced into south-eastern
Europe; Poland was swallowed up by Austria, Russia, and Prussia; in
the colonial world, Britain distanced all her rivals, after a long duel with
France, in particular, for India and North America. So, in the eighteenth
century there was worked out a balance of power between Great Britain,
Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France. Much took shape in this period
which has remained to the present day. Sweden was forced almost into
her natural limits. Poland was destroyed. The Ottoman empire was
driven back. Russia expanded, and Prussia was formed.

We may consider first the expansion of France. The great advance 46
which she had made into the Spanish Netherlands in 1659 was con-
tinued. By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668, she made considerable
gains which included Douai, Lille, and Courtrai. By the Treaty of
Nymegen, 1678, she restored some towns and annexed others. Her
frontier receded, but, on the other hand, it was strengthened, for she
gained the remaining Spanish towns in Artois, and made advances in
Hainault. The new places which she acquired included Valenciennes,
Condé, Cambray, St Omer, and Maubeuge. In addition, she received
Franche Comté, and Freiburg in the Breisgau, but gave up the right
of garrisoning Philippsburg. By the "reunions" which followed she

strengthened her hold of Alsace, and annexed Strassburg and Kehl—annexations which were recognised by the Treaty of Ratisbon, in 1684. The Treaty of Ryswyk, in 1697, left her frontier as in 1678; but she gave up Kehl and Freiburg, retaining Strassburg. The Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, made a lasting settlement of the north-eastern frontier. France gave up much; but she retained a line of towns stretching from St Omer, through Lille, Condé, and Maubeuge, to Marienburg, which represented the substantial result of years of ambition and struggle. By the Treaty of Rastatt with the Empire, 1714, she received Landau also. By treaty with Savoy, in 1713, she rectified her south-east frontier, surrendering to Savoy a tongue of territory on the Italian side of the Alps, and receiving in exchange the valley of Barcelonette on her own side. In the same year, the little principality of Orange was annexed.

79 The changes in the eighteenth century subsequent to those of Utrecht were few. In 1736 Lorraine was ceded to France, to be annexed on the death of the reigning Duke Stanislas, which happened in 1766. Two years later (in 1768) Corsica, the last acquisition before the Revolution, and the only large detached possession in Europe, was gained. The steady advance since the days of Louis XI had given France a strong north-eastern frontier, had brought her on the middle east to the Rhine, on the south-east corner to the Alps, and in the south to the Pyrenees. But she was still separated from her natural boundary, the Alps, in the south by the possessions of the King of Sardinia, Savoy and Nice; and, between Franche Comté and Alsace, the county of Montbéliard, a possession of Würtemberg, made a breach in the continuity of her territory. In addition, there were various enclaves of foreign States within her territory, the most important of which were the principality of Avignon and the county of Venaissin, papal territory on the Rhone, the free city of Mulhausen, and some small possessions of various German States over which France was merely suzerain in Alsace, and some more extensive districts such as Nassau-Saarbrücken, Nassau-Saarwerden, and the county of Salm, over which France was not even suzerain, in Lorraine. On the other hand, she held Landau within the borders of the Empire, and Philippeville and Marienburg in the Low Countries.

54 While France advanced, her old ally Sweden held her own with difficulty, and, within a few years of the check which was placed on the expansion of France by the War of the Spanish Succession, a large part of Sweden's empire was wrested from her in the Northern War. At the
59 Peace of Stockholm, 1719, Sweden handed over Bremen and Verden to Hanover, and lost her position on the North Sea; and in 1720, at a second Peace of Stockholm, she surrendered to Prussia Western Pomerania as far as the river Peene, with the islands of Usedom and Wollin. Stettin was thus lost; but Stralsund, Wolgast, and Rugen were retained. Thus, the Elbe and the Oder became again German rivers. A more crush-
52 ing blow followed in 1721, when, at the Peace of Nystad, Russia took

Livonia, Esthonia, and the adjacent islands, and parts of the Finnish provinces of Kexholm and Viborg. Nor was this the end. In 1743, by the Peace of Åbo, Russia made another advance into Finland, and gained the territory lying east of the river Kymmene. The remainder of her ultra-Scandinavian empire Sweden retained into the nineteenth century. Her losses were not surprising, for her empire lacked a sufficient basis of natural strength, and stronger forces than arms transferred her outlying provinces to the rising Powers of the eighteenth century. 61

In the course of French expansion there arose the possibility of a change which might have overturned the whole political system of Europe and reared again an empire stronger than the undivided Habsburg Power. The question of the Spanish Succession appeared on the political horizon as early as 1668, when the Emperor and Louis XIV made a secret and provisional arrangement for the partition of the Spanish possessions, by which France was to take the Spanish Netherlands, Franche Comté, Naples, and Sicily, and the Emperor Spain and Spanish America. When the question became more urgent, the maritime Powers insisted on a voice in so immense a territorial rearrangement. By the Partition Treaty of 1698, to which they gave their consent, France was to have Naples and Sicily, the Archduke Charles of Austria Milan, and a Bavarian Prince the remainder. On the death of the Bavarian Prince, a second agreement gave to Archduke Charles the mass of the inheritance, to France the two Sicilies and Lorraine, to the Duke of Lorraine Milan. In the end, the whole question was submitted to the arbitrament of war, and a settlement was finally made in a series of treaties, 1713-5, between the various Powers which had taken part in the war. The Spanish empire was dismembered. Spain retained her individuality and her colonies; but she was cut off from her old connexion with the rest of Europe by the loss of her possessions in Italy and the Netherlands as well as of two positions in the Mediterranean. A check was placed on the expansion of France. She gained no share of the Spanish empire—none of the Spanish provinces in the Netherlands and Italy for which she had waited so long, none of the Spanish colonies, nor the prospect of the union of the two kingdoms. Her frontiers with the Netherlands were readjusted without being weakened. She obtained Landau on the left bank of the Rhine, and she restored her conquests on the right bank—Alt-Breisach, Kehl, and Freiburg. England greatly increased her colonial power, and in the Mediterranean gained two important strategic positions, Minorca and Gibraltar. Her colonial gains are enumerated in another connexion. Austria received Naples and Milan in Italy, and the Spanish Netherlands, and thus became the first line of resistance to French expansion in this important quarter. Holland was given security against French ambition, inasmuch as Austria was placed between her and France; and she obtained a strong barrier of towns, commanding all the rivers from the Meuse to the sea, which she 51

was to garrison, in the Austrian Netherlands. Savoy received Sicily, Montferrat, and a part of the Milanese, and made some rearrangements of her Alpine frontier with France by mutual cession, which removed
 59 France from Piedmont. Prussia added to her west German possessions the bulk of Upper or Spanish Gelders, and her claim to Neufchâtel was recognised. Thus, at Utrecht, a further stage was reached in the division of those middle lands lying on the western frontiers of Germany for the sake of which so many of the wars of modern times had been waged. These extensive changes, coupled with the expansion of Austria at the expense of the Ottoman empire, and of Russia and Prussia at the expense of Sweden, gave a new form to the political system of Europe, which, with some modifications, lasted until the French Revolution.

62 In 1648 was consummated the disintegration of Germany. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Princes had successfully resisted the forces that made for German unity. In 1559, they established their independence of Imperial authority in religion, and, when, in 1648, they secured virtual independence in foreign politics, they reduced the Empire
 60 to a political shell, enclosing not a single State but a system of States. Of these States Austria remained the chief. Though the Empire was of diminishing value to her, and in Germany she no longer remained without a rival, her territorial acquisitions were so much more extensive than her losses as to give her a European position counterbalancing that
 40 of France. At the Peace of Westphalia she suffered heavily in ceding Lusatia to Saxony, and Elsass to France, and during the remainder of the seventeenth century she lost a little more ground to France in southern Germany. In 1740 she further lost Silesia to Prussia. On the
 48 other hand, she drove the Turk out of Hungary and advanced into the Balkan peninsula, took Spain's place in the Netherlands and Italy, and
 58 shared in the partition of Poland. The surest direction of her expansion appeared to be eastwards. The strength of her dominion lay in the great mass of territory which she possessed in south-eastern Europe. Here, she consolidated as well as extended her dominion, always cherishing the hope of acquiring Bavaria, which her dominions half encircled, by annexation or exchange. A part of Bavaria, the Innviertel, she actually gained by the Peace of Teschen, 1777, as a settlement of her claim on the succession, and only the intervention of Frederick the Great in 1785 prevented the exchange of the Netherlands for the remainder. Nor was the idea definitively abandoned until 1813.

48, 60 Austrian expansion during this period began in the south-east. After the Peace of Vasvár, 1664, she surrendered no more territory to the Ottoman. The tide turned, and in 1699, at the Peace of Carlowitz, she recovered Transylvania and Hungary, with the exception of the Banat of Temesvár between the Theiss and the Maros, and parts of Slavonia and Croatia. In 1718, at the Peace of Passarowitz, she made another great advance, recovering the remainder of Hungary and Slavonia, and

gaining parts of Bosnia and Servia, with Belgrade, and Lesser Wallachia. A corner only of Croatia remained to the Turk. But not all this could be retained, and, by the Peace of Belgrade, in 1739, Austria restored her acquisitions in Servia, Bosnia, and Wallachia, including Belgrade and Orsova. Along the frontier thus fixed, a position of equilibrium between the two empires was reached which held good for nearly a century and a half, except that, in 1777, Austria obtained the Bukowina, and in 1789 captured Belgrade, to lose it again in 1791, and in 1790 Orsova. As she advanced south of Hungary, so also did she north. By taking 58 a hand in the partition of Poland she gained temporarily a great mass of territory with which to flank her dominions on the north. In 1770, she appropriated the part of the county of Zips which had been pawned to Poland in 1412. In 1772, she took most of Red Russia and parts of Podolia and Little Poland; in 1795, Cracow, southern Masovia, a part of Podlachia and the remainder of Little Poland. Thus the mass of Austrian possessions in south-eastern Europe underwent considerable expansion in the eighteenth century. Inorganic collection of territories as it was, it was not at this time sundered by race divisions and jealousies.

The part of the Spanish empire which Austria received in 1713-5 extended her dominions greatly, without much increasing her strength. Rich and fertile though the Netherlands were, they were of little value to Austria. They had not Hungary's geographical proximity to the hereditary dominions. Their long subjection to Spain had destroyed their German connexion, and the tie with Austria proved very slight. Austria had little interest in this distant, burdensome, and unnatural possession, which increased the disunion of her Empire, and added to the frontiers she was charged to defend one peculiarly defenceless.

Sardinia, Milan, and Naples, also acquired in 1714, were not less 51, 63 difficult to absorb into the Austrian Empire. There was little intercourse between the Italian and the German possessions of Austria, and her position in Italy only excited the hostility of Spain. Nor did Austria retain possession of all these provinces. In 1718 she made an exchange with Savoy of Sardinia for Sicily, and in 1735, by the Peace of Vienna, another exchange, with the Bourbon Don Carlos, of the Two Sicilies and the Tuscan *Presidi* for the duchy of Parma which had passed to Don Carlos in 1731. Austria after these transactions was confined to northern Italy. The losses which Milan suffered to Savoy have been already indicated. On the other hand, Mantua fell to the Emperor by forfeit in 1708, and Duke Francis of Lorraine, who became the Emperor Francis I, received the grand duchy of Tuscany on the extinction of the Medici, 1737; and, in 1771, Modena, which had in the process of time reached the sea between Lucca and Genoa, also came in

In the course of the eighteenth century, there arose in northern 55, 59 Germany a Power that disputed with Austria hegemony in the Empire,

and that in the nineteenth century expelled her from the German world in which she had for so many centuries played the first part. Prussian expansion has this peculiarity, that it did not proceed from a single centre, but from three clearly marked areas which were gradually linked together. These areas were the Mark of Brandenburg, the duchy of Prussia, and the Prussian possessions on the Rhine. They were distinct in history, language, races, and institutions, and had each a separate course of development. Prussia did not grow, like France or England, by consolidation and acquisition along definite lines and according to a preconceived plan. It was a collection of dominions, formed by war and chance, and consolidated by the arts of government. An open, poor and arid country, small, unprotected by natural defences, less in size than Scotland, Brandenburg became stronger than France and the foremost military Power in Europe.

The early growth of Brandenburg has already been related. In 1524 Ruppın was annexed, and in 1537 an agreement was made with the Duke of Wohlau, Liegnitz, and Brieg securing to Brandenburg the succession to these provinces. The Reformation made possible the secularisation of the three Brandenburg bishoprics of Brandenburg, Lebus (1553), and Havelberg (1555). In 1571, Beeskow and Storkow were gained. Meanwhile, Ansbach had bought the principality of Jägerndorf, Beuthen, and Oderberg in Silesia in 1523, acquired a reversionary interest in Oppeln in 1528, and inherited Baireuth on the extinction of the ruling line in 1557. In 1603, these Franconian possessions came in to Brandenburg; but in the same year they were granted out again—Ansbach and Baireuth to younger brothers, Jägerndorf, which was lost to the Hohenzollerns in the Thirty Years' War (1623), to another member of the family. In 1609, Brandenburg gained a footing on the Rhine. The Elector laid claim to the Cleve-Julich inheritance, and, in 1609, accepted joint rulership of the disputed territories with the other claimants. The Treaty of Xanten, however, in 1614 made a partition of the territories which was confirmed in 1666 and which gave to Brandenburg, finally, Cleve, Mark, Ravensberg, and Herford. In 1618, the duchy of Prussia, held by a Hohenzollern as a fief of Poland, came in to Brandenburg, and in 1657, by the Treaty of Wehlau, Poland renounced her suzerainty over the duchy, in return for the restitution of Ermeland which Brandenburg had seized in 1656. This renunciation was confirmed in the Peace of Oliva, 1660. Tauroggen and Serrey were added to the duchy in 1691. Both were given up in 1793, but Serrey was recovered in 1795.

- 40 The Peace of Westphalia brought large additions to Brandenburg. Pomerania, according to an agreement between Brandenburg and the Dukes of Pomerania, should have come in to Brandenburg in 1637. But Sweden was in occupation, and in 1648 Brandenburg could get only East Pomerania—and this without Stettin and a two-mile strip on

the east of the Oder, which she ceded to Sweden in 1653. Ample compensation however was given her in the bishoprics of Cammin, Halberstadt, and Minden, the archbishopric of Magdeburg which she was to receive on the death of the existing Administrator, and various other places of less importance. Later acquisitions were Lauenburg and Butow in Pomerania, 1657, and, by the Peace of St Germain, 1679, the strip along the Oder, surrendered to Sweden in 1653, except Damm and Gollnow. In 1679 Schwiebus was taken in satisfaction of the Silesian claims, but was restored in 1694, and the claims were reasserted. The archbishopric of Magdeburg was acquired in 1680, and Burg in 1687.

In the great wars at the beginning of the eighteenth century the Kings of Prussia, for such the Electors of Brandenburg became in 1701, fought to secure their possessions on the Rhine and to extend their dominions on the Baltic. At Utrecht Prussia received Upper Gelders, 51 whence she could watch Austria in the Netherlands. This, with Mors and Lingen, obtained in 1702 on the extinction of the Nassau-Dillenburg family, and Tecklenburg, obtained in 1707, went to increase her Rhineland territories. Neufchâtel also was obtained in 1707, and Prussia's possession of it was recognised at Utrecht and was maintained till 1857; but it was a distant, detached possession, and never became a centre of expansion. The Peace of Stockholm in 1720 gave Prussia 54 a part of Swedish Pomerania, including Stettin and district, the islands of Usedom and Wollin, and Damm and Gollnow. This territory, lying between the Oder and the Peene, secured to her control of one of the great commercial highways of northern Germany.

The various acquisitions which the Hohenzollerns had made, while they brought extensive territories under their rule, were so scattered that they needed to be linked up and consolidated, if Prussia was ever to form a strong State. To Frederick the Great the configuration of his kingdom was intolerable. He desired Saxony, West Prussia, and Swedish Pomerania. He gained Silesia, which he seized in 1740, and which Austria finally yielded at the Peace of Hubertusburg in 1763, together with Schwiebus and Glatz, though not Jägerndorf in the form in which Prussia had claimed it; East Friesland, in 1744, which brought Prussia to the North Sea; a part of Poland—West Prussia, Ermeland, 58 Kulmerland and the Netze district, but not Danzig and Thorn—in 1772; and the county of Mansfeld in 1780. The Franconian possessions, Ansbach and Baireuth, came to Prussia in 1791; and in 1793 she 58 acquired South Prussia together with Danzig—long the object of desire—and Thorn; in 1795 New East Prussia, and New Silesia with Serrey. These extensive acquisitions from Poland linked up the Prussian territories and rounded them off, and, while they diminished the length of her frontiers, added to their strength. West Prussia united East Prussia and Brandenburg; South Prussia, Silesia and Prussia; while New East Prussia improved the eastern frontier. The last addition brought

Prussia to her extreme eastern limits, and coincided with losses on the
 84 Rhine at the Peace of Basel, of which we shall speak later. Thus was
 built up, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the strangely
 shaped kingdom of Prussia, which stretched its great length across
 northern Germany from the Rhine to the Memel, with outposts in the
 Netherlands, Franconia, and on the Swiss frontier.

62, 40 Austria's neighbour Bavaria had greatly increased her importance in
 the Thirty Years' War, and at the Peace of Westphalia had gained an
 Electorate and the Upper Palatinate with the county of Cham. In
 1742, the Elector of Bavaria was chosen Emperor, the one exception to
 the long line of Habsburg Emperors from the time of Frederick III.
 In 1777, the Bavarian territories passed to the Sulzbach line of the
 Wittelsbach family, which, since 1742, had been ruling the Rhenish
 Palatinate and the duchies of Julich and Berg, acquired by the Palatinate
 at the partition of the Julich-Cleve inheritance in 1614. Both Saxony
 and Austria had claims to parts of Bavaria. But the Saxon claims were
 60 bought off, and, on account of the Austrian, the Habsburgs received the
 Innviertel—the territory between the Inn, the Danube, the Salza, and the
 Austrian frontier.

Saxony was too much weakened by partition to have the strength to
 which her population and natural richness entitled her. Thuringia was
 a maze of Saxon States. In 1648 the Ernestine line divided into two
 main branches—Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Gotha—which afterwards split
 up into branches too many to enumerate, though Eisenach, Coburg,
 Meiningen, and Hildburghausen call for mention. The electoral line,
 which had received Lusatia in 1635, divided into four branches in 1656.
 Of these, the minor branches died out in the first half of the eighteenth
 century, and their territories were reunited to the electoral. From 1697
 to 1763 the Electors were also Kings of Poland

The Brunswick family, with their extensive, though barren, territories
 and their position on Elbe and Weser, might have contended with Branden-
 40 burg for the leadership of North Germany. But they gained little at the
 Peace of Westphalia, except the alternate right of appointment to the
 bishopric of Osnabruck, and, like Saxony, they were weakened by division.
 In 1689 the Luneburg line acquired Lauenburg, and in 1692 the ninth
 electorate. In 1705 the Luneburg and Calenberg possessions were united
 in the person of the Elector George Lewis, who, in 1714, succeeded to
 54 the Crown of Great Britain. Brunswick-Luneburg, or Hanover, under
 which name it is better known, acquired Bremen and Verden from
 Sweden, in 1720, Bentheim, and some other smaller possessions. Like
 Saxony, Hanover gained little advantage from its foreign connexion.
 40 The Wolfenbittel line received Walkenried, in 1648, and made other
 small acquisitions in the seventeenth century. In 1735 its possessions
 passed to the younger line of Brunswick-Bevern, which had been estab-
 lished in 1666.

Concerning the less important German Houses a summary statement may suffice. The Duke of Wurtemberg was restored to his lands and title in 1648, except to Montbéliard, which passed to another branch of the family, to return to the main line in 1723. The Baden territories, divided since 1536 into two branches, were united in 1771 by the Baden-Durlach line. Of the four lines into which Hesse had been divided in 1567, one died out in 1583 and another in 1604. Over the possessions of the latter, Hesse-Marburg, the remaining two, Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel, disputed until 1648, when the partition favoured Hesse-Cassel. In 1736 they also shared Hanau. Anhalt in 1603 divided into four lines, ruling at Dessau, Bernburg, Zerbst, and Kothén, of which the Zerbst line died out in 1793, when its territories were partitioned amongst the other three. Of the two Mecklenburg lines of Schwerin and Gustrow, the Schwerin line in 1648, as noted above, recovered the bishoprics of Schwerin and Ratzeburg, transferring Nemerow and Mirow to the Gustrow line. The former line died out in 1692, the latter in 1695. In 1701 the two lines of Schwerin and Strelitz took their places. In 1667 the ruling line in Oldenburg, Delmenhorst, and Jever died out, and, by an agreement of 1649, the King of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp jointly succeeded to these territories. Delmenhorst was pawned to Hanover in 1711; but the connexion of Oldenburg with Denmark lasted for more than a century, and its termination marks a stage in the history of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1658 the King of Denmark had been compelled to surrender his sovereignty over the Gottorp possessions in the two duchies which left the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp an independent Power. In 1721 the Duke surrendered to the King his possessions in Schleswig. In 1773 the Gottorp possessions passed to Paul III of Russia. Paul renounced to Denmark his claims in Holstein, which was thus united again with Schleswig under Danish sovereignty, in exchange for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which he ceded to the Prince-Bishop of Lubeck. In 1777 Oldenburg and Delmenhorst were raised to the rank of a duchy. Of the Nassau family the main Orange line, Nassau-Dillenburg, died out in 1702. Its possessions were divided. Parts went to Prussia, the principality of Orange on the Rhone to France, and the remainder to the Nassau-Dietz line. In 1795 three branches of the family remained at Idstein, Weilburg, and Usngen. The territory under ecclesiastical rule was a good deal diminished in northern Germany by the secularisations of the Reformation and of 1648; and the number of the Imperial cities also dwindled, fifty-one remaining in 1789.

The expansion of Russia and her advance into western Europe is not less a feature of the years between 1648 and 1795 than is the rise of Prussia. It marks perhaps the most important change which the political system of Europe had undergone. It added to the system a State of immense potential strength, not divided from its European neighbours

by distinct geographical or ethnological boundaries, and, hence, ever pressing on their eastern frontiers. To understand its growth, we must retrace our steps. Russia was formed of a group of Slav principalities in the greatest plains of Europe—the valleys of the Volga, the Don, the Dnieper and the Duna, which rivers drew her to expand towards the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Caspian. In the sixteenth century, she was cut off from all seas. Sweden and Poland cut her off from the Baltic, Poland and the Ottoman empire from the Black Sea, the Tartars from the Caspian. The natural increase of her population, their migratory habits, the search for a scientific frontier, and the desire for a civilising intercourse with other nations, impelled her to expansion seawards which her great strength enabled her to make and to sustain. Her first wars were with the Tartars; they began a great landward advance of Europe against Asia. When the Tartar empire broke up, there arose on its ruins the Khanates of Kazan, Astrakhan, and Crimea. In 1552, Russia annexed Kazan; in 1554, Astrakhan, which gave her command of the Volga from source to mouth and brought her to the Caspian Sea. Persian Asia was thereby thrown open to penetration by Russia, and the Volga offered a southward route. Crimea passed to the Turks, and the Russian acquisition of it was postponed till the reign of Catharine. On the Dnieper, the Don, the Volga, and the Ural were Cossack communities, which protected the southern frontier of Russia and maintained, in some cases, a virtual independence till the eighteenth century. In 1577, Russia asserted her supremacy over the Don Cossacks, which brought her nearer to the Black Sea. Four years later, her colonisation in northern Asia began with the conquest of Sibir, the capital of the Tartar Khanate of Siberia, whence Russia gradually spread her power eastwards to the Pacific Ocean. In the north-east the enemies of Russian expansion were Sweden and Poland-Lithuania. Lithuania, with her Russian provinces, provided another centre round which the Slav race could group itself. Nature had placed no geographical barrier to divide the two States, and between the two there was constant war, with fluctuations of frontier. As Russia tended to expand westwards, so Lithuania tended to expand eastwards; and the contact with the western world, and possession of the rich valley of the Dnieper, gave her a strength which overweighed the vaster extent of the Muscovite empire. In 1557–60 Russia conquered the greater part of Livonia from the Teutonic Knights and reached the Baltic; but Poland-Lithuania took this territory away in 1582. From 1584, many years of unrest and civil strife checked the expansion of Russia and compelled her to make sacrifices on her western frontier. At the Peace of Stolbova, 1617, she surrendered to Sweden Ingria and Carelia, and to Poland by the Truce of Deulino, in 1618, and the Treaty of Polianovka, in 1634, Smolensk, Chernigoff, and Sieverski—a great slice off western Russia and the greater part of her Lithuanian conquests beyond the Dnieper. Not till the Peace of

Andrusovo in 1667 did Russia recover the lands thus surrendered to Poland, and then not all. But, from this time, she advanced again, and first in the south-west. On the Lower Dnieper the Cossack republic of Zaporoglia, a territory in dispute between Turk, Tartar and Pole, had revolted from Poland and transferred its allegiance to Russia—a loss to which Poland had consented at Andrusovo. In 1680, by the Treaty of Bakchiserai, the Sultan also recognised the suzerainty of Russia in this territory. In 1686, Russia recovered Kieff, with its strong position on the Dnieper, once the ruling centre of Russia, and established her superiority over the Cossacks of the Ukraine. But she had not yet reached the Dwina and Dnieper, and beyond these streams there lay Russian land. In the eighteenth century, Russia advanced all along her western frontier, as well as southwards into the Caucasus and eastwards into Asia. It was the work of Peter the Great to establish her power on the Baltic, and to bring her decisively into western Europe, in spite of the inducement which her southward and eastward flowing streams offered to southward and eastward expansion. At the Peace of Nystad, in 1721, he took from 54 Sweden the Baltic coast north of the Dwina—Livonia, Esthonia and the adjacent islands, Ingria, part of Carelia, and a small part of Finland including Viborg, and planted on the Baltic the capital of a new Russia, thus achieving what had, since the sixteenth century, been one of the chief objects of Russian policy. In 1743, by the Peace of Åbo, 61 another corner of Finland was taken, and the Russian frontier advanced to the river Kymmene. In 1772, Polish Livonia and all Polish territory east of the Duna and Dnieper were added to Russia, in 1795 58 another strip of the Baltic coast, Courland and Samogitia and all Lithuania east of the Niemen. Thus, the south-eastern Baltic littoral passed from Sweden and Poland to Russia. The remainder of Finland, 108 together with the Åland Isles, came to Russia at the Peace of Frederikshamm, 1809. In the middle west, Russia advanced at the expense of Poland. In 1772, in addition to the Baltic territory already mentioned, 58 she took all Polish territory east of the Duna and Dnieper; in 1793, the rest of Podolia and Ukraine, and parts of Volhynia and Podlesia—these acquisitions bringing back to her all Little Russia and White Russia as well as part of Lithuania; and, in 1795, the remainder of Podlesia and Volhynia, and, as stated above, all Lithuania east of the Niemen. Thus her ancient rival perished, and the Russian frontiers rested on those of Prussia and Austria.

On the Black Sea, Russia conquered Azoff in 1696, which by a truce 52 of 1700 was surrendered to her, together with all the land south, to the river Kuban. But, in 1711, Azoff was restored to the Porte. In 1774, at the Peace of Kutchuk Kainardji, Russia gained the territory between the Dnieper and the Bug, with the fortresses of Kuban, Kerch, Yenikale, and Perekop, which gave her a firm footing on the northern shore of the Black Sea. At the same time, Turkey admitted the independence of

Crimea, which Russia annexed in 1783, Turkey recognising the annexation at the Peace of Constantinople, in 1784. The Peace of Jassy, in 1792, gave to Russia the land between the Bug and the Dniester with the fortress of Ochakoff. These swift steps forward transferred to Russia more land than she could occupy, and necessitated an organised immigration, from which southern Russia has derived a special ethnographical character.

- 52 Between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and along the latter, Russia was also advancing. In 1723 Peter obtained the cession of Derbent and Baku, and the provinces of Gilyan, Mazanderan, and Astrabad contiguous to the south of the Caspian. But this initial advance proved premature. In 1732 Anne retroceded everything south of the Koura, and in 1735, in the Treaty of Gandja, ceded the remainder of Peter's conquests and returned to the line of the Terek. The Treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji, 1774, ended the Turkish dominion in Georgia and Imeritia, established the river Kuban as the boundary between Russia and Turkey, and gave to Russia Kabardia south of the Terek. The independence of the Tartars of Kuban was recognised. In 1783, Russia annexed Kuban, and Turkey recognised the annexation at the Peace of Constantinople, 1784. In 1796, Russia conquered Derbent, Kouba, Baku, and the Persian Khanates between Baku and East Georgia, but these conquests were abandoned. In 1800, Georgia was definitely and finally annexed, and Russian dominion was carried beyond the
- 108 Caucasus; in 1804, Mingrelia and Imeritia; and, in 1806, Derbent and Baku. In this latter year Gandja was taken. Russia's sway thus extended from the Caspian to the Black Sea. In her southern expansion Russia had distinct set-backs in 1711 and 1732-5; but she was surer in her hold on the Baltic and the Dnieper. In the north and middle west there was a natural halting-place to her expansion, when she had reduced Sweden to a Scandinavian kingdom, and, by the partition of Poland, had come into contact with the strong Powers of Prussia and Austria. But on the south-east there was no natural halting-place, while the Ottoman empire was decaying, and Russia's advance continued in the nineteenth century. And so in the Caucasus, no stable frontier had been found, and much was yet to be done. But, in the eighteenth century, Russia had learned the direction of her expansion, and in some quarters had reached her present limits. Over the great plains of eastern Europe she had advanced to the sea, or to meet Powers strong enough to check her. Of her expansion into northern and central Asia we shall speak later.

- 58 The extinction of the kingdom of Poland, whereby Russia, Austria, and Prussia consolidated their power, and in which it is noteworthy that Sweden, Poland's historic enemy, played no part, must be separately explained. In the seventeenth century the position of Poland was changed by the political transformation that was going on in north-eastern Europe. Her great enemies had been Sweden and Russia,

Sweden checking her Baltic expansion and threatening her Baltic provinces, Russia disputing with her for the plains of the Duna and Dnieper. Against Russia she had maintained an even, if not a victorious, struggle. The rise of Prussia and the definite turning of Russia to the west created a new position. When Brandenburg planted herself in the middle of Polish territory by the acquisition of the duchy of Prussia, it was certain that, either Poland must conquer Prussia, or Brandenburg would link up her possessions at the expense of Poland. The losses of Poland began in the middle of the seventeenth century. By the Convention of Wehlau, 1657, she renounced her suzerainty over East Prussia; by the Peace of Oliva, 1660, she surrendered northern Livonia to Sweden; by the Peace of Andrusovo, 1667, she restored to Russia Smolensk, Sieverski and Chernigoff, the places gained in 1618 and 1634, and recognised the loss of the trans-Dnieper territory of Zaporogia; by the Peace of Budziak, 1672, and the Peace of Zurawna, 1676, she surrendered Kameniec, the greater part of Podolia, and part of the Ukraine to the Ottoman empire. Podolia and Kameniec she recovered at the Peace of Carlowitz, 1699. Two years earlier the crown of Poland had passed to the Electors of Saxony, who held it till 1763. In the eighteenth century Poland was in evil case. But she suffered no losses till 1770, when Austria annexed the parts of the Hungarian county of Zips which had been pawned to Poland in 1412. This was the beginning of the end. The partition which followed was made in three stages. In 1772, Russia took the provinces along her own frontier, Polish Livonia, part of Polozk, and Witebsk, and made the Duna the frontier between the two countries. There was a natural connexion between this land and Russia; it was Russian land lost centuries before. Prussia took West Prussia and Ermeland, the Netze district, a part of Great Poland and Cujavia, but not Danzig and Thorn, which Poland retained. The acquisition was of great political importance to Prussia, as linking up East Prussia and Brandenburg. Austria took most of Red Russia and parts of Podolia and Little Poland, the territory which became Galicia and Lodomeria. By this partition Poland was diminished by one-third. In 1793, Prussia and Russia joined to make a second partition. Prussia took Danzig and Thorn, and so gained control of the Vistula, the rest of Great Poland and Cujavia, as well as part of Masovia, which linked up Silesia and West Prussia. Russia again annexed the provinces adjacent to herself, the rest of Podolia and the Ukraine, which she now finally acquired, parts of Volhynia and Podlesia, an area four times the size of that which Prussia had taken and containing twice its population. Russia and Austria were now contiguous. The buffer State had gone. Poland still retained its three capital towns, Warsaw, Cracow, and Vilna, but was so diminished that her hope of continued existence was small. In 1795 the final division was made. Russia took Courland and

- Samogitia, all Lithuania east of the Niemen, the remainder of Podlesia and Volhynia. Her boundary now ran from Galicia along the Bug to Brzesc, thence in a straight line to Grodno, thence along the Niemen to the border of East Prussia. Austria extended the province of Galicia by an addition of the whole district between the Pilica, the Vistula, and the Bug, including Cracow, with the exception of a small area round Warsaw, the piece of land between Vistula, Bug, and Narew, which Prussia desired to secure her hold on that town. Prussia took the remainder—a strip of territory which flanked nearly the whole of the duchy of Prussia and a large part of the Prussian acquisitions in 1793, Warsaw, with a piece of Little Poland adjacent to Silesia, the remainder of Masovia, Podlachia, and Lithuania west of the Niemen. Thus, when Poland fell to pieces, Russia regained what she had once lost to Lithuania, and added to it the greater part of Lithuania herself, while Prussia and Austria divided up the original Poland. The destruction of Poland was in some sense a result of her want of geographical strength. She lay in the valleys of the Dwina, Dnieper, Pripet, and Vistula. But nature had not formed here an area with the geographical separateness that supports separate political being. Thus, when on her frontiers historical causes brought into being States with unity and strength, strong autocracies in whose pathway she stood, a loosely organised individualist State, she had not the necessary natural strength and unity to resist their expansion.
- 63 The Utrecht settlement in western Europe, as modified by slight subsequent changes, and the partition of Poland in eastern Europe appeared to have brought about a position of comparative stability. We may sum up as follows the situation which the wars and diplomacy of the eighteenth century had produced. In the British Isles, England and Scotland were incorporated in one kingdom of Great Britain, having a self-governing dependency in Ireland, and attached by a personal union to the Electorate of Hanover. France had not gained the natural frontiers she desired; but she had reached a position of security, and the acquisition of Lorraine in 1766 followed naturally on the policy of two centuries. In the group of States small and large, which made up the German Empire, Austria, with her greatly increased territory in southern Europe and her additions from Poland, was still the strongest. But Prussia, which had grown up rapidly in the eighteenth century, and held a strong position on the Baltic and in eastern Europe, menaced her superiority. Russia rested firmly on the four seas which were her natural outlet. In the north and west she had reached a position of stability; in the south and to the east she was still advancing. Sweden, driven from most of her conquests, still retained in Western Pomerania a foothold on German soil. The kingdom of Sardinia had gained ground in northern Italy, while Spain once more held a position in the south, where, in Naples, a Spanish Bourbon line had reigned since 1735. Austria was predominant in the north of the peninsula. Venice

still kept her Adriatic dominion and her mainland territory. In south-eastern Europe the Ottoman empire was receding before Austria and 48 Russia; but the process of its disruption had not yet begun.

B. GREATER EUROPE.

In the colonial world, the chief interest of this period gathers round the extension of French and British colonisation, and the conflict between these two Powers, which gave the British in the end an unquestioned predominance in North America, the West Indies, and India. The 68 extension of British colonisation along the Atlantic coast of North America proceeded apace in the later seventeenth century. After the expulsion of the Dutch, the colonies of Delaware, New York, and New Jersey were constituted. Pennsylvania was founded in 1682, New Hampshire separated from Massachusetts in 1691, Carolina divided into North and South in 1729, and Georgia founded in 1733. So the thirteen colonies came into being. Meanwhile, from Quebec the French 67 penetrated the interior of North America. In 1681, they took possession of the Mississippi and tried to plant the colony of Louisiana at its mouth, though New Orleans was not founded till 1718. They penetrated to the Ohio in 1716 and occupied that river valley in 1753. In the north-west they reached the great plains of Canada in 1730 and discovered the Rocky Mountains in 1731. By successive stages England acquired the French American possessions. She conquered Acadia in 1690, but restored it in 1697, and with it she gave up also Fort York on Hudson Bay. At the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 she gained Acadia with its uncertain boundaries, the French colony of Placentia in Newfoundland, and sovereignty over the five nations whose territory lay south of Lake Ontario. Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Isle, was conquered in 1744, but restored by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1762, the French ceded New Orleans and Louisiana west of the Mississippi to Spain; in 1763, by the Peace of Paris, Canada, with Cape Breton Isle, Prince Edward's Isle and all their territory east of the Mississippi, to Great Britain. Since Spain at the same Peace ceded Florida, the whole of the eastern half of the continent passed into British hands. France retained fishing rights on the northern shore of Newfoundland and the two small islands of St Pierre and Miquelon off its coast, all that remained to her of her imperial designs in North America. The *hinterland* thus ceded to the British was joined by 68 proclamation of 1774 to the province of Quebec, and not to the colonies of the coast which claimed to divide it.

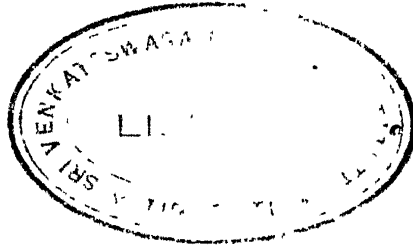
In the West Indies there was an extension of colonisation and some 69 transference of power. Spain lost ground to France and the Teutonic Powers. The French gained the western part of Santo Domingo in

1697, when Spain recognised their occupation, Santa Lucia in 1763, and Tobago in 1783. The Danes occupied St Thomas in 1671, and in 1733 bought Santa Cruz from the French. The English proclaimed their sovereignty over the Bahamas in 1670, and definitely occupied them in 1717; gained Jamaica from Spain at the Peace of Madrid, in 1670, and the French part of St Kitts at the Treaty of Utrecht, thereby expelling the French from the Leeward Islands; and, in 1763, they divided the Windward Islands with the French, taking Grenada, Dominica, St Vincent, and Tobago, of which the last named was ceded to the French in 1783.

- 65** The changes in Africa were various, though not of great importance, as there was little extension of European influence in Africa during this period. The Latin Powers lost, the Teutonic Powers gained ground—a development in accordance with the general change in the balance of maritime power. In East Africa the Portuguese were driven out of most of their stations north of Mozambique by the Arabs before the end of the seventeenth century. They lost Mombasa finally in 1730; and in 1752 they recognised that their dominion in this region was limited to the coast between Cape Delgado and Delagoa Bay. In Morocco too they lost their last foothold in 1769. In Angola, on the other hand, they extended their dominion in the later eighteenth century. Spain lost most of her North African possessions in the sixteenth century. Oran she retained till 1708, and held again from 1732 till 1791. In 1778 she acquired Fernando Po. On the Gold Coast, Brandenburg joined the English, Dutch, and Danes, and built Grossfriedrichsburg at Cape Three Points in 1682, thus beginning her colonial enterprise quite near to the region where, two hundred years later, she was to resume it. The Dutch concentrated on the Guinea Coast and South Africa. They ceded Gorée to France in 1678, deserted Mauritius in 1712, bought Grossfriedrichsburg, which they renamed Fort Hollandia, about 1720, and extended their settlements inland at the Cape—the only part of Africa where Europeans had anything more than the precarious foothold and fickle interests of trade. The English in 1763 took from the French their post on the Senegal, but returned it in 1783, and guaranteed to the French Arguin and Portendik. In 1787 they occupied Sierra Leone. The French occupied the Île de France (Mauritius) in 1721. Intermittently, they had a station at Albreda on the Gambia; and, in 1787, they acquired Dakar and Cape Verde from the natives.

- 64** In India, in these years, the British reduced the rival European Powers to relative impotence, and began the formation of a territorial dominion which gradually expanded into the Indian empire. The foundations of their power were laid in the seventeenth century in Fort St George, built in 1639 on the site now occupied by Madras, in Bombay, acquired by the East India Company in 1668, and made into a presidency in 1687, and in Fort William, planted on the present site of Calcutta, in

1686, to which were added in 1700 three neighbouring villages purchased from Aurungzeb's son. But it was not till the Seven Years' War that the British made those extensive acquisitions which ensured their future dominion. The district round Calcutta, known as the Twenty-Four Parganas, was acquired from the Nawab in three separate stages—1757, 1759, and 1765. In 1765, the *diwani*, or fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, with the jurisdiction of the Northern Circars, was granted to the Company. This establishment of the British in Bengal was the turning-point in the history of their conquest of India. It gave them the resources of the richest part of that country, and planted them firmly on a sea base in a region whence it was easy to advance over the whole of Hindustan. Their principal rivals were the French, whose sixth East India Company, established in 1719, sought in the confusion of India on the break-up of the Moghul empire to establish a great political dominion. In the contest that ensued the British lost Madras, in 1746; but they recovered it at the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In the Seven Years' War they gained complete supremacy on the Coromandel coast, and at the Peace of Paris they put an end to the French political power in India. The French retained their stations, of which the most important were Pondicherry on the Coromandel coast, founded in 1674, and Chandernagore in Bengal, founded in 1676, as commercial posts only. No other Power rivalled the British in India. The Danes kept the settlements at Tranquebar and Serampur which they had established in 1616. The Portuguese retained Goa, Diu, and Damaun, and the Dutch definitely acquired Ceylon. But none of these Powers aimed at wide-reaching political dominion.



SECTION V.

THE AGE OF THE REVOLUTION AND OF NAPOLEON.

A. EUROPE.

WITH the French Revolution there began a series of rapid territorial changes in western Europe which continued throughout the Napoleonic era and overturned the political system of the eighteenth century. Of these the principal was the expansion of France and the extension of her influence throughout Europe. Napoleon reconstituted Europe by enlarging France; by cutting down Prussia and Austria; by consolidating and reorganising Germany, without Prussia and Austria, as a confederation under French suzerainty; by rearranging Italy, and by making the new Italian States and Spain dependent on France.

- 84 In the course of these changes, the first clear landmark with regard to the expansion of France was reached in the Peace of Basel, in 1795, and, with regard to the resettlement of Italy, in the Peace of Campo Formio, in 1797. By these treaties France attained her long desired Rhine frontier, and resumed after an interval of centuries her attempt to expand into Italy. The following were the principal stages in her acquisitions. In 1791 (September), she annexed Avignon and the Venaissin; in 1792 (December), the Austrian Netherlands. The latter she lost in 1793, but recovered in 1794. In 1792, also, the bishopric of Basel was secularised and became the republic of Rauracia, which was annexed to France in 1793, though the Swiss did not ratify the annexation till 1798. By the Treaty of Basel, in 1795, Prussia ceded to France her territory on the left bank of the Rhine, which included Upper Gelders, part of the duchy of Cleve, the principality of Mors, and the duchy of Jülich, though these places were not definitely incorporated in French territory till 1801. Prussia was thereby thrown
- 89 back into northern and central Germany, where, in 1801, she received compensation, and was in consequence really strengthened. Hesse-Cassel ceded Rheinfels, St Goar and the part of the county of Katzenellenbogen on the left bank of the Rhine. Holland by the Treaty of the Hague, 1795, ceded Dutch Flanders, Maestricht, Venloo

and the enclaves south of Venloo. Wurtemberg and Baden, in 1796, surrendered their possessions on the west of the Rhine, of which Montbéliard which belonged to Wurtemberg was the chief.

There followed a complete overturning of the political system of Italy. Austrian Lombardy, Venetia, and part of the Papal States came into Bonaparte's hands and enabled him to reshape northern Italy, which he did by destroying Venice, driving Austria into north-eastern Italy, and creating in northern Italy a Cisalpine republic dependent on France. In 1796 the towns of Austrian Lombardy formed themselves into the Transpadane republic; and Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, into the Cispadane republic. In 1797, by the Treaty of Tolentino, the Pope surrendered to France the Legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, and the port of Ancona, as well as Avignon; and, by the Treaty of Campo Formio, Austria surrendered Milan as well as the Austrian Netherlands. The two new Italian republics were merged in a Cisalpine republic (July, 1797), to which Bonaparte added the Valtelline, Bormio, and Chiavenna, taken from the Grisons in October, 1797; part of the territories west of the Adige taken from Venice, October, 1797; Lunigiana and a part of Parma, November, 1797; and Pesaro, February, 1798, thus strengthening this dependent State. To Austria, at Campo Formio, as compensation for her losses, were given the Venetian territories east of the Adige. The Powers most affected by these great changes were Austria and France. The general effect was to extend the territory of France and consolidate the territory of Austria. Austria lost the Netherlands and Milan, but, in occupying eastern Venetia, Istria, and Dalmatia, she gained an important sea-coast and a natural extension of her territories, and she consolidated her power on the Adriatic. France, for her part, gained those natural frontiers she had so long desired—the Rhine and the Alps, for Sardinia in 1796 ceded to her Nice and Savoy. At the same time she girded her frontiers with a line of dependent States. The Batavian republic, formed of the kingdom of Holland in 1795, the Ligurian republic, formed of the city of Genoa in 1797, the Helvetic republic, formed of the Swiss Confederation in 1798, and the Cisalpine republic, flanking the territory of Austria from the Alps to the Adriatic, were under French influence, and added security to her power. In the Ionian Isles she had a stepping-stone to the East. The new arrangements represented a great settlement of western Europe, which, in Italy, was evidently only partial; and they also gave to France a predominance which inevitably led her on to new adventures and greater designs.

A provisional settlement of Switzerland followed. In 1797, Chiavenna, Bormio, and the Valtelline had been taken from the Confederation and added to the Cisalpine republic. In 1798, France annexed Mulhausen, Geneva, and Bienne, and detached Neuchâtel. The remainder of

Switzerland was formed into the Helvetic republic, consisting at first of 23 and later of 19 cantons. In 1802, the Valais was detached, and made into an independent republic. In 1803, by the Act of Mediation, the Helvetic republic was formed into a confederation of 19 sovereign cantons. To the 13 old cantons six new were added—two formed from the allies, the Grisons and St Gallen, four from the subject lands—Aargau (which was largely made up of districts ceded by Austria in 1801, including the Frick valley), Thurgau, Ticino, and Vaud.

89 The Peace of Lunéville, 1801, forms another landmark in the rearrangement of the European political system. It followed on the lines of Campo Formio in contracting the Austrian dominion in Italy and extending the French. A series of changes preceded the results thus recognised. In 1798 (February), the remainder of the Papal States was formed into the Roman republic, which lasted only a few months; in June, 1800, papal rule was restored. In March, 1800, the Ionian Islands became the republic of the Seven Islands. From January to July, 1799, the Parthenopean republic took the place of the kingdom of Naples. In 1798, the French occupied Piedmont, and the kingdom of Sardinia was reduced to the island from which it took its name. In 1800, the Novarese was added to the Cisalpine republic. At the Peace of Lunéville in 1801, Austria ceded to France Tuscany, the Breisgau and her possessions on the left bank of the Rhine—Frickthal, Falkenstein, Laufenburg, and Rheinfelden. The kingdom of Etruria was then built up out of Tuscany, the Stato degli Presidi, and some Imperial fiefs in the Apennines, and given to Louis, son of the Duke of Parma. The Breisgau and the Ortenau were given as compensation to the Duke of Modena, though occupied by the French till 1803. Piedmont was formally annexed by France, 1802, and the Cisalpine republic became the Italian republic. Thus the transformation of northern Italy was advanced another stage by the expansion of France and the contraction of Austrian power.

Though no position of equilibrium had been reached in Italy, the next great territorial development was the consolidation of Germany. To provide compensation for the German Princes who had surrendered territories to France in 1795 and 1801, a number of changes were necessitated within Germany itself. The decision of the Diet in 1803 reconstituted the map of Germany. By the secularisation of ecclesiastical States and the mediatisation of Imperial villages and towns a sixth part of Germany was redistributed, 112 States suppressed, and a number of States of moderate size, with some degree of geographical unity, were formed. An effort was made to simplify political geography by rounding off the dominions of the larger States and by uniting to them petty districts too insignificant to justify independence. Of the Imperial towns only six remained, the three great Hanseatic towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, and the great inland towns Frankfort,

Augsburg, and Nürnberg. The number of electors was raised from eight to ten by the addition of Salzburg, Baden, Würtemberg, and Hesse-Cassel, and the suppression of Trier and Cologne; while the number of circles was decreased from ten to eight by the disappearance of the Burgundian Circle and the amalgamation of the two Rhenish Circles. Bavaria lost the Rhenish Palatinate, Zweibrücken, and Julich. She gained the bishoprics of Augsburg, Bamberg, Freising, and Würzburg. She divided with the newly formed electorate of Salzburg parts of the bishoprics of Passau and Eichstadt, and in addition gained seventeen Imperial towns, including Ulm, and twelve abbeys and priories situated mostly in the Suabian and Franconian Circles. Her territories were thus made more compact, and, in addition, her gains lay in the most fertile part of southern Germany. The territory of Baden was also considerably increased, and the Margrave was created an Elector. Baden acquired the bishopric of Constance and the portions of the bishoprics of Basel, Speier, and Strassburg, which lay to the east of the Rhine; part of the Palatinate hitherto Bavarian, including Heidelberg and Mannheim; seven Imperial towns, four abbeys and part of a fifth. The Duke of Würtemberg became Elector, and his dominions were enlarged by the acquisition of three Imperial towns and several abbeys in Suabia. A new duchy was formed out of the Breisgau and Ortenau by the treaty of December 26, 1802, between France and Austria, Austria being compensated with the secularised bishoprics of Trent and Brixen. The landgravate of Hesse-Darmstadt emerged from the crisis with satisfactory prospects, having gained, in return for some trifling losses, a narrow strip of territory between the Lippe and the Neckar, over 2000 square miles in extent, of which part had been previously held by the old duchy of Westphalia, the free city of Friedberg, and certain abbeys and villages, and part had been included in the dominions of the Archbishop of Mainz, the Palatinate, and the Bishop of Worms. The other branch of Hesse obtained nothing except the free town of Gelnhausen and the electoral dignity. The Nassau family were fortunate, especially the ex-Stadholder of Holland, William V of Orange, who received a principality created out of the abbacies of Fulda and Corvey and the free city of Dortmund. Usingen and Weilburg were united into one duchy by mutual agreement between the cousins, who were their rulers. Another new creation of the settlement of 1803 was the principality which was formed out of Aschaffenburg and the district round it, the cities of Wetzlar and Ratisbon, the secularised bishopric of Ratisbon, and three abbeys, for the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire and Primate of Germany—Dalberg—who was given the additional title of Elector Arch-Chancellor. Electoral rank was also given to the Duke of Salzburg, whose dominions were formed out of the old archbishopric of Salzburg, together with the priory of Berchtesgaden and a part of the bishopric of Passau.

While Prussia herself could not intend to compensate her with the Dukes into Westphalia and Franconia, Napoleon accepted this proposition, Napoleon gave Prussia east of the Elbe and to put her in possession of the bishoprics of Paderborn and Hildesheim, a large part of the bishopric of Münster, with the town included, the Thuringian possessions of Mainz—Erfurt and the Eichsfeld—six abbeys, and the cities of Mühlhausen, Nordhausen, and Goslar. Hanover obtained Osnabrück, but lost land to Nassau and Oldenburg. Oldenburg made gains, which included part of the bishopric of Münster. Saxony was not affected. Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Salm, Arenberg, Isenburg, Thurn and Taxis, Löwenstein all survived with slight territorial changes, and the Teutonic Order and the Knights of St John were excepted from the widespread secularisations.

- 92 This consolidation of Germany was a prelude to a drastic reduction of the power of Prussia and Austria, the expulsion of their influence from eastern and southern Germany, and a reorganisation of these parts of Germany as a group of medium-sized States under the influence of France. In the wars of the third coalition Austria was humbled and suffered her first heavy losses at Napoleon's hands, while Prussia for the moment gained. Prussia, at the Peace of Schönbrunn (December, 1805) received Hanover provisionally, but was obliged to forfeit Ansbach to Bavaria, Neufchâtel and Wesel to France, and Cleve to a Prince of the Empire, not named in the treaty. Austria, at the Peace of Pressburg (December, 1805) received nothing but Salzburg and Berchtesgaden to set against her surrender of Venetia, Istria, and Dalmatia (with the exception of Trieste) to the newly formed kingdom of Italy, Brixen, Trent, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg to Bavaria, and all her Suabian possessions to Baden and Wurtemberg. At the same time, the Emperor renounced all feudal rights over Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg, and recognised the complete and undivided sovereignty of the rulers of these dominions, while Bavaria gained in addition Augsburg and Nürnberg. In this way, by the end of 1805, a further advance had been made in the policy of creating several strong but secondary States to check the supremacy of Austria and Prussia in Germany. In addition, Bavaria and Würtemberg were created kingdoms, and Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt grand duchies. Bavaria was the chief gainer; but against her gains is to be set her loss of Wurzburg, which was given to the Elector of Salzburg in return for the town of Salzburg, handed over to Austria, and of Berg, which France desired for herself. Early in 1806 Berg was united to Cleve, increased by the addition of parts of Nassau and Dillenburg, and formed into a grand duchy, and Wurzburg was created an electorate and grand duchy.

On July 12, 1806, the Confederation of the Rhine was formed. It was a league of German States dependent on France and included, with the Arch-Chancellor's scattered territories (parts of the dioceses of Mainz,

Worms and Ratisbon), Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Berg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau-Usingen, Nassau-Weilburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Salm-Salm, Salm-Kyrburg, Aremberg, Isenburg-Birstein, Lichtenstein, and the principality von der Leyen. It was afterwards entered by Wurzburg, Saxony (which was made into a kingdom), five Dukes of Saxony of the Ernestine lines, three Dukes of Anhalt, four Princes of Reuss, two of Schwarzburg, two of Lippe, and one of Waldeck, the new kingdom of Westphalia, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg. Only Prussia, Brunswick, and (momentarily) Hesse-Cassel remained outside the Confederation. All the remaining dukes, counts, and knights were mediatised. They retained their feudal, but lost their sovereign, rights on their absorption into the various States, in whose dominions they had held land. The three remaining Imperial towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, maintained a precarious existence, till they were incorporated into the French empire, in 1810-11. On August 6, 1806, Francis II renounced the title of Emperor Elect, and the Holy Roman Empire ceased to exist even in name. The virtual loss of more than half its territories at the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine set the final seal to its long-impending doom. The historic political system of Germany was thus destroyed. 93

While this immense transformation was being worked in Germany, Italy was passing through a series of kaleidoscopic changes of which some have been already enumerated. In 1802, the Cisalpine and Novarese republics were converted into the Italian republic. Three years later, the Italian republic became the kingdom of Italy, and Napoleon crowned himself King at Milan in May, 1805. The expansion of France into Italy now proceeded apace. In 1805, the Ligurian republic was annexed; in 1806 the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla; in 1808, Etruria for a year only, after which it was given to Napoleon's sister Elise, who had already received in 1805 Lucca and Piombino; in 1809 the Papal States west of the Apennines, and, in 1810, the Valais. Thus the frontiers of the French empire reached those of its dependency, the kingdom of Naples. A further consolidation was carried out by the enlargement of the kingdom of Italy, to which were added, in 1805, the old Austrian provinces of Venetia, Dalmatia, and Istria; in 1808, the March of Ancona, and the districts of Urbino, Macerata, and Camerino; and, in 1809, the southern Tyrol, from Bavaria. In March, 1806, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies came under French government, being assigned to Joseph Bonaparte, who relinquished it to Murat, on acquiring Spain in 1808. The map of Italy was complicated, however, by Napoleon's gifts of duchies to his generals and ministers. Within the territories of the kingdom of Italy, twelve new duchies were made by a series of decrees of March 30, 1806. In Lucca, Parma, and Piacenza, duchies were carved 94

out for four of Napoleon's marshals. Talleyrand and Bernadotte received Benevento and Ponte Corvo, papal enclaves in the kingdom of Naples; and Reggio, Taranto, Gaeta, and Otranto were bestowed on less well-known men.

- When Germany, Switzerland, and Italy had been reorganised, the Batavian republic converted into the kingdom of Holland (1806), and Spain placed under the rule of a French king, Napoleon proceeded to contract further the power of Prussia and Austria. At the Peace of Tilsit, 93 in July, 1807, Prussia was all but crushed. She was left with nothing but the lands between the Elbe and Oder, East Pomerania, East and West Prussia, less Danzig, Thorn, and the district of Netze, and Silesia. With the lands thus seized from Prussia Napoleon built up the new States he had formed. In January, 1808, the grand duchy of Berg was increased by the annexation of the Prussian countships of Mark and Tecklenburg, together with a part of the principality of Münster and the county of Lingen. The Rhine fortress of Wesel, which had previously been included in the grand duchy, was ceded to France. The new kingdom of Westphalia was formed out of the Westphalian provinces of Prussia and the southern part of Hanover, together with Hesse-Cassel and Brunswick. In January, 1810, it absorbed Lauenburg and the remainder of Hanover. The grand duchy of Warsaw (founded 58 in 1807, but not so styled till 1808) was composed of the Prussian share in the second and third partitions of Poland (1793 and 1795), with the exception of Danzig (which became nominally independent, but was actually occupied by a French garrison), the Bialystok district, which went to Russia, and Cottbus, which was given to Saxony. The 93 plan on which these States were formed is hard to understand, and Warsaw never had a defensible frontier till 1809, when, at the Peace of Schönbrunn, it acquired the Polish lands south-east of Warsaw.
- 93 The humiliation of Prussia was complete; but Austria had still to suffer even greater losses. In October, 1809, by the Treaty of Schönbrunn, she recognised the cession to France of Trieste, Carniola, Fiume, Monfalcone, the circle of Villach in Carinthia, and all her possessions on the right bank of the Save as far as the frontier of Bosnia; of Salzburg, Berchtesgaden, and the Innviertel to Bavaria; of West Galicia and Cracow to Warsaw; and of the south-east corner of Old Galicia to Russia, which not only robbed her of her recent acquisitions, but 94 cut in two the Habsburg hereditary possessions. The territory ceded to France together with Istria and Dalmatia was designated the Illyrian Provinces and became a part of the French empire, which thus crossed the Adriatic. Bavaria was considerably affected by this rearrangement. She ceded southern Tyrol to the kingdom of Italy, and, in addition to the acquisitions already mentioned, received Baireuth (1810) and Ratisbon. With Austria thus driven from the Adriatic eastwards, the settlement of southern Germany and Italy was complete. But in

Holland and northern Germany the transformation continued. Holland, which had received East Friesland, was, in 1810, annexed to France. At the same time France extended her territories beyond the Elbe to the Baltic, at the expense of Westphalia, Berg, and other members of the Confederation of the Rhine, in such a way as to obtain command of the mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe. In the new departments thus formed, the last of the Imperial towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, were swallowed up.

The political system which Napoleon had thus established in western and central Europe consisted of a predominant France, which stretched from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and outside of the bounds of France commanded all the German North Sea, the eastern Adriatic, and the whole bend of north-western Italy so far south as Ponte Corvo; of a group of dependent States—the German States organised in the Confederation of the Rhine, the Swiss Confederation, the kingdom of Italy, the kingdom of Naples, and the kingdom of Spain; of the kingdoms of Prussia and Austria, both expelled from western Europe and reduced to boundaries unknown in their previous history, with the grand duchy of Warsaw planted between them as a revival of the old kingdom of Poland. The independence of Portugal had not been suppressed, nor Sweden driven out of Germany, nor the form of Russia changed, and neither the Ottoman empire nor Scandinavia had been reorganised, while Great Britain, though driven from the Continent, except from Gibraltar, was supreme on the sea and in the colonial world. In Europe, all centred round the continental supremacy of France.

After the defeat of Napoleon in 1814, and again in 1815, and the overthrow of the French dominion he had established, an attempt was made to undo his work and to rearrange the political system of Europe according to a balance of power such as had been constituted in the eighteenth century. The first problem of the new settlement was necessarily the position of France. 102

With a rapidity only equalled by that with which it had been formed, the great French empire crumbled to pieces, and at the Peace of Paris, to which France had to submit on May 30, 1814, the main question to be settled was, how far the French frontier should differ from the frontier of 1792. The following modifications, involving a net gain of territory amounting to 150 square miles, were finally agreed upon. In return for a small loss in the department of the Moselle, France received certain portions of the departments of Jemappes, Sambre et Meuse, and Saare, which had not been included in 1792. She was permitted to retain the fortress of Landau, which she had possessed as an insulated territory in 1792, and given a portion of the departments of Mont Tonnerre and Bas Rhin, "for the purpose of uniting the said fortress and its radius to the rest of the kingdom." The Rhine continued to be the frontier from a spot close to Landau, special 102, 103

arrangements being made, in the event of its altering its course, to secure the islands to the country that possessed them in 1801 at the time of the Treaty of Lunéville. In the departments of Doubs, Léman, and Mont Blanc France gained the largest amount of territory, including the sub-prefectures of Chambéry and Annecy. Avignon, the Venaissin, Montbéliard, and all the insulated territories which had been in German hands, were declared French, whether they had been occupied by 1792 or not.

This not unfavourable treatment of France was slightly modified after the abrupt return of Napoleon and the Hundred Days. By the settlement, which was arrived at in November of the following year at the Second Peace of Paris, it was arranged that the frontiers of France should correspond as nearly as possible with her frontiers in 1790, before the revolutionary armies had gained even their first successes. This implied the loss of the duchy of Bouillon with Philippeville and Marienburg, a strip of territory along the river Saare, including Saarbrück and Saarlouis, the fortress of Landau and the territory in its neighbourhood; and the small portion of the French Pays de Gex, which had brought the French frontier at one point to Lake Geneva, was taken from France and handed over to the Helvetic Confederacy. Finally, French rights in Monaco were forfeited in favour of Sardinia.

- 102 In the attempt which was made at the same time by the Congress of Vienna to settle the rest of Europe after the shock to which it had been submitted by the far-reaching designs of Napoleon, the same principle was followed, and an effort was made to return once more to the days before the Revolution, though no fixed date of the eighteenth century was selected to provide a *status quo ante*, as in the settlement of France. In eastern Europe, Poland was once again wiped from
- 107 the map. Prussia received the grand duchy of Posen, with Thorn and the surrounding district, her frontier now passing between the two
- 111 frontiers she had gained at the first and second partitions. Austria retained the province of Galicia, recovering the district on the extreme east, which had been surrendered to Russia in 1809. Cracow, together with a narrow strip of territory round it, was declared neutral and independent, and guaranteed as such by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.
- 108 The rest of Poland was irrevocably attached to Russia, and the Tsars of Russia were to be Kings of Poland. Of the three Powers that at the close of the eighteenth century had partitioned Poland and now absorbed it finally, Russia made no further gains at Vienna. Austria recovered
- 102, all the territory lost at the five disastrous pacifications of Campo
- 111 Formio, Lunéville, Pressburg, Fontainebleau, and Schonbrunn. She was thus secured in possession of Istria, Austrian and Venetian Dalmatia, the ancient Venetian islands of the Adriatic, the Bocche di Cattaro, the city of Venice with its immediate territory, the principalities of Brixen and Trent, the county of Tyrol, the Vorarlberg, the Austrian and

Venetian Friuli, Monfalcone, Trieste, Carniola, Upper Carinthia, Croatia on the right bank of the Save, Fiume and the Hungarian littoral. The Valtelline, Bormio, and Chiavenna became part of the Austrian 104 possessions in Italy, which were known collectively as the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Kleck still remained in Ottoman hands, so that Austria failed to obtain the whole of the Illyrian coast-line; but her seaboard, extended by the acquisition of the republic of Ragusa, was considerably larger than it had previously been. At the same time Austria definitely gave up her position on the Rhine. By one of the articles of the Treaty of Vienna she was given all the territories in certain districts on the left bank of the Rhine not otherwise disposed of; but Metternich used these for exchanges elsewhere. But these 107 losses were trifling in comparison with her gains, and consisted merely of the cession of Breisgau to Baden and Wurtemberg, Ortenau to Baden, and her Suabian possessions to Bavaria.

Enough of the kingdom of Saxony was left to act as a partial barrier 102, between Austria and Prussia; but Prussia received, under the title of 107 the duchy of Saxony, Lower Lusatia, including Cottbus, the greater part of Upper Lusatia and the district round the towns of Wittenberg, Torgau, and Merseburg, all her rights in which Austria renounced. It would have suited France well if Prussia had been given the whole of Saxony and offered the opportunity of concentrating herself as an East German Power, remote from the Rhine and the coveted provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. But this was not to be. It was decided to restore to Prussia her territories in western Germany instead. She recovered Altmark, Cleve, Halberstadt, Upper Gelders, Mark, and Ravensberg, Magdeburg, Minden, Paderborn, and most of Munster. She acquired the greater part of Trier, and that part of Cologne which lay on the left bank of the Rhine, together with Berg and Julich, and portions of Nassau, Thuringia, and Westphalia. In the north, Sweden ceded to her at last the remainder of Pomerania, which included Rügen and Stralsund. By the side of these gains her losses were small. She handed over to Russia a large strip of territory in Poland, which included Warsaw; and she relinquished Hildesheim, East Friesland, Goslar, Lingen, Osnabruck, and a part of Münster to Hanover; Ansbach and Baireuth to Bavaria; and the part of the duchy of Lauenburg which she had acquired from Hanover to Denmark. She was thus left as unformed as in the eighteenth century, with her territories scattered over a large part of Germany, geographically incomplete, and under the strongest temptations to remedy this defect.

In Germany, next to Prussia, Bavaria underwent the greatest change. In return for her cessions to Austria she received the duchy of Wurzburg and the principality of Aschaffenburg, Ansbach and Baireuth, Nurnberg and Ratisbon. On the Rhine, she was given, together with the sovereignty of the feudal fortress of Landau, territory from the former

French departments of Bas Rhin, Mont Tonnerre, and Saare, which became known as the Bavarian Palatinate; and in addition she obtained the reversion of the Baden share of the Palatinate. Baden emerged in possession of all she had gained during the Napoleonic wars, including her portion of the Palatinate round Lake Constance, Heidelberg, Mannheim, and part of Breisgau. Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Hesse-Homburg all received noticeable additions to their territories.

But more important than these territorial changes in Germany was the political creative work, the formation of the Germanic Confederation, which was finally sanctioned at Vienna. The way had previously been smoothed at Kalisch, Toplitz, Chaumont, and Paris, where Prussia had renounced her claims to Hanover, Austria her designs on Bavaria, and "compensation" and "full and unconditional independence" had been guaranteed to the various Princes. The constitution, which was finally presented to Germany, was a confederation formed on the lines of the Confederation of the Rhine with the addition and inclusion of Austria and Prussia. Under the presidency of Austria, the Diet was to be composed of representatives of the following sovereign States: the kingdoms of Bavaria, Hanover, Prussia, Saxony, Wurtemberg; the grand duchies of Baden, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Luxemburg (the vote being exercised by the King of the Netherlands), Oldenburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Weimar; the duchies of Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Köthen, Brunswick, Holstein, Lauenburg (the vote being exercised by the King of Denmark), Nassau, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Hildburghausen; the principalities of Hesse-Homburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Lichtenstein, Lippe-Detmold, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Schaumburg-Lippe, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss, the older and younger lines, Waldeck; the free cities of Bremen, Frankfort, Hamburg, and Lübeck. The enlargement of Prussia and the formation of the Germanic Confederation were the essential conditions of the subsequent political changes of Germany.

102, In Italy Napoleon's policy of unification was reversed, and the old
104 order was restored as far as possible. Sardinia was reinstated in her position of 1792 with slight modifications. Some territory in Savoy was ceded to Geneva; while Genoa, now receiving the title of a duchy, with the Imperial fiefs of the late Ligurian republic, was incorporated in the kingdom of Sardinia. The provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, and all Savoy north of the Ugene, were included in the European guarantee of "the neutrality of Switzerland." Venetia and Lombardy came once more under Austrian government. The duchies of Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola were given to Duke Francis IV d'Este; the duchy of Massa and certain Imperial fiefs in the Lunigiana were given to his mother and incorporated with Modena at her death in 1829. The

duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla were assigned for her life to the ex-Empress Marie Louise; Lucca fell to her namesake the Bourbon ex-Queen of Etruria. The Archduke Ferdinand of Austria received the grand duchy of Tuscany with the Presidi, Elba, Piombino, and certain late Imperial fiefs, although in Elba and Piombino certain rights were withheld in favour of Prince Ludovisi Buoncompagni. The Papal States were restored to the Holy See, the Marches and Camerino, the duchy of Benevento, the principality of Ponte Corvo and the legations of Ravenna, Bologna, and Ferrara being again expressly included. The republic of San Marino alone remained independent within the sphere of the Pope's temporal domains. The kingdom of the Two Sicilies reverted without territorial change to Ferdinand IV.

In Switzerland little change was made. Bern finally gave up her pretensions to sovereignty over Vaud and Aargau, being compensated by the inclusion in her territory of the bishopric of Basel and the town and territory of Bienne, and several less important territorial changes were made among the various cantons. The nineteen cantons were by the inclusion of Valais, which had recently been a French department, Neuchâtel, which still acknowledged the sovereignty of the King of Prussia, and Geneva, which was increased by the cession of territory in Savoy by the King of Sardinia, united into a loose federal union of twenty-two cantons, with the directorate rotating in biennial periods between the three most important, Bern, Zurich, and Luzern. **112**

With reference to Spain and Portugal, the Congress had little to arrange outside of the colonial world. All that Portugal got in return for her splendid resistance to the French in the Peninsular War was a promise, never realised, that the town of Olivença, which was retained in Spanish hands, should ultimately be restored to Portugal. **102**

More important was the settlement of the Netherlands. Two factors **102,** determined the policy of uniting the Belgic Provinces with the United **109** Provinces of the Netherlands, under the title of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The need of a moderately powerful kingdom to act as a buffer between France and Prussia was strongly felt, and some way had to be found of compensating the Dutch for the loss of colonies to Great Britain. The kingdom thus formed included the duchy of Limburg and the bishopric of Liège. Prussia was made expressly to renounce claims to various enclaves. Luxemburg, though not included in the new kingdom, was made into a grand duchy under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, and enlarged by the addition of a part of the duchy of Bouillon.

An experiment similar to that made with the kingdom of the Netherlands was tried in Scandinavia, in the cession of Norway to Sweden. Denmark, although led to believe that she would receive **102**

Swedish Pomerania, was forced to look on, while it was handed over to Prussia, and to be content with the small part of Lauenburg, which had been given up by Hanover. The duchy of Finland, lost by Sweden in 1809, remained in Russian hands.

All that England gained in Europe was Malta, Heligoland, and the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, whilst she consented to the cession of a portion of Hanover.

B. GREATER EUROPE.

70 This period of revolution and change in Europe coincides roughly with a period of revolution in her colonies, which led to the foundation in America of a group of independent States and of a separate political system. It is also characterised by the fact that Great Britain, though losing a large part of her possessions, nevertheless increased her relative superiority as the greatest colonising Power, owing to the maritime supremacy which she gained during the Napoleonic Wars, and the colonial conquests which this enabled her to make. The colonial revolutions began in North America in 1778 with the revolt of the thirteen British colonies. By the Peace of Versailles in 1783 Great Britain recognised the independence of the thirteen colonies, and thus was formed the first State of European origin outside of Europe. At the same time she ceded to them the western lands from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi—a substantial part of her acquisitions from France in 1763—which gave them the natural field of their expansion. As, by this Peace, she also restored Florida to Spain, she retired altogether from the continental theatre of the greatest colonising work she has done. In 1789 the revolted British colonies joined to form the United States of America, and immediately began their great expansion across the American continent. In 1803 70, 72 they purchased Louisiana from France, to whom it had been restored by Spain in 1783, and thus brought their frontiers to the Rocky Mountains. Explorers penetrating to the Pacific down the Columbia in 1792 and 1806 established claims in Oregon which rivalled those of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1812, the Americans occupied part of Florida, and in 1819 acquired the whole from Spain. Thus rapidly North America east of the Rockies passed into their hands. In the north of Louisiana, by agreement of 1818 with Great Britain, the parallel of 49° was fixed as the frontier, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and the joint occupation of Oregon was provisionally agreed upon. As settlement proceeded in the west, new States were formed, Kentucky in 1792, Tennessee in 1796, Ohio in 1802, Louisiana in 1812, Indiana in 1816, Mississippi in 1817, Illinois in 1818, Alabama in 1819 and Maine in 1820. The expanding population of the country enabled the Americans to hold securely the vast dominion which had passed so easily into their hands.

In Spanish America, as the result of a series of revolutions, Mexico, including Texas, made herself independent in 1821, and Texas freed herself from Mexico in 1836. A group of small States was formed in Central America—Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Costa Rica. In South America, Venezuela and New Granada formed the republic of Colombia in 1819, to which Quito was added in 1822, but which divided in 1830 into the three republics of New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Chile established her independence in 1818, the Argentine in 1816, Uruguay in 1828, Paraguay in 1811, Peru in 1821. In 1825, Upper Peru became a separate republic under the name of Bolivia. Brazil proclaimed its independence of Portugal in 1822. 106

Thus in America Portugal lost all her possessions; Spain, all, except Florida, which she retained till 1819, and her West Indian Islands; France lost Hayti, which established its independence in 1793, but recovered Louisiana which she held till 1803; Great Britain lost all except her West Indian Islands, her part of Honduras, Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, and part of the territory which she had conquered from France in 1714-63, viz. Acadia, at this time called Nova Scotia, Canada, and the adjacent islands. But, while Great Britain lost by these wars of colonial independence, she greatly increased her colonial empire during this period at the expense of other European Powers and by new colonising efforts. At the settlement of 1815, she gained, in the West Indies, Trinidad, St Lucia, and Tobago, taken from France; in South America, part of Dutch Guiana; in Africa, the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope; in the Indian Ocean, Mauritius, the French naval base in the East, with its dependencies Rodrigues and the Seychelles; in India, Ceylon and Cochin, with its dependencies on the Malabar coast, taken from the Dutch. She had, also, in 1788, annexed New South Wales and begun the colonisation of Australia, and in 1815 she occupied Ascension Island. These were the lasting changes which followed many transfers of possessions during the course of the war. 100,
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In India, the British power was preserved and much increased. Warren Hastings not only guarded our position in northern India through the disastrous War of 1778-83, but made new if small acquisitions. By the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Great Britain had secured herself finally against her European rivals in India, and, by a series of wars with the native Powers and extensive additions to her territories in northern and southern India, had made herself the dominant Power in the whole country. But the course of her expansion, little connected relatively with the transformation of Europe or the revolution in the colonial world, is best related consecutively in another connexion.



SECTION VI.

SINCE 1815.

A. EUROPE.

141 SINCE the settlement of 1815, the political system of Europe has been modified in important ways. In central Europe the national spirit brought about the union and consolidation of races politically divided; in north-west and south-east Europe it broke the political ties which bound together peoples naturally separate. The unification of Germany and Italy may be traced to the same motive force, which upset the unions of the Belgic and the United Provinces, of Norway and Sweden, and liberated the diverse nations of the Balkan peninsula. The fresh vitality of France and the almost unchecked advance of Russia were also inspired by the same national self-consciousness. The States of Europe are not the same as the nations; but the tendency to assimilate the two has been the strongest influence shaping the political system of Europe in the nineteenth century. No State such as was ruled by Charles V in the sixteenth century, by Sweden, Spain, and Austria in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, or by Napoleon in the nineteenth, has been formed in Europe since 1815.

107 The greatest of the changes that transformed the political system of Europe in the nineteenth century was the formation of the German Empire under the leadership of Prussia, which gave, for the first time in modern history, a real political unity to the majority of the German people. This was brought about, on the one hand, by the steady increase of Prussian power and influence in the Germanic Confederation, and, on the other, by the growing desire for closer union that animated the nation; and it involved the important consequence that Austria was excluded from that German world in which for centuries she had played the most prominent part. For fifty-one years the Germanic Confederation continued to exist. Within its bounds, however, the process of unification made itself evident on the map as well as in the minds of the people. A few insignificant States disappeared, and their disappearance showed a changing attitude towards the political independence of the various individual States. In 1826 Saxe-Gotha was incorporated

with Saxe-Coburg, and Saxe-Hildburghausen with Saxe-Meiningen. In 1853, the duchy of Anhalt-Kothen was united with that of Anhalt-Dessau; and, on the extinction of the line of Anhalt-Bernburg in 1863, the third branch was absorbed into what became the single duchy of Anhalt. In 1866, on the extinction of the male line of the reigning house of Hesse-Homburg, the landgravate was annexed to Hesse-Darmstadt. But this arrangement was not to last for long; for in the same year Hesse-Homburg was claimed and acquired by Prussia. Prussia also absorbed Lichtenberg in 1834, and Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the cradle of the ruling dynasty, in 1849. In 1837, on the death of William IV, the old dynastic connexion of Hanover with Great Britain was broken, and a foreign influence in Germany, which was no longer of importance in fact, ceased to exist even in name.

The political union of Germany under Prussia was foreshadowed by an economic union brought about under the same leadership. The origin of the Zollverein may be seen in the convention between Prussia and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen signed in 1819. Rival customs' unions were formed by Wurtemberg in conjunction with Bavaria, and by Saxony; but they failed to survive, and were in the end absorbed. In 1828 Hesse-Darmstadt and Anhalt joined the Prussian Union, and in 1831 Hesse-Cassel. At the beginning of 1834 Bavaria joined, and the union henceforth became German rather than Prussian in conception. Later, in 1834, Saxony and the Thuringian States came in; Baden, Nassau and the city of Frankfort followed in the next year, Waldeck in 1838, and Luxemburg in 1842. In 1851, the Northern League, which included Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg, the two Lippes, the two Mecklenburgs, and the three Hanse towns, collapsed. Only the Austrian dominions were now excluded; apart from these the Zollverein created by Prussia embraced the whole of Germany. The small territorial acquisitions of Prussia, and the formation of the Customs' Union on her initiative, were among the facts which stamped Prussia as the future leader of Germany. Three distinct Wars mark the stages in which she carried out the task of uniting Germany in an empire in which she was to possess the dominant power. The first of these Wars arose about Schleswig-Holstein.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, both Schleswig and Holstein were still united to the Danish Crown, although they retained their position as independent duchies. The two duchies were closely connected with each other; but Holstein alone was included in 1815 in the Germanic Confederation. In 1848, the duchies renounced the sovereignty of the King of Denmark, and established a provisional government. But, in 1852, by the Treaty of London, the sovereignty of the King of Denmark was reasserted by the Powers. On the plea of a breach of this treaty, Austria and Prussia intervened in 1864, and,

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by the Treaty of Vienna of October, 1864, the King of Denmark renounced his rights over the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg in favour of Prussia and Austria. This rather vague arrangement was supplemented in 1865 by the Convention of Gastein, by the terms of which Prussia was given the administration of Schleswig, and Austria the administration of Holstein; Lauenburg was secured by Prussia in return for a money payment to Austria, but was not incorporated in Prussia for eleven years. This agreement brought Austria and Prussia into direct contact with each other in the two duchies; and in 1866 the two claimants for the leadership of Germany since the time of Frederick the Great terminated their rivalry in a war in which Austria was defeated. By the Peace of Prague, which was concluded in August, 1866, the political conditions of Germany were transformed, and Prussia gained a great increase of power. Saxony, though nominally independent, became little more than a vassal State. Hanover (with East Friesland), the electorate of Hesse, Nassau, part of the grand duchy of Hesse, Hesse-Homburg, and Frankfort-on-the-Main, were annexed. Austria resigned all rights over the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which were thus permanently acquired by Prussia, and promised to cede Venetia to Sardinia; the Germanic Confederation was dissolved, and Austria excluded from the new North German Confederation which was set up in its stead; Austria concurred in the formation of a South German league, bounded on the north by the river Main. On June 19, 1867, the constitution of the North German Confederation was adopted by the Diet. The Confederation consisted of twenty-two members—Prussia (which included Lauenburg as well as her other new acquisitions), with the presidency and seventeen votes; Saxony with four; Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick with two each; and the other States—Hesse (confined to those parts which were situated north of the Main), Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, Reuss (elder line), Reuss (younger line), Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Detmold, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg with one vote each. The customs' union included the same territories, with the exception of the three Hanse towns, which were left free ports. The South German Confederation was never actually formed. In 1867–8 Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg entered into a military and economic union with the North German Confederation; and under the influence of the national feeling aroused by the War of 1870, these three States and the part of Hesse south of the Main applied separately for union with the North German Confederation, which they entered in 1870. The creation of a German Empire having been previously ratified by the North German Confederation and the Diets of the southern States, the King of Prussia was on January 18, 1871, hailed at Versailles as Emperor of a united

Germany. The territories of the Empire were declared to be the same as those of the North German Confederation, with the addition of the rest of Hesse, Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg. Bavaria was given six votes, Wurtemberg four, Baden three, and Hesse two. Thus was the union of Germany accomplished, and the part played by Prussia was recognised in Article XI of the constitution, which declared that "The Presidency of the Confederation belongs to the King of Prussia, who bears the name of German Emperor." By the Treaty of Frankfort, 118 May 10, 1871, France ceded Alsace and Lorraine to the German empire. It was no longer to Prussia, as was the case with Schleswig and Holstein, that cessions were made. The new German territory included the important towns of Metz and Strassburg; but an exception was made of Belfort and the surrounding district, which was retained by France. Alsace-Lorraine, though sharing the Federal Constitution of Germany, was given no vote in the *Bundesrath*, but administered by a vicegerent appointed by and responsible to the imperial Government.

Since 1871 the German empire has been steadily consolidating itself. In 1884, the line of Brunswick became extinct, and the duchy, still remaining a separate federal State, was given to a Hohenzollern prince. In 1890, the island of Heligoland was ceded by Great Britain and incorporated in the Prussian administrative division of Schleswig-Holstein. The political and fiscal frontiers of Germany do not exactly coincide. By 1888, the Hanse towns had all entered the fiscal union, so that no part of the Empire is excluded; but the Zollverein also includes Luxemburg and two Austrian communes which are not within the political frontier.

In Italy, the settlement of 1815 was even less enduring than in 104 Germany. Italy was destined to undergo the greatest change which she has known in modern times, for she was to gain independence of foreign rule as well as unity. Some minor changes preceded this revolution in her political conditions. Massa-Carrara reverted in 1829 to Modena, in accordance with the arrangements made in the Treaty of Vienna; and, in 1847, on the death of Marie Louise, Lucca, with the exception of Lunigiana and Pontremoli, was restored to Tuscany, while Parma reverted to Louis de Bourbon.

The kingdom of Sardinia played the same part in the union of Italy which Prussia played in the formation of the German empire. But, owing to foreign dominion in Italy, the union of Italy was not achieved with the rapidity which characterised the union of Germany. In 1859 Sardinia drove the Austrians from Lombardy, and the cession of this province was secured. In accordance with the Convention of Plombières, by which Sardinia in the event of becoming sovereign over a people numbering eleven millions undertook to cede Savoy to France, Cavour gave up to France the province which had been the cradle of the reigning dynasty. Napoleon III, uneasy at the growth of so formidable

a Power across the Alps, claimed also Nice, and, in March, 1860, the double cession was made. In the same year, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, the Papal States with the exception of the Patrimony of St Peter, Naples, and Sicily, were annexed to Sardinia. The surrenders west of the Alps brought the House of Savoy completely into Italy; while the new annexations offered the most striking illustration of that tendency of Savoy to move eastwards which had been manifested by all her previous history, and assured the union of Italy under her leadership. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II assumed for himself and his successors the title of King of Italy, and the capital was fixed at Turin, till its removal to Florence in 1865. By the Treaties of Prague and Vienna, 1866, which concluded the Austro-Prussian War, Venetia was united to the kingdom of Italy. Thus, in 1866 only the Patrimony of St Peter, with Rome, was needed in order to make the union of Italy complete. In September, 1870, Rome fell into the hands of the Italian patriots, and the temporal authority of the Pope, which had lasted for eleven centuries, and had offered the strongest obstacle to the formation of a united Italian State, came to an end. In July, 1871, Rome became the seat of government of the new kingdom of Italy. Thus, in 1871, united Italy took her place among the Great Powers. She has made no further territorial gains or losses in Europe.

103 Certain modifications in the frontiers of France, resulting for the most part from these changes in Germany and Italy, may here be enumerated. In 1860 Savoy and Nice were incorporated. In 1861 the principality of Monaco surrendered the greater part of its territory, including Mentone and Roccabruna, and was thus cut down to the narrowest limits. In 1871, the loss of Alsace and Lorraine deprived France of her cherished contact with the Rhine, and with those South German States over which she had so long exercised a strong political influence. Thus, while France has advanced to the Alps in the south-east, she has receded from the Rhine in the middle east.

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120 In the Balkan peninsula, during the nineteenth century, a process of disruption has brought into being a group of independent States, while the territories of the Ottoman empire have been still further diminished by the annexations of Russia, Austria, and Great Britain. Greece, Servia, Wallachia and Moldavia (under the name of Roumania), Montenegro and Bulgaria, have made themselves independent; Russia has advanced almost to the Danube; Austria has encroached on the north-west; and Great Britain has preyed on outlying possessions which were material to her maritime power.

The kingdom of Greece was the first of the new States to be formed. In 1827, the Treaty of London established the autonomy of Greece, and, in 1829, at the Treaty of Adrianople the Sultan recognised her independence. In 1830, the frontier of Greece was fixed from the river Aspro to the Gulf of Volo, and, in 1832, it was extended on the west coast up to

the Gulf of Arta. In addition to the mainland territory she received the islands adjoining the Morea, Euboea and the Cyclades. The Crown was bestowed on Otho, son of the Duke of Bavaria, who assumed his office in 1833. Since achieving her independence, Greece has made some territorial acquisitions. In 1864 Great Britain handed over to her the Ionian Isles, over which she had maintained a protectorate since 1815, though giving up, in 1819, Parga, the one continental possession of these islands. In 1881 Greece acquired Thessaly and a portion of Epirus from the Ottoman empire. In 1897, however, she restored certain strategic positions in the former province. Along the Danube three independent kingdoms have been established by the once subject nations. Servia received administrative autonomy in 1817, and, in 1826, was granted complete tributary independence. By the Treaty of Berlin she threw off finally Ottoman control, and gained also an extension of territory which is described in another connexion. In 1881, she became the kingdom of Servia, and in 1882 acquired Pirot and certain other places from Bulgaria. Bulgaria was created an autonomous but tributary principality in 1878, and, after the successful revolution at Philippopolis in 1885, was much enlarged by the addition of Eastern Roumelia, which had enjoyed administrative autonomy since 1878, as South Bulgaria. Roumania was formed by the union of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, which were made tributary States in 1858, and, choosing the same ruler, were united in 1861. Her complete independence was recognised in 1878, and in 1881 she became the kingdom of Roumania. The indomitable Montenegrins, who had long claimed freedom in the security of their mountains, also obtained the definite recognition of their independence in 1878. Montenegro became a kingdom in 1910.

The Treaty of Berlin of July, 1878, which modified the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano, had so much importance in determining the extent as well as political position of these new States, and forms so prominent a landmark in the history of the Ottoman empire, that its territorial rearrangements demand a separate and connected consideration. By the Treaty of San Stefano, Bulgaria had been formed into an enormous tributary principality. It embraced Eastern Roumelia, a large block of territory east of Adrianople, and a great part of Macedonia itself, with the coast opposite the island of Thasos—thus stretching from the Black Sea to the Aegean—an arrangement which left to Turkey little more than Albania and Constantinople. At Berlin the drastic treatment of the Ottoman empire was modified. The “big Bulgaria” was not formed and the territory added to Bulgaria was restored to the Porte, though Eastern Roumelia was given administrative autonomy. Roumania gained little. She was compelled to restore to Russia a strip of Bessarabia which Russia had surrendered to Moldavia in 1856, but she received, by way of compensation, the Dobrudja with a frontier rectified

to the south. Servia, by the terms of San Stefano, had been increased to the south-west. At Berlin, this addition was taken away and replaced by a somewhat larger piece of territory to the south-east, which had, at San Stefano, been given to Bulgaria. As for Montenegro, the terms of San Stefano had extended her frontier enormously and given her a sea-board parallel and equal in length to Lake Skutari. At Berlin, this sea-board and the other territorial additions were nearly halved. In 1880, however, Montenegro succeeded in extending her diminished sea-board by the acquisition of Dulcigno in exchange for the Albanian towns of Gusinje and Plava.

- The greater part of the losses of the Ottoman empire have thus been due to the internal revolutions and other causes which have led to the creation of new States. But some important cessions have also been made to the Great Powers in continuation of the process by which, since the decline of the Ottoman empire began, they have resumed its conquests. By the Treaty of Bucharest, in 1812, Russia obtained Bessarabia and advanced her frontier to the Pruth and the Lower Danube. By the Treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, she added some islands at the mouth of the Danube—her furthest advance in this direction—and received also a strip of territory in Asia Minor, including the important city of Achaltsik. By this addition, Russia still further consolidated her power in the Caucasus, already increased by the cession of a part of Armenia by Persia at the Treaty of Turkmanchay in 1828.
- 115 At the conclusion of the Crimean War, in 1856, Russia, by the Peace of Paris, restored to Turkey the Danube delta obtained in 1829, and to Moldavia a narrow strip of Bessarabia, thus losing her position on the
- 119 Danube. At the Treaty of Berlin, Russia recovered this strip of
- 110 Bessarabia and received Kars and Batoum in the Caucasus. Austria
- 111 made no acquisitions from Turkey until 1878, when she took over the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These two provinces became thereby virtually parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire, though formal sovereignty was not assumed till 1908. Great Britain restored Egypt to Ottoman rule in 1815; but she retained the Ionian Islands, as mentioned above, until 1864, when she presented them to Greece. By
- 110 the Convention of Cyprus in 1878 she took over the administration of Cyprus, and in 1882 she intervened in the affairs of Egypt and has since remained in occupation of that country. Nor is this the sum of Turkish losses, for, in 1898, the other great Levantine island, Crete, received autonomy. Yet, in spite of all its losses by conquest, revolution and occupation, and in spite of the creation of a group of kingdoms, representing the once subject nations, the Ottoman race still preserve the seat of their empire in Europe, and govern a large Christian population in their diminished territories.
- 109 The union of the Belgic and United Provinces of the Netherlands, made in 1815, lasted till 1830, when the Belgic revolution resulted in

the creation of a kingdom of Belgium separate from Holland. Between the two States Luxemburg became a cause of dispute. By the Congress of Vienna, Luxemburg had been left in a curious position. It was a member of the Germanic Confederation; but the sovereignty and civil government were vested in the King of the Netherlands, who exercised its vote. The fortress was declared a federal fortress, the appointment of the governor being given to Prussia, which provided the larger part of the garrison. The first arrangement made on the disruption of the union of the Belgic and United Provinces of the Netherlands was that of January, 1831, by which the whole of the duchy of Luxemburg was given to the new kingdom of the Netherlands. The eighteen articles of June virtually reversed this decision. The maintenance of the *status quo*, which these demanded, meant the retention by the Belgians of all Luxemburg except the fortress, and all Limburg except Maestricht. It was finally decided, by the Treaty of November, that Limburg and the east part of Luxemburg should be restored to the diminished kingdom of the Netherlands, while the west part of Luxemburg should remain under Belgian rule—an arrangement to which the Dutch King refused his assent till 1839. Only that part of Luxemburg retained by the Netherlands which included the fortress remained within the Germanic Confederation. On the formation of the North German Confederation, Luxemburg was not included in it, on the ground that it was attached to a foreign Power. But Prussia still maintained her right to garrison its fortress. In May, 1867, an agreement was arrived at, by which Luxemburg was declared an independent State under King William III, but politically separate from Holland, and guaranteed as neutral by the Powers; Prussia was to withdraw her garrison and the King of the Netherlands to destroy the fortifications. In 1866, on the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation, Limburg was incorporated with the Netherlands. Luxemburg retained the position assigned to it in 1867 till 1890, when, by the death of William III, its dynastic tie with the Netherlands was broken. By the Salic Law, Queen Wilhelmina was incapable of succession, and it passed to the next male heir.

Another union made by the Congress of Vienna—that of Norway and Sweden—lasted for ninety years. In June, 1905, the two kingdoms separated by mutual consent.

The expansion of Russia in the nineteenth century was almost unchecked, and her frontiers advanced in every direction. In the north-west, by the acquisition of Finland and the Åland Islands at the Peace of Frederikshamm in 1809, she completed her hold of the eastern Baltic, and her frontiers here have since remained unaltered. Finland still remains an autonomous State, though its constitutional position is a matter of dispute. By the settlement of 1815, the grand duchy of Warsaw, diminished by Posnania, Danzig, East Galicia, and Cracow, was renamed the kingdom of Poland, and handed over to Alexander's

protection. After the unsuccessful rebellion of 1831-2, the position of Poland was changed, and she has now become the "Russian provinces of the Vistula." The frontier is purely conventional and independent of geographical considerations; but it has remained unaltered up to the present day.

Unlike the northern and western frontiers, the south-western has seen continuous change, though little expansion. Religious and national feeling—the Panslavist sentiment—have combined with the political and economic aim of reaching the Mediterranean to make this a region of conflict. In this direction, also, Russia has advanced to the sea—the goal of nearly all her expansion. The Treaty of Bucharest (1812) brought this expansion to the Pruth and the Lower Danube; the Convention of Akkerman (1826) confirmed this; the Treaty of Adrianople 115 (1829) included in it the islands of the Danube delta. This last acquisition was lost at the Treaty of Paris (1856), together with a narrow 119 strip of Bessarabia on the left bank of the Danube. At the Congress of Berlin (1878), the strip of Bessarabia was recovered and the frontier advanced to the position of 1812. The south-eastern frontier has been no less changing, and Persia, the Ottoman empire, and the Cossacks have all lost territory to Russia. Conquests in the neighbourhood of Daghestan, carried Russian dominion along the Caspian. The Treaty of Turkmanchay (1828) deprived Persia of the khanates of Erivan and Nakhitchewan, and gave to Russia the sole right of navigation on the Caspian Sea. In the following year, the Treaty of Adrianople, between Russia and the Turks, confirmed the Russian possession of Anapa, Poti, and part of the pashalik of Akhaltsikh. In 1834, trifling readjustments were made in the Kars-Akhiskha district. In spite of the capture of their great fortress, in 1845, the Caucasian Cossacks kept up a stubborn resistance to Russian aggression. But, in 1859, the southern highlands in the district of Daghestan were occupied by Russia, and, after five years' further fighting, the Circassian or Kuban district 110 was conquered. The Congress of Berlin, in 1878, rectified the southern boundary of the Caucasian region. Turkey finally ceded Kars to Russia, together with Ardahan and Batoum, which was to remain a free port. The preliminary Treaty of San Stefano had also arranged that the fortress of Bayazid and a valuable strip of territory on the trade route to Trebizond should be ceded to Russia. But the Congress of Berlin refused to ratify this. Since 1878, the south-eastern frontier of Russia has remained unchanged. Russia has, in a sense, drawn the region of the Caucasus into Europe, but has not used it as a base of expansion into Asia Minor or Asia. Her conquests east of the Caspian will be mentioned in another connexion.

B. GREATER EUROPE.

In studying the political changes which have occurred outside of Europe in the course of the nineteenth century we have to trace, first, the expansion of the United States and the political formation of Latin America; next, the uninterrupted growth of the British empire in all continents—in particular, the formation of the British empire in India, and, parallel with it, the expansion of Russia in northern and central Asia; thirdly, the general extension of colonial activity which has brought many new Powers into the colonial world and led to the partition of Africa and the Pacific Islands and the penetration of the East by European influence. 140

Since 1820, the United States have expanded north and south to the Pacific Coast, and have added a small colonial dominion. First came the definition of their northern frontier with British North America. In 1842, by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, which had been in doubt since the Peace of Versailles, was at last arranged. The United States gained most of the land in dispute, and were left with a frontier which projected so far into New Brunswick as to impede the direct connexion between the Canadas and the maritime Provinces. In 1846, Oregon was divided between the two countries along the 49th parallel from the Rockies to the Pacific, Vancouver Isle being left to the English. This partition, however, still left uncertain the ownership of the islands in the strait that divides Vancouver from the mainland of the United States. In 1872, by arbitration, the Juan de Fuca channel was fixed as the boundary between Canada and the United States. The south-western expansion of the United States was continued in 1845, when Texas, a Mexican State, which had established its independence of Mexico in 1837, was admitted into the Union. A war with Mexico resulted, at the conclusion of which, by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848, Mexico recognised the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas, and ceded New Mexico and Upper California to the United States, which thus came into possession of an enormous area of country, including the present States of California, New Mexico, New Arizona, Utah, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado. The process of expansion in the south-west was completed by the purchase of a tract of some 45,000 square miles south of the river Gila, which gave to the United States an improved frontier in this quarter. This completed the continuous expansion of American territory. In addition the United States in 1867 purchased Alaska from Russia, whence arose another boundary dispute with Great Britain. The boundary between Alaska and Canada was fixed by an Anglo-Russian treaty in 1825. But it was doubtful whether that treaty intended the boundary to follow 72 127 71 127

- the general contour of the coast or pass round the heads of the inlets. By arbitration, in 1903, the latter alternative was decided upon, and the United States thus gained control of the main sea approach to the
- 140 Klondyke gold-fields. Outside of America, the United States added a colonial dominion in Hawaii and Guam, in 1898, the Philippines and
- 75 Porto Rico, taken from Spain, at the Peace of Paris, in the same year, and the Samoan island of Tutuila and its dependencies, in 1900.

With the progress of settlement new States were formed: Missouri in 1821, Arkansas in 1836, Michigan in 1837, Texas and Florida in 1845, Iowa in 1846, Wisconsin in 1848, California in 1850, Minnesota in 1858, Oregon in 1859, Kansas in 1861, Nevada in 1864, Nebraska in 1867, Colorado in 1876, Washington, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota in 1889, Idaho and Wyoming in 1890, Utah in 1896, and Oklahoma in 1907, Arizona and New Mexico still remaining

- 73 Territories. In the course of its expansion the existence of the United States was thrown into jeopardy by the division of the country on the question of slavery. In 1861 the southern States seceded and formed a new Confederation, which included Virginia, the two Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. After a struggle of four years, 1861-5, the new Confederation succumbed to the northern States and its members were one by one readmitted to the Union. During the struggle, a part of Virginia, which adhered to the North, was separated from the remainder and formed into the State of West Virginia (1863).

- 134, Latin America has been gradually taking shape during the course of the nineteenth century. Mexico has lost territory to the United States:
- 135 first, by the secession of Texas in 1836, which entered the Union in 1845;
- 71 secondly, by the cession in 1848 of California and New Mexico and the sale of a piece of territory south of the river Gila in 1853. In Central America, half-hearted attempts at federation failed, and six separate States were formed, viz. Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama. Panama was at first a member of the United States of Colombia. In 1855 and 1862 it obtained a large degree of autonomy, but remained in the federation until 1903, when it definitely seceded. In that year, also, it granted to the United States a belt of land for the construction of the Panama Canal. Colombia itself divided into three republics, in 1830—New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador; in 1863 New Granada took the name of United States of Colombia. Peru was divided, in 1825, by the formation of Upper Peru into the Republic of Bolivia. Bolivia had, until 1883, a frontier on the Pacific, but, by the Peace of Ancon in that year, it lost to Chile the province of Tarapaca and parts of two other provinces. Chile grew by this addition from Bolivia and after disputes with the Argentine. The dispute between Chile and the Argentine was settled in 1881, when both shores of the Straits of Magellan were given to Chile, and the boundary between the

two States was fixed northwards from lat. 52 "along the highest crest of the Cordillera which divide the waters." Both Venezuela and Brazil have had disputes with British Guiana, which have been settled by arbitration. The South American States have not yet attained a fixed form, for a part of Ecuador still remains in dispute.

In the West Indies the principal change has been the disappearance of the power of Spain. In 1898 Spain lost Cuba, whose independence she recognised, and surrendered Porto Rico to the United States. Her part of Santo Domingo established its independence in 1820, merged itself in Hayti in 1822, freed itself in 1844, passed back to her in 1861, and became once more independent in 1865.

The expansion of the British Empire has proceeded with great rapidity since 1815. In North America, the limits of her possessions have been fixed by the series of agreements with the United States already referred to. Out of the group of colonies which she possessed on the continent the Dominion of Canada has been formed, by a steady process of union. In 1840, Upper and Lower Canada were united; in 1858, British Columbia was constituted; in 1867 the two Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick entered into a confederation, which Prince Edward's Island joined in 1870, and British Columbia in 1871, and which purchased the territories of the Hudson Bay Company in 1869, thus gaining a transcontinental extent. In this north-western territory of Canada have been formed the new provinces of Manitoba, in 1870, and Saskatchewan and Alberta, in 1904. Newfoundland remains outside of the Dominion. In the West Indies, dominion has been neither lost nor gained. In South America, a long dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela was settled by arbitration in 1899, and a dispute between that colony and Brazil in 1904. In Australasia, the first settlement was made at Sydney in 1788, and the colony of New South Wales was formed. Tasmania was proclaimed in 1825, Western Australia in 1829, South Australia in 1836, New Zealand in 1841, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. The six Australian colonies united to form the Commonwealth of Australia in 1900. New Zealand remains a separate Dominion.

In South Africa, advancing from the Dutch colony of the Cape of Good Hope acquired in 1806, and ceded by the Dutch in 1814, Great Britain has gained a large dominion reaching into Central Africa, and including the new colonies and dominions of Natal, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, Rhodesia, and British Central Africa. The Transvaal and the Orange Free State were formed by the trekking of the Dutch from the Cape, after 1836. The independence of the Transvaal was recognised by the Sand River Convention, in 1852, and that of the Orange Free State by the Convention of Bloemfontein, in 1854. The Transvaal was annexed in 1877, to be granted independence again in 1881, and both States were finally annexed in 1900. Meantime, the Cape of

Good Hope was steadily enlarged from the Fish River to the Keiskama in 1819, and to the Kei and in the north-east by the inclusion of Queen Adelaide Province, temporarily in 1831-6, and finally in 1846—though the territory between the Keiskama and the Kei, called British Kaffraria, was not annexed to the Cape Colony until 1865—by Basutoland from 1871 to 1884; by further additions from Kaffraria in 1876-9; by Griqualand West with Kimberley in 1880; by Walfisch Bay, annexed by the British 1878, in 1884; by the remainder of British Kaffraria to the frontiers of Natal in 1884-7; and by the southern part of Bechuanaland, annexed by the British in 1885, in 1895. Natal was formed in 1844, and attached to the Cape till 1856. To it Zululand, which had been brought under British protection in 1879, and declared British territory in 1887, was added in 1897, St Lucia Bay having been annexed in 1884. Rhodesia, a great territory north of the Transvaal, was acquired by Cecil Rhodes, and transferred to the British South Africa Company 1888-90. Its frontier on the south was fixed at the Limpopo, by agreement with the Transvaal in 1890, and on the north-east, by agreement with Portugal in 1891, was made to include Mashonaland. In 1910, the four South African colonies—the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal—formed a single State as the Union of South Africa.

- 122** Perhaps the greatest of the imperial efforts of Great Britain has been the formation of her Indian empire. From the beginnings made in the eighteenth century, she has advanced with little interruption, until today the whole of India and Burma is either under her direct administration, or, where native States remain, under her control; and its frontiers are flanked by buffer States whose political relations she supervises.
- 64** The acquisitions made by Clive laid the foundations of her power in northern India. Warren Hastings obtained Benares from Oudh in 1775, Nagore from Tanjore, and Guntur from the Nizam in 1778, and, by the Treaty of Salbai, the islands of Salsette and Elephanta,
- 99** in 1782. In 1792, Cornwallis took from the Sultan of Mysore one-half of his dominions, of which the British retained the Malabar coast, with Calicut. In 1799, Mysore was once more partitioned. The central portion of the State was handed over to a native Hindu ruler. Parts were given to the Nizam and the Mahrathas. The coast up to the Portuguese possession of Goa, including Mangalore, was annexed by Great Britain. In 1800, the principality of Tanjore, and in 1801 the Carnatic, were placed under direct British administration, and thus the Madras Presidency was formed almost as it has remained until the present time. In 1801, Oudh surrendered Rohilkhand and the districts of Allahabad and Korah. The conquest of Mysore, in 1799, secured to the British an uninterrupted dominion from east to west of the peninsula as well as the control of the sea-coast in southern India. It left no serious opponent of British power in India, save only the Mahratha confederacy, whose chiefs

ruled at Poona, Nagpur, Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda, and whose united dominions stretched from Mysore to the Jumna, and from Kathiawar to the Gulf of Kutch. Occupying the centre of India, they contended for dominion in north and south—in Hindustan and the Deccan. The British acquisitions from the Mahrathas began in 1802, when the Peshwa of Poona, by the Treaty of Bassein, came under British protection and ceded some districts in Bundelkhand. After a struggle with the other Mahratha princes, Sindhia ceded all his territories north of the Jumna, the Rajah of Nagpur Kuttaek and his other lands in Orissa, as well as Berar to the Nizam, the Gaekwar Ahmadabad and his part of Gujerat. By these additions the British made themselves the strongest Power amongst the States and races of India—the only Power capable of giving to it unity and to its peoples protection. Mysore had been destroyed, the Mahratha confederacy broken, the Ganges valley brought under British control. Oudh was encircled by British territory, and the British frontier marched with that of Sindhia in Upper India. The British possessions in Madras were linked up with their possessions in Bengal, British territory stretched north-west from Bengal to the mountains, with a frontier resting on the Jumna, and almost the whole of the Indian littoral was under British control. The great Mohammadan States, Haidarabad, Oudh, and Mysore, were dependent. But, while the British had been made supreme in India, they had found no tenable frontier—no satisfactory limit to their expansion. Moreover, their position was weak. The Bombay Presidency was cut off from the others. The frontiers of their possessions were extensive, and communication was difficult between the various parts. The attempt to limit conquest, to establish a balance of power, and to separate British India from native India, failed. In central India no stable political situation had been established. On the northern frontiers of British territory the Nepalese encroached. To secure this northern frontier and to resettle central India was the work of Hastings. By the Treaty of Segauli, in 1815, the British annexed the north-west corner of Nepal, and brought Sikkim under their protection, thus advancing on the south-east and south-west into the outer ranges of the Himalayas, the hill country that overhangs Rohilkhand and the North-West Provinces. Simla was among their acquisitions on this occasion. In 1817–8, wars with the Pindaris and the Mahrathas enabled the British to make a settlement of central and south-western India. In 1818, the dominions of the Peshwa were annexed to the Bombay Presidency. Ajmir, Asigarh, and a part of Gujerat were taken from Sindhia; Holkar surrendered territory round the river Tapti, and the Rajah of Nagpur nearly all his territories north of the Mahanadi and the Nerbudda. This great settlement, which crushed the Mahratha Power, the only possible rival of the British in India, marks a very definite point in the formation of the British dominion. Since, in 1815, Ceylon had been definitely ceded by the

Dutch, and Mauritius by the French, European rivalry was no longer a danger. The whole sea line of India was in British hands. The contest with the native States was ended—all the minor principalities of Rajputana and of the Mahrathas recognised the British suzerainty. The Deccan was under British control, as well as Hindustan from the frontiers of the Punjab east to the frontiers of Burma. The British empire was firmly established; but it was to be further consolidated by Dalhousie, 1848–56, and its expansion east and west was to continue.

Between 1818 and 1848 a number of acquisitions were made: in 1820, the coast between Kolaba and Goa; in 1822, Bijapur (near Sholapur) and Ahmadnagar from the Nizam; in 1830, Mysore (until 1881, when it was restored to native government); in 1834, Coorg, in 1841, Kurnool; in the same year, the Assam Duars, lying on the east of the Bhutan Duars, and comprising about one-third of them; and, in 1843, Kolaba. After the first Sikh War, in 1845, the Jalandhar Doab between the Sutlej and Ravi was annexed, the Punjab brought under British protection, and Kashmir made an autonomous State in alliance with Great Britain. But it was the work of Dalhousie to create substantially the India of today. By annexing the Punjab, in 1849, he brought British India into touch with Afghanistan, and so indirectly into touch with Russia; while, on the east, by occupying Sikkim in 1850, he brought it into touch with Tibet and China. He added the lower districts of the Irrawaddy in 1852, which was to lead on to the conquest of Upper Burma. Within the interior of India, he annexed Satara near Bombay in 1848, Jhansi, a Mahratha State, in northern India, in 1853, and the great central tract of India known as Nagpur, in 1854, whose territories constitute nearly four-fifths of the present Central Provinces. In 1853, Berar, or the Assigned Districts, was handed over by the Nizam. The last and greatest of his acquisitions was Oudh, annexed in 1856. The work of Dalhousie thus gave greater unity to British territory in India, and extended it east and west. The results of the Mutiny confirmed the long process of conquest and consolidation, and carried it to its logical issue in the transference of India definitely to the Crown of Great Britain. The Moghul Emperor disappeared from Delhi, the last Mahratha Peshwa from Cawnpore, and the East India Company, in whose name the great work had been done, surrendered the government of India directly to the Crown. It was a natural corollary of this that, in 1877, the British Empire of India was proclaimed.

Since 1858 there have been few annexations within the Indian peninsula. The Government of India has been occupied mainly with the problem of defending the British position and possessions by securing strong frontiers to India and encircling them with a belt of protected States. The interior acquisitions have been the Panch Mahals (near Baroda), 1860, Lalitpur (south of Jhansi) and the district to the south

of Bhutan known as the Ambari Fallakotta, 1859-60, and the Bengal Duars, of which the eastern part had been annexed in 1841, in 1865. The external acquisitions have been much more extensive.

The protection of the British dominions in India has involved, necessarily, the protection of the routes of communication with it and the consequent annexation of various strategic points on those routes. In addition to Gibraltar, acquired in 1713, and Malta acquired in 1802, 100 the British Government in 1815 retained the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Mauritius, and occupied Ascension Island. The Suez Canal 132 was opened in 1869, and Great Britain seized an opportunity in 1877 to obtain a financial interest in it, which led on to her joint occupation of Egypt with France in 1882; whence arose the British Protectorate of Egypt recognised by France in 1904, and the conquest of the Egyptian Sudan in 1896-9. Cyprus was taken into British occupation in 1878; 110 a protectorate was declared over Somaliland at the mouth of the Red 130 Sea in 1884, which has been maintained, though the interior was abandoned in 1910. Aden, just opposite, was acquired in 1838, and Perim Island in 1857. From Aden to the Persian Gulf, Great Britain 124 exercises a certain police supervision, and over the Persian Gulf she definitely declared a protectorate in 1903. In 1907 Russia recognised 124 her prior interests in south-eastern Persia. Thus, British communications with India have been guarded by a line of possessions and protectorates.

The expansion of British rule on the north-western frontier of India 124 may next be considered. The great colonising movement which Russia has carried on from Moscow into Central Asia led the British, early in the nineteenth century, to look beyond the actual frontiers of India and to interest themselves in Sind, the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia. The mountainous country of Afghanistan, over whose historic passes conquerors and traders have descended into India, had by its geographical position and its strategic importance a great interest to the British. The attempt made, from 1837 to 1842, to form an alliance with or to conquer Afghanistan ended in disaster, but led to the annexation of Sind 122 in 1843, by which British dominion was established on the Lower Indus, a base acquired for further operations in north-western India, and the whole Indian littoral brought into British hands. The final annexation 122 of the Punjab in 1849 carried the British frontier to the Afghan hills. Meanwhile, Russia advanced across the Kirghiz steppes, and gained 136 control of the routes of communication with Central Asia. She came into touch with Afghanistan and Persia on the west, at the moment when the British came into contact with Afghanistan and Baluchistan on the east. The Russian, like the British, empire sought a secure frontier. The dominions that Russia annexed in Central Asia were as large as British India, though their population was small. She occupied Tashkend in 1864, Samarkand in 1868, Khiva, virtually, in 1873.

- 122 In 1876, the British, by the Treaty of Jacobabad, came to an agreement with Baluchistan. By this, Baluchistan with its passes up to the Persian frontier passed under British control, and the British established themselves at Quetta. It was a protection of the southern part of the north-western frontier of India. A war with Afghanistan, in 1878-80, secured to the British the control of the Afghan passes into India, and brought Afghanistan under British protection. In 1885-7 a boundary commission settled in conjunction with Russia the north-western frontier of Afghanistan. Between Afghanistan and India, from Baluchistan to Chitral, along the spurs of the hills, was a zone of territory occupied by tribes who owned the suzerainty of the Ameer. In 1893, this territory was brought under British control by agreement with Afghanistan, and, in 1895, Chitral was annexed. In 1907, the two rival Powers in Central Asia made a settlement of their differences. The integrity of Persia was recognised, but it was divided into three spheres—a northern, which included the more important provinces and cities, in which the British would seek no political concessions; a southern, adjoining the frontiers of Afghanistan and Baluchistan, from which Russia would similarly be excluded, and a central, open to both Powers. Afghanistan was left as a buffer State under British protection, and Russia was excluded from it. Tibet was recognised as under the sovereignty of China, it being agreed that neither Power was to seek influence there, though the British retained certain limited rights under the Treaty of Lhasa and the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1904. In 1902, an alteration of the Tibetan frontier gave the British some 350 square miles.
- 125 The expansion on the eastern frontier of India has borne some similarity to that on the west. On the west, Sind and the Punjab have been acquired, Baluchistan and Afghanistan have become protectorates, and an agreement has been made with Russia as to spheres of influence and frontiers. Similarly, on the east, Assam and Burma have been annexed, the Shan States have become protectorates, Siam has been neutralised, and an agreement reached with France as to frontiers. But, while on the west the British have not extended their conquests outside of India, on the east they have added quite a new region in Indo-China. Into this region they advanced first in 1826. By the Treaty of Yandabu, they acquired the kingdom of Assam, with Manipur and Kachar, and the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim, with Martaban and Moulmein. The King of Ava retained the valley of the Irrawaddy. This gave the British all the Burmese sea-board, except the province of Pegu, and effectually secured their eastern frontier, which had hitherto been the Brahmaputra valley, except where they had gone beyond it in the province of Chittagong. In 1852, a further advance was made, and the province of Pegu at the mouth of the Irrawaddy, with Rangoon, was acquired. It was an important acquisition. It gave the British the whole sea coast of Burma, whence it was easy to advance up stream to

Mandalay. In 1886 this advance was made, and Upper Burma was annexed. It embraced a wide territory from the Irrawaddy to the Salwin. Meanwhile, the French were also established in Indo-China. In 1859, they occupied Saigon; in 1862, the provinces of Saigon, Mytho, and Bunhoa in Cochih China, and the islands of Pulo Condore; in 1863, they proclaimed a protectorate over Cambodia, and, in 1867, occupied the three provinces of western Cochin China to the south-west of Saigon. In 1863-5 they made conquests in Tonkin, and by the Treaty of Hué with Annam, in 1884, and that of Tientsin with China, in 1885, they brought Annam and Tonkin under their protection.

After threatening war in 1893, the French gained a better frontier with Siam, which ceded a large territory, so that the Mekong became a French river. By agreement with the English, in 1896, Siam was divided into three spheres, of which the eastern was to be the French sphere of influence, the western the British, and the central, the basin of the Menam, to be neutral. The dismemberment of Siam was thereby prevented, and the British secured their protectorate over the provinces adjoining their frontier. By a further treaty between Great Britain and France, in 1907, Siam ceded to France Battambang, Siem-reap, and Sisophon, in return for Dansai and Kratt, as well as all the islands situated to the south of Chemling including Koh-Kutt. A further agreement placed the Malay States of Kelantan, Trëngganu, and Kedah under British influence. Thus, a zone of protected or neutral States separates Persia, Russia, China and France from the immediate possession of Great Britain, and forms the real frontier of India.

Within India, France and Portugal still retain a peaceful foothold— **122**
 Portugal in Goa, Diu, and Damaun, France in Pondicherry, Karical, Yanaon, Mahé, and Chandernagore. The Danes sold their possessions of Tranquebar and Serampur to Great Britain in 1845.

The British share in the partition of the Pacific Islands and of **140**
 Africa will be mentioned later. Of strategic possessions necessary to her maritime power she acquired the Straits Settlements, in 1785-1819, Singapore, in 1819, Aden, in 1838, Hong-Kong, in 1841, Cyprus, in 1878, Wei-hai-wei, in 1898, while she ceded Heligoland to Germany, in 1890. In south-eastern Asia, she expanded her power by acquiring **139, 140**
 Labuan, in 1846, the Malay States, in 1874, North Borneo, in 1878-81, a part of New Guinea, in 1884, and Sarawak and Brunei, in 1888. The rapid growth and formation of this far extended and heterogeneous empire resting on maritime power is the greatest of the changes in the colonial world in the nineteenth century.

Of the other great colonial Powers of earlier centuries, Russia alone **136**
 was continuously active during the nineteenth century. In Central Asia she advanced her frontier southwards to meet Persia and Afghanistan, which now form buffer States between the Russian and British empires in Asia. In the Far East she advanced uninterruptedly until, attempting

to encroach on China and to find a better outlet to the sea, she was repulsed by Japan. The proximity of northern Asia to Russia, its geographical character and its scanty population, on the one hand, and Russia's need of a defensible frontier, of new markets, and of more territory for her growing population, on the other, explain the ease, the continuity, and the vast extent of these conquests. In the later eighteenth century, Russia was extending her control over the Kirghiz hordes west of the Urals. In 1822, they were placed within the sphere of the Governors of Orenburg and Western Siberia. In 1842, the Amu Darya was brought under Russian influence; by 1853, the Sir Darya; by 1865, all the territory between the Aral Sea and Issik Kul. Thus eastern Turkestan was subdued. In 1868, Bokhara ceded the district of Zarafshan, with the important town of Samarkand, and became itself a dependent State. In 1873, Khiva was conquered, and, in 1876, Khokand was made a province of Turkestan under its ancient name Ferghana. Thus, Russian dominion has been extended almost round the Caspian. Meanwhile, in 1870, Russia occupied the Kuldja district of China, but evacuated the eastern portion of it in 1881. In that year, also, the Turkoman Tekkes on the north of the Afghan frontier were subdued and Western Turkomania was annexed, the boundaries with Persia being arranged by treaty with Persia. In 1884, the Turkoman tribes round about Merv were coaxed into obedience. Difficulties about the Afghan frontier were settled by the Anglo-Russian boundary commission in 1885, which gave to Russia the greater part of the district which she disputed with Afghanistan, including the oasis of Penjdeh, and by another Anglo-Russian commission of 1895, which settled disputed questions in the

124 Pamirs. A general settlement of the political position in central Asia was made by the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 already referred to, which maintained the integrity of Persia, and recognised the predominant interests of Russia in the northern provinces, but closed to her Afghanistan and Tibet. Of Russian expansion in eastern Asia we shall speak in another connexion.

- 130** An increased interest in colonisation shown by the various Great Powers has led, in recent years, to the extension of European sovereignty over the greater part of Africa and the Pacific. Apart from the movements of the Dutch in South Africa, and of the French in Algeria, there was little extension of European colonisation in Africa between 1815 and 1875. The British made little of their West African settlements. But they extended their possessions in Sierra Leone in 1861, acquired Lagos in the same year, and consolidated their power on the Gold Coast by the purchase of the Danish forts, in 1850, and of the Dutch, in 1871. The Portuguese acquired Portuguese Guinea and the Bissagos Islands in 1885, St Thomé and Príncipe in 1879. The French occupation
- 131** of Algeria began in 1830 with the capture of Algiers. At first restricted to points on the coast, it was gradually extended to include the territory

north of the Atlas Mountains by 1848. Between 1848 and 1870, France extended her dominion to the northern Sahara. In 1881, the Treaty of Bardo with the Bey of Tunis admitted her protectorate over Tunis. Meanwhile, she continued to advance south, and, in 1900, occupied Insalah, Touat, and Gourara on the frontiers of Morocco, which gave her command of the Sahara. In 1884, Germany declared a protectorate over the coast of Damaraland and Namaqualand, except Walfisch Bay, which the British had annexed in 1878. In the same year she also annexed Togoland and the Cameroons. The action of Germany hastened the partition of Africa. The Berlin Conference called in 1884 recognised the Congo State which King Leopold of Belgium had founded in the basin of the Congo. After this there was a rapid occupation of territory by the various Powers and a constant delimitation of frontiers. In western Africa, on the Senegal, France had been extending her power since 1855. She acquired the Upper Senegal, and in 1881 established a protectorate over the left bank of the Upper Niger. She occupied points on the coast between the existing settlements of the English and Portuguese, and linked these up with her interior possessions, acquiring by 1891 the whole of the Ivory Coast. She overthrew the kingdom of Dahomey and occupied Timbuctu in 1892-4. Thus the French secured the Upper Niger and much of the country within its great bend, and prevented the expansion of the older English and Portuguese settlements from the coast into the interior. From the Lower Niger, the English, by Treaties with Gando and Sokoto in 1885, gained access to the Benue and Lake Chad. The French from the west, the English up the Niger, the Germans from the Cameroons, divided the central Sudan by a series of agreements, 1886-1906. In north-western Africa the largest share has fallen to the French. From the Mediterranean in the north and the Atlantic in the west to Darfur in the east and the Congo, where they first gained a footing in 1839, in the south, their dominion stretches, enveloping the older settlements of other Powers. Morocco remains unconquered, and Liberia, in the south-west of the great bend of Africa, is an independent negro republic. Spain holds Tiris, where she proclaimed the protectorate of Rio Oro in 1884, the English their historic West African settlements, to each of which they have added a small *hinterland*, and the protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria at the lower course of the Niger, in which Lagos is now included. The Germans have territory in Togoland and the Cameroons, and Portugal has still a foothold on the coast between Cape Roxo and the river Cajet. Otherwise, the vast interior and the remainder of the coast has passed to the French. In eastern Africa, the Germans, in 1885, acquired territory in Zanzibar, where also the English established claims. By a series of agreements the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the *hinterland* passed to these two Powers. In 1886, the Sultan's territories were confined to a narrow strip of coast, of parts of which both Powers

obtained leases. In 1888, Germany acquired a lease of the Sultan's territory from the Rovuma to the Umba, and in 1890 bought the territory leased to her. She surrendered her claims to the coast between Witu and the river Jub, giving up all claims north of the British boundary at the Umba. The northern limit of her territory was carried from the Victoria Nyanza to the Congo State, thus excluding her from the Upper Nile, and a line was drawn on the south between Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika, dividing her possessions from British Central Africa. The British Government declared a protectorate over the islands of Pemba and Zanzibar, in 1890. The Upper Nile fell mainly into the hands of the British, who acquired Uganda, in 1890-4, conquered the Egyptian Sudan, in 1898, and thus prevented the French from extending thither their west African empire. In 1894, the British leased a tract of territory, the Lado enclave, to King Leopold II, and thus brought the Congo State also to the Nile, which territory on the death of King Leopold returned to the British. In the basin of the Congo, the Congo State was formed in 1884. By conquering the Arabs in Central Africa, in 1890-3, and by a series of astute diplomatic agreements, King Leopold steadily expanded its frontiers. In 1908, it

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was transferred to the kingdom of Belgium. In south Africa, the British advanced from the Cape Colony to the Upper Zambesi, and, west of Lake Nyassa, north to Lake Tanganyika. The Portuguese dominions of Angola in the west and Mozambique in the east, though they have been enlarged, were thus separated. In 1875 the Portuguese received Delagoa Bay, which was in dispute with the British. An agreement of 1891 fixed the frontiers of Portuguese and British territory inland. German south-west Africa has gained a considerable *hinterland* and at one point reaches the Zambesi. Its frontiers were fixed by agreements with England in 1885 and 1890, and with Portugal in 1896. On the Red Sea France established herself at Obok in 1862 and 1883, Italy at the Bay of Assab in 1870 and 1882, whence she has expanded to Obok, and established the dependency of Eretrea. Abyssinia remains independent. Somaliland was divided between England and Italy. The British protectorate over Somaliland was declared in 1884, Italy acquired her territory in 1889. Thus, save for Morocco, Liberia, and Abyssinia, the whole of Africa has passed under European control.

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Even in Morocco, the principal seaports, since 1906, have admitted French or Spanish or Franco-Spanish garrisons.

139 The recent partition of the Pacific Islands began with the annexation by France of Tahiti and the Marquesas in 1842, and of New Caledonia in 1853. The British annexed Fiji in 1874, and in 1887 established a joint control of the New Hebrides with France. The United States appeared in 1878, when they acquired Pago Pago in the Samoas, Germany, in 1884, when she annexed parts of northern New Guinea. In 1885 and 1886, Germany, France, and Great Britain came to a

general agreement as to their respective spheres of influence. The German sphere included a large area in Micronesia and western Melanesia, in proximity to the Dutch Indies, and including the Carolines, Marshalls, part of the Solomons, and northern New Guinea. The French claimed a sphere of influence in Melanesia, of which New Caledonia was the centre, and another in Polynesia, of which the Society Islands were the centre. The English sphere extended from south-east Melanesia and Micronesia over Polynesia, almost enveloping the French. In 1892, Great Britain annexed the Gilbert and Ellice Islands; in 1893 the Southern Solomons; in 1898, Santa Cruz and the Swallow group. In 1900, she established a protectorate over the Tonga Islands; in the same year she obtained Choiseul, Isabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group was transferred by treaty from Germany. In 1902 and in 1906 she renewed her joint control of the New Hebrides with France. The Manihiki and Cook Islands were placed under the government of New Zealand in 1902. The United States annexed Hawaii in 1898; and, in 1899 (Great Britain relinquishing her claims), they divided the Samoas with Germany. In 1899, Germany bought the Spanish rights in the Carolines and Pelews

In the Far East, the record of political change has been different, and, while it presents some likeness, offers also a great contrast to the changes which we have just narrated. There has been the same steady pressure of advancing Europe; but the resistance of the Asiatic Powers has been much stronger and more successful, and the uprising of an Asiatic State—the Japanese empire—in a manner unique in modern history has checked the expansion of Europe. While the commercial penetration of China has progressed slowly throughout the century, her actual territorial losses have been small. Almost inaccessible to most of the Powers of Europe, except by the sea, and strong in her sea-board provinces, she has maintained the bulk of her empire intact, though a number of ports have been opened, and some ceded, to the aggressive importunity of Europe. In 1841 Great Britain acquired Hong-Kong, which was confirmed to her by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842. To this she added, in 1860, a portion of the township of Kowloon, and, in 1898, a further portion of the Chinese coast opposite Hong-Kong, to increase the security of the colony. Over Sikkim she established a protectorate in 1850, though it was not acknowledged by China until 1890. On the frontiers of Burma, she ceded Munglem and Kwanghung to China in 1894; but, after China had, in the following year, ceded a portion of this territory to France, Great Britain obtained Kokang and Wanting as compensation in 1897. When Russia leased Port Arthur and Talienwan in 1898, Great Britain leased Wei-hai-wei, a strong position on the other side of the Gulf of Pechili, for so long a time as Russia should keep Port Arthur—and she still retains it. Other Powers also have had their shares. France, as has been already explained, took Annam and Tonkin in 1884,

Laos in 1893, and leased Kwang-chow-wan in 1898; in which year, also, 136 Germany leased Kiaochau. But Russia, with her long contiguous frontier, naturally attempted the most; and her field of operations lay on the north-east provinces. From the barren regions of Kamschatka she moved southwards, in the nineteenth century. She gained control of the mouth of the Amur and of part of Saghalin Island, in 1854. By the Treaty of Aigun, in 1858, and a further convention, in 1860, she definitely acquired all the land on the left bank of the Amur and the sea-board so far south as the Tumen. Thus her frontiers touched Korea, and her territories half encircled Manchuria. Vladivostok was then founded at the most south-easterly point of the Russian empire. In 1867 Russia sold Alaska to the United States, and thus withdrew from North America, where she had acquired an extensive coast-line in competition with the Hudson's Bay Company; but her southward advance in Asia continued. In 1867, she improved her position in Saghalin Island, and in 1875 acquired the whole, in exchange for her claims in the two most southerly of the Kurile Islands. Her outlet to the sea in the ports of Nikolaievsk and Vladivostok, icebound for a part of the year, was inadequate for the development of the vast territory she had acquired; and she turned her eyes to the Gulf of Pechili, and sought concessions in the great northern province of China, Manchuria, and the dependent kingdom of Korea 137 with its excellent harbours. But the rise of Japan had created a new situation. To Japan, owing to her geographical situation and expanding population, Korea was a first line of defence and a great field of commercial and industrial interests. A competition between the two Powers ensued. Japan, in 1895, in the Treaty of Shimonoseki, took from China the Liao-Tung peninsula, Manchuria's and north-eastern Asia's best outlet to the sea, Formosa and the Pescadores Islands, and, in addition, established the independence of Korea; but she was compelled by the protests of Russia, Germany, and France to restore the Liao-Tung peninsula to China. In 1898, Russia acquired Port Arthur and Talienwan, and, in 1900, she occupied Manchuria. She thus offered a strong barrier to Japanese expansion, and planted herself in a commanding position against China. By the Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905, which ended the Russo-Japanese War, Russia evacuated Manchuria, which was restored to China, and surrendered the Liao-Tung peninsula, and the southern half of Saghalin Island, to Japan. Korea was placed under the control of Japan, and was annexed to the Japanese empire in 1910. Thus rapidly, Japan gained an extensive territory on the mainland of the continent, and terminated an episode which her success has rendered unique in the history of European colonisation.

The point to which this brief summary has been brought offers no natural break in the history of territorial change. Both in Europe, and in the Greater Europe extended over the globe which Europe has formed,

there has been throughout modern history an unceasing flux of power, with its consequent transference of territories and rearrangements of frontiers. No political equilibrium has yet been reached, nor any lasting balance of power established. So long as some States rise in wealth, population and efficiency, while others decline or remain stationary, so long, in a system of competing States, formed on no fixed principles, there must be constant disturbance in the balance of real power, leading to transfers of political sovereignty. It is not within the scope of this historical sketch to discuss present political tendencies; but it finds a natural conclusion in a brief description of the position to which this long series of changes has led. Europe presents today a form which it has not previously borne in modern history. It consists of a group of States, which, though they do not coincide with its geographical or ethnographical divisions very exactly, yet bear strong marks of having been formed under their influence. As compared with other continents, the number of States is very large for its area and population, partly because of the operation of the principle of nationality, which has divided more States than it has united, and partly because of the subjugation of other continents to its influence. The States of Europe are the product not only of its racial and geographical divisions, but also of the political instincts of its peoples, and of the hopes, fears and precautions of the more powerful members of its system. For the first time in our survey of Europe as a whole we see a German empire, possessing a real unity, and exercising a political influence commensurate with the numbers, wealth and civilisation of the German people. Occupying the north-central plains of Europe and the greater part of the valleys of the Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, Ems, and Rhine, it finds its sea outlet in the Baltic and the North Sea. It embraces neither the whole German people, nor all the territory which, in north-central Europe, once owned the sway of the Holy Roman Empire. Outside of Europe, its great activities are feebly represented in the unimportant islands of the Pacific and the undeveloped sections of Africa which are its sole colonial possessions. The train of events which began in the connexion of the Burgundian inheritance with the Crown of Spain ended in the complete detachment from the German empire of an extensive strip of land on the North Sea surrounding the mouth of the Rhine. Today this rich territory forms two States—Holland, with her national distinctness, her tradition of independence and her ancient colonial dominion in the West Indies and in the great islands of the Malay archipelago, and Belgium, the creation of the national spirit and of diplomacy, owing her existence, her wealth, and her colonial empire in Africa to the industries and the politics of the nineteenth century—both of them small States, whose independence helps to preserve the balance of power. Adjoining Belgium and the German empire, but far from the Rhine, is France, with her unity unimpaired, weaker on her eastern

frontier than Louis XIV found her, stronger in the south-east than the Revolution left her. Outside of Europe, the French race is established in a part of Canada; but the French colonial dominion lies in north-western Africa and the south-eastern corner of Asia. Through a century of political stress, the Iberian peninsula has preserved its political divisions unchanged. But neither Spain nor Portugal retains any dominion in America, the seat of their colonial power, though their tongue and race remain in the South American nations over which they formerly held sway. Portugal still retains parts of Africa and certain points in the East; but the first and strongest of colonial empires, the Spanish, has almost altogether passed away. Italy, like Germany, appears as a single State, for the first time in modern history. She has strong natural boundaries in sea and mountains and embraces nearly all the Italian people. In Africa, she has made the beginnings of a colonial dominion. Switzerland holds the mountainous heart of Europe. In central Europe, the Austrian empire comprises a compacter body of territory than the Habsburgs ever ruled, but preserves the composite character of their empire. German, Czech, Magyar, and Slav are the chief among the many races united within its bounds. For so large a State, the outlet to the sea, on the rocky coast of the eastern Adriatic, is insufficient, hard to defend, and difficult of access. In the Balkan peninsula, a group of States, representing once subject nations, watch for the decline and fall of the empire from which they have wrested their freedom. Montenegro holds a secure position in the midst of her mountains, with a narrow outlet to the Adriatic through Austrian territory at Cattaro and through her own at Dulcigno and Antivari. Peloponnese, Thessaly and many of the Aegean islands are embraced in the kingdom of Greece, the first of the freed Christian kingdoms of south-eastern Europe. The three kingdoms of Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia flank the Danube. Servia holds a triangular area, resting on the Danube, with the Austrian province of Bosnia on the one side and Bulgaria on the other. Bulgaria stretches from Servia east to the Black Sea, and includes a chain of the Balkan mountains and the fertile plains to the south. Roumania lies to the north of the Danube, and holds the mountain and rich plain land from the Austrian Carpathians to the Black Sea south of the Russian frontier. Curtailed, on north and south, by the formation of the new kingdoms, the Ottoman empire, nevertheless, still holds a large strip of the Balkan peninsula from the Adriatic to the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and controls the narrow seas that divide Europe from Asia. Stretching over a continuous area in three continents, it possesses a unique position, girdling the eastern Mediterranean. The centre of its dominion is in Europe, the bulk of its territory in Asia, and the fringes of its empire extend along the northern coast of Africa. Russia holds the greatest continuous expanse of territory which has fallen to any modern State. In Europe, she stands at the furthest limit of her

extension. She holds the eastern Baltic from Tornea to Memel, as Prussia holds the southern Baltic, and the Black Sea littoral from the mouth of the Danube to the frontiers of the Ottoman empire south of the Caucasus. In Finland, Poland, and the Caucasus, she has flanked her territory with subject nations, difficult to govern and impossible to absorb. Over the vast expanses of northern and central Asia she has crept from the Urals to the Hindu Kush and the Pacific Ocean, making one mighty empire of eastern Europe and northern Asia, which struggles against the historical difficulty of Russia, an inadequate outlet to southern seas. In Scandinavia, the political situation reproduces that which preceded the Union of Calmar. Denmark has been curtailed by the loss of Schleswig and Holstein, and has no footing in the Scandinavian peninsula, which Norway and Sweden divide along the line of its natural parting, while Sweden has lost her dominion beyond the Baltic. The Scandinavian nations have played a part in the extension of European influence over the globe; but their work is not represented in any important possessions, save the large Danish island of Iceland. The position of Great Britain in Europe has remained almost unchanged. The cession of Heligoland to Germany, and of the Ionian Islands to Greece, has weakened her position in the North Sea and the Adriatic; but she retains the Channel Isles, and in Gibraltar and Malta she still holds the more important securities of her Mediterranean power. On the other hand, the immense expansion of her empire in America, Asia, Africa, and Australia has formed one of the greatest political developments of the nineteenth century and coupled with the growth of the United States has given the Anglo-Saxon race a predominant position outside of Europe.

At the dawn of modern history, the political power of the European States was confined within the borders of their own Continent. **140** The brief indications we have already given show how vast a part of the world has now passed under their control. Africa, carved and cut up, without regard to its ethnography or geography or existing civilisations, must be regarded as a mere appendage to Europe, in which has been reproduced the complicated political colouring of Europe. France has crossed the Mediterranean to Algeria, whence she has spread her power into the interior, westwards to the Atlantic, eastwards to Egypt, and southwards to the Congo. Great Britain holds various small areas in western Africa, the greater part of southern Africa, and an almost continuous dominion stretching through the continent from the Cape of Good Hope to the mouth of the Nile. The northern littoral, though opposite to Europe, has not fallen wholly to the colonising Powers. Turkey remains in nominal possession of a large part, and Morocco, though not free, is still independent. Of eastern Africa, England holds the greater part; of north-western, France. England, France, and the independent Powers of Morocco and Abyssinia hold most of the northern half of the continent. The southern half is divided between

Belgium, Portugal, Germany, and England. America, also, is wholly European, but in another sense than Africa. It is a second Europe and not another Africa, in which Europe has reproduced its own political life in a system of States European in blood and institutions, and not like the greater part of Africa, subjected, renamed and without political life. The larger half of the northern continent forms a growing Anglo-Saxon State, the Dominion of Canada, a part of the British empire, the southern and richer half another Anglo-Saxon State, the United States, to whose formation almost all the nations of Europe have contributed, and which in power and wealth is second to none. Mexico, Central America and South America form a group of Latin States. The West Indies remain divided among various European Powers and the United States. In the Pacific, the Continent of Australia and the islands of New Zealand are parts of the British empire. The other islands are partitioned among several Powers. The Dutch hold many of the larger islands of the Malay archipelago. Germany has a sphere of influence adjoining that of Holland. To the south of this lies the vaster sphere of Great Britain. Most of the French islands are still further to the east, though, in New Caledonia and other islands, France has possessions within the circle of British influence. The United States have several isolated possessions. In Asia alone has the advance of Europe been successfully challenged and checked. And, even in Asia, the broad features of political geography are to be sought in the balance of power between the Russian and British empires, and in the various footholds of other Powers, as much as in the position of the independent Asiatic States. Northern Asia and the heart of Central Asia, to the mountains of Afghanistan and Kashmir, are Russian. Russian influence even penetrates near to the southern seas, since Russia virtually controls northern Persia. Great Britain is dominant in southern Asia, having interests on the Arabian coast and the Persian Gulf, holding India south of the Himalayas, Burma and the Straits Settlements. In eastern Asia are the greater of the independent Asiatic Powers. The Japanese empire includes not only many islands off the eastern coast of Asia—Formosa, the Japanese archipelago and part of Saghalin Island—but has also expanded on to the mainland, where it stretches over Korea and the Liao-Tung peninsula. The Chinese empire still holds the fertile plains in the centre of eastern Asia and the mighty plateaux that occupy the heart of the continent. But several of the Western Powers have footholds on or near its territory: Great Britain in Wei-hai-wei and Hong-Kong, Germany at Kiaochau, the United States in the Philippines, while France possesses extensive provinces in the south-eastern bend of the continent. In western Asia, Arabia, Syria, and Asia Minor are parts of the Ottoman empire, while Persia maintains a qualified independence as towards the Russian and British empires, between which, also, the mountain kingdom of Afghanistan acts as a buffer State.

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MAPS 1–141

MAP 1
Europe
1490 A.D.

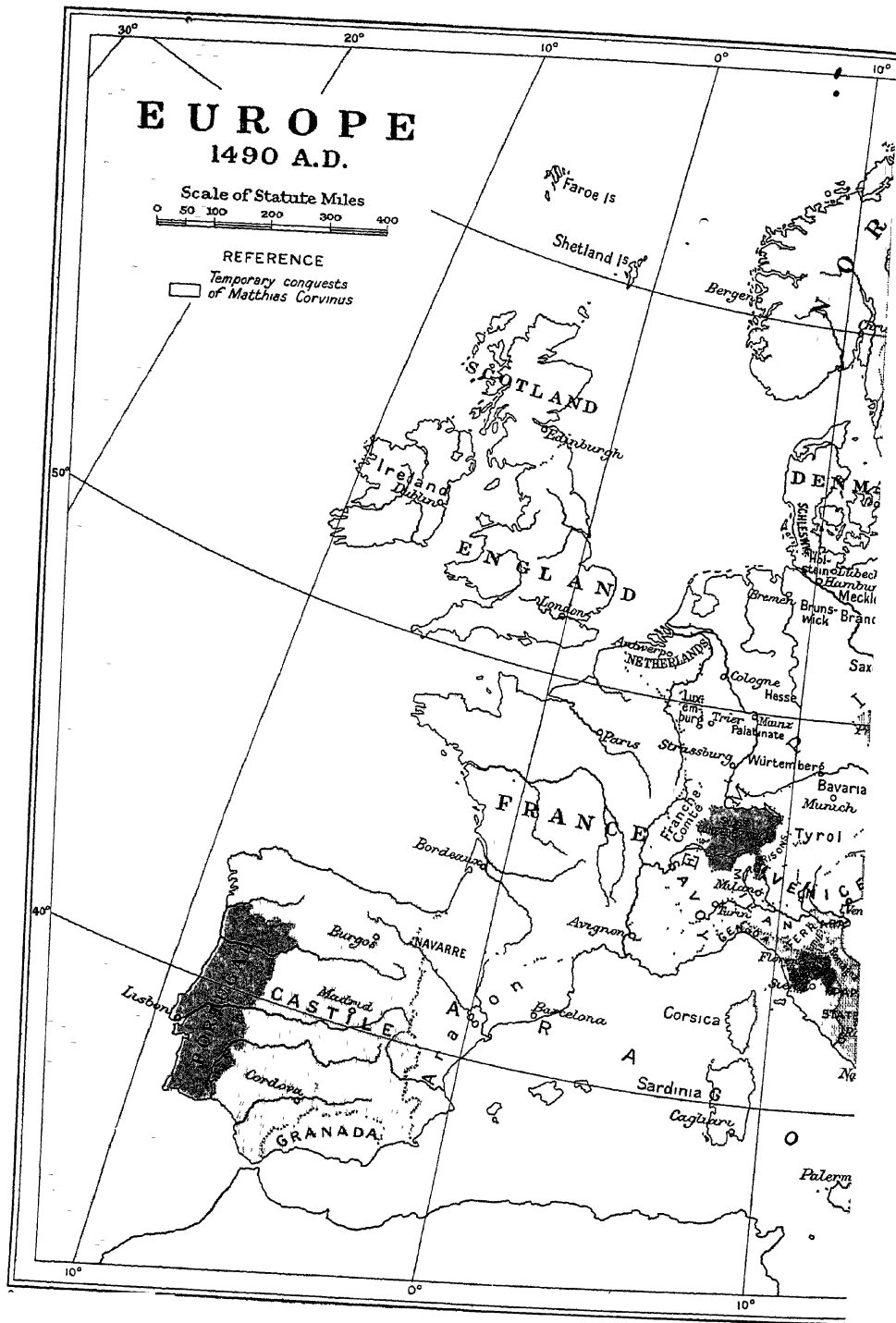
EUROPE

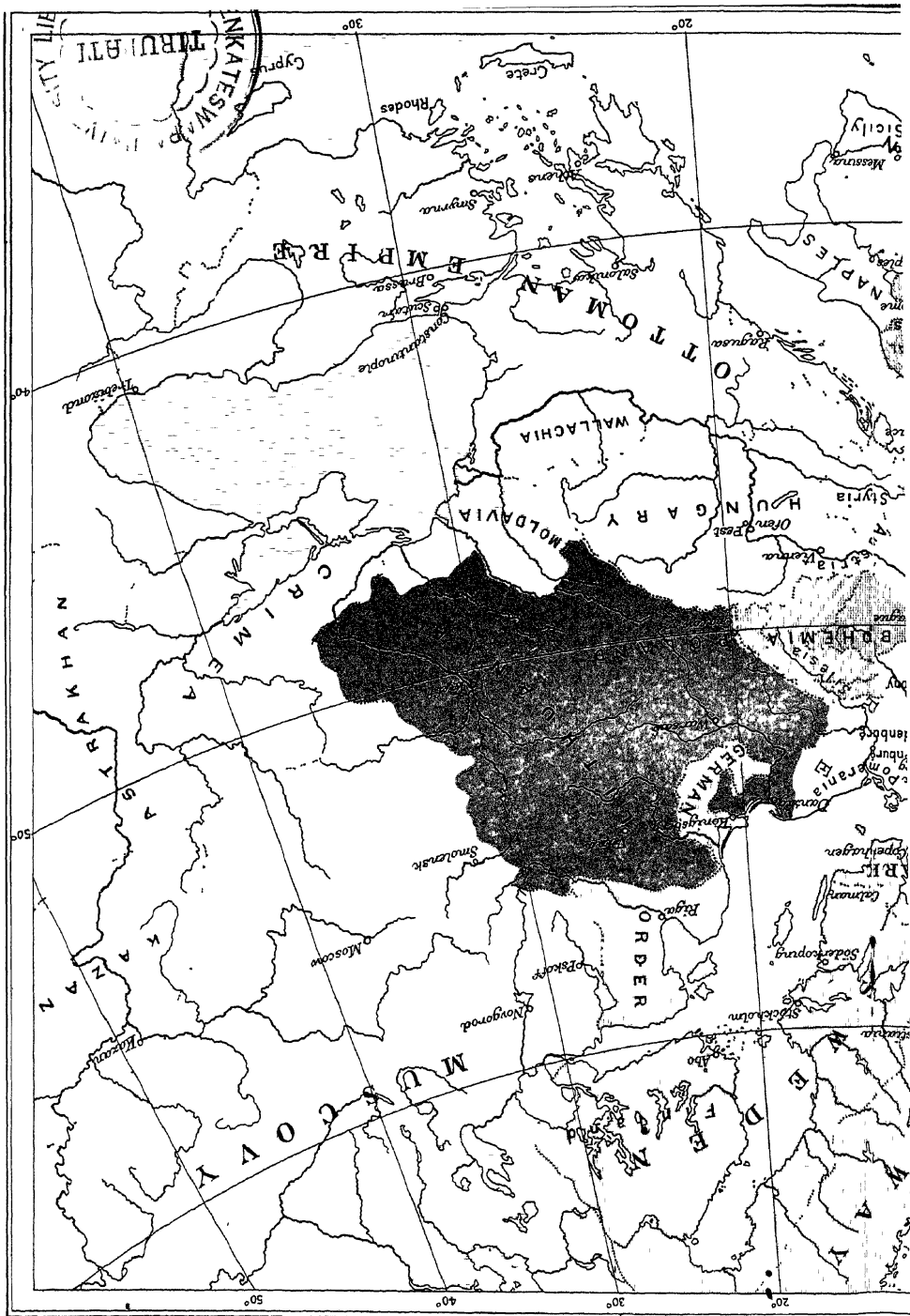
1490 A.D.

Scale of Statute Miles
0 50 100 200 300 400

REFERENCE

Temporary conquests
of Matthias Corvinus

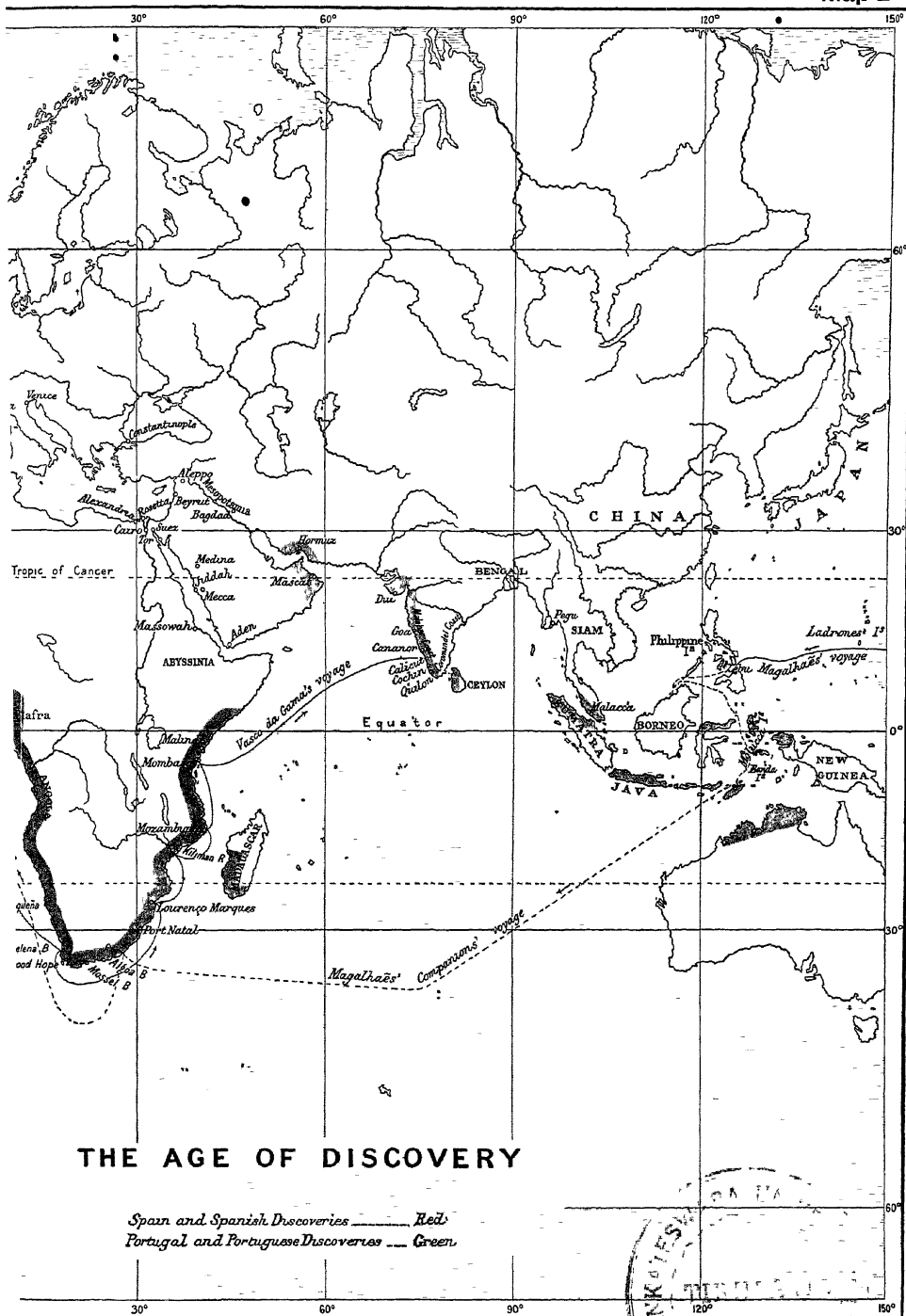




Map 1

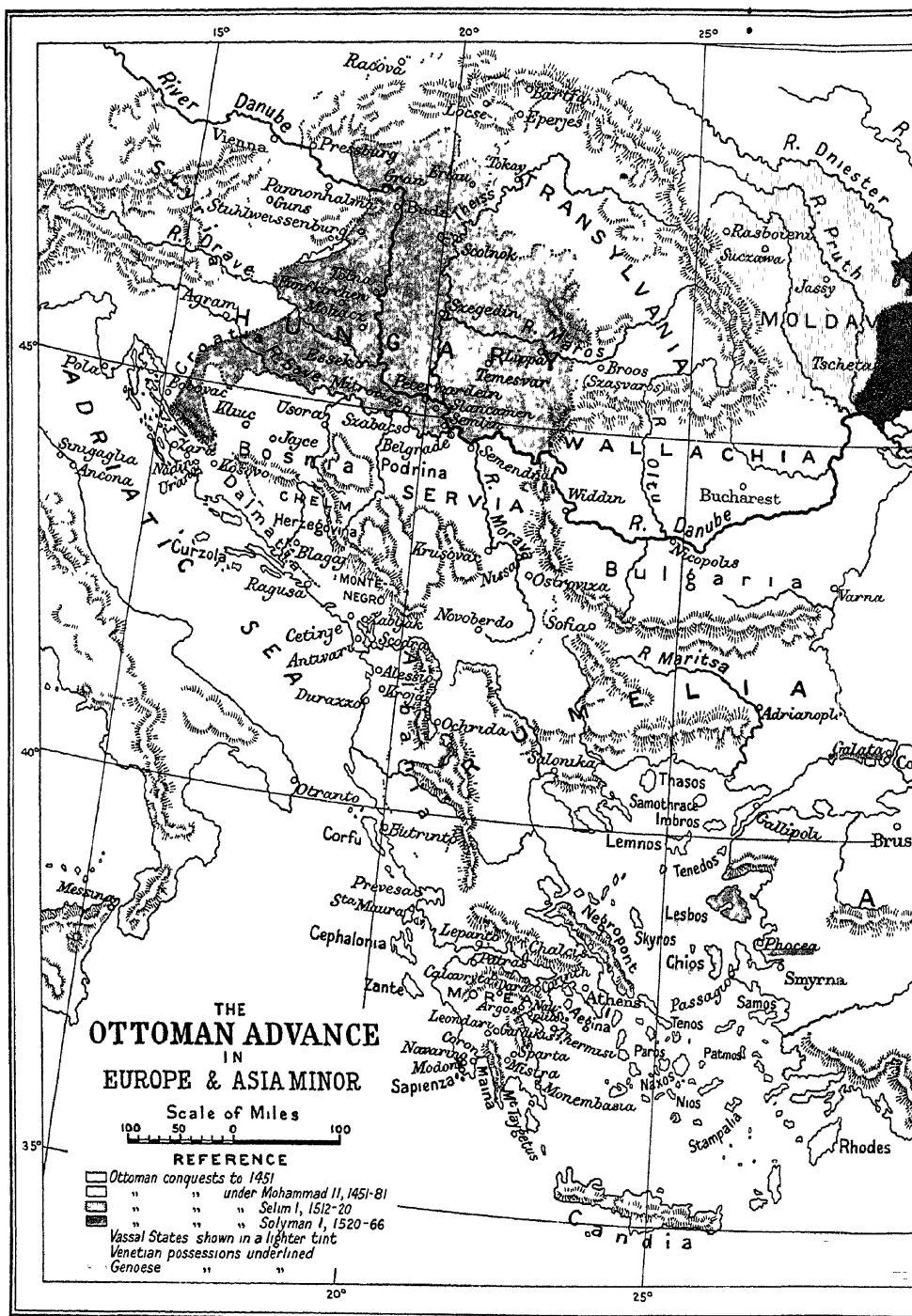
MAP 2

The Age of Discover

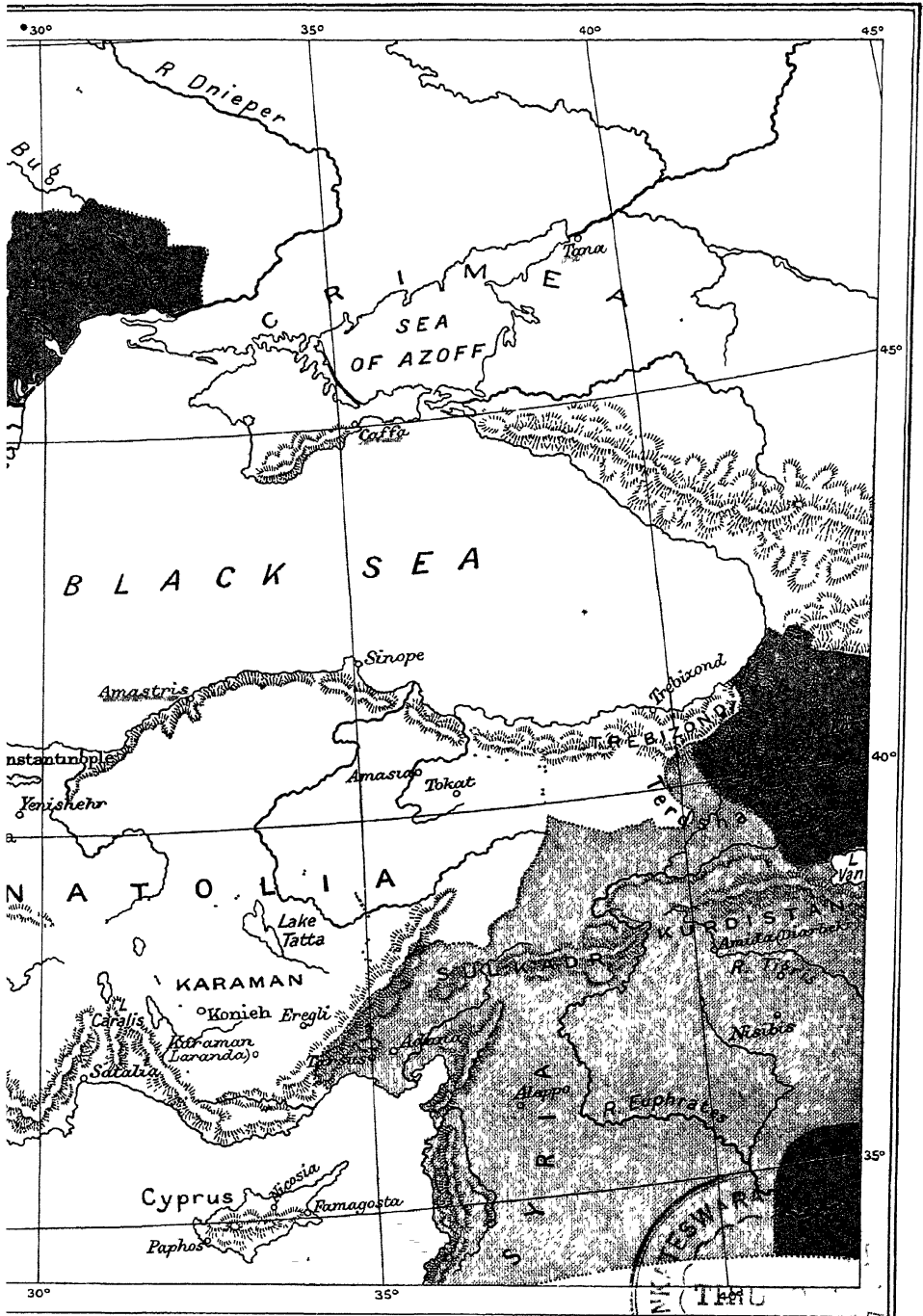


MAP 3

**The Ottoman Advance
in
Europe and Asia Minor**



Map 3



MAP 4

Italy

c. 1490

with inset

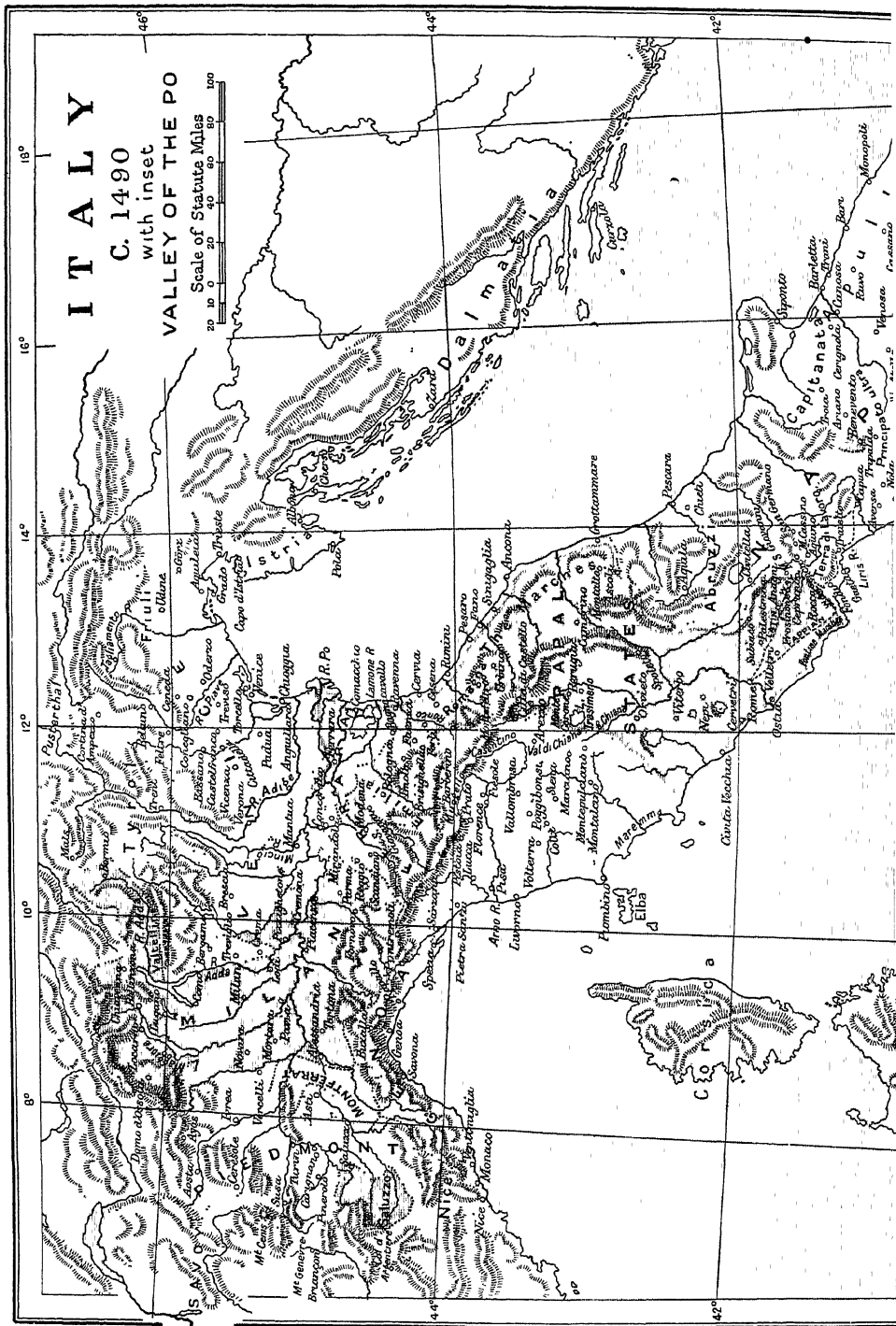
Valley of the Po

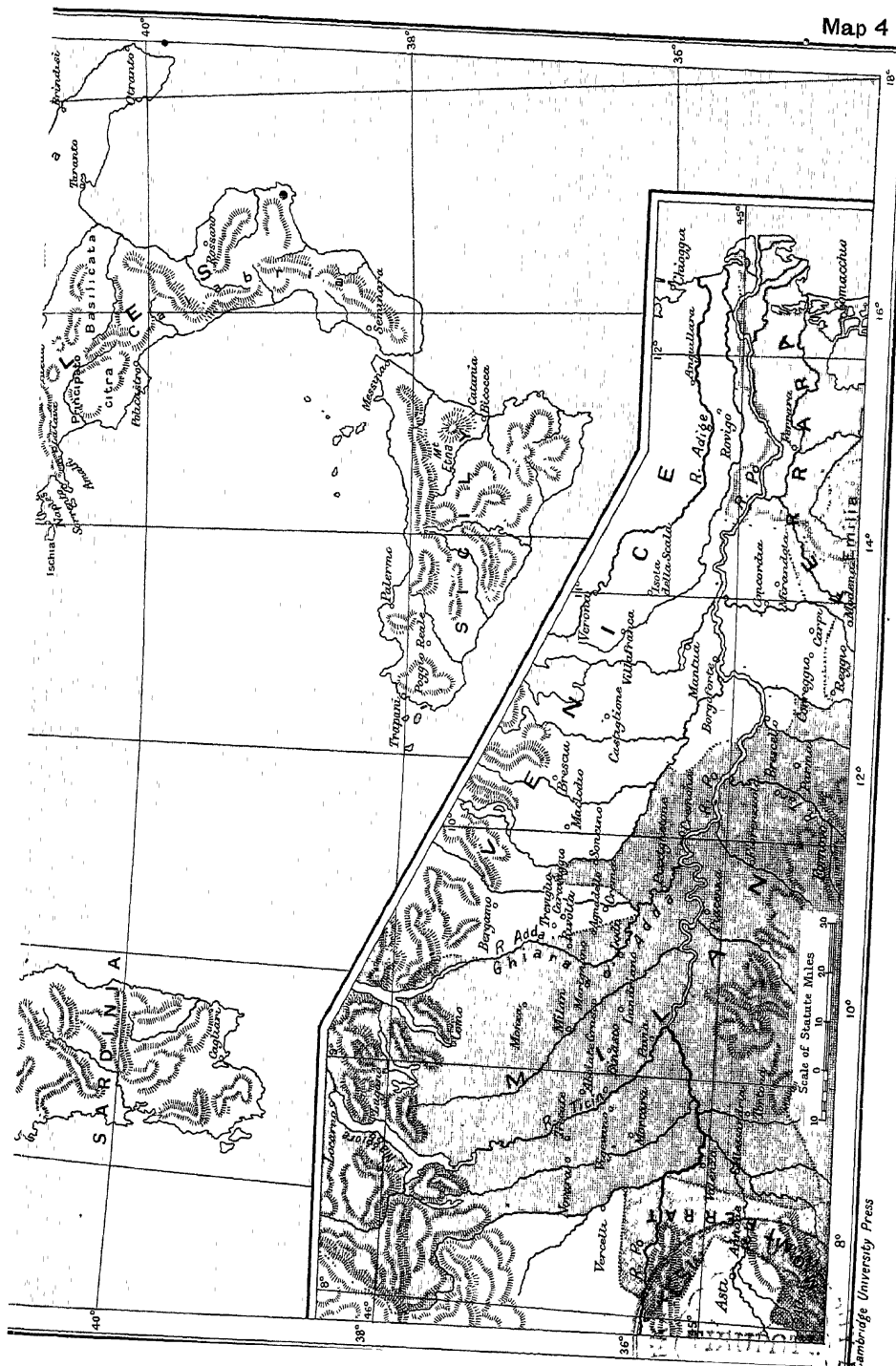
ITALY

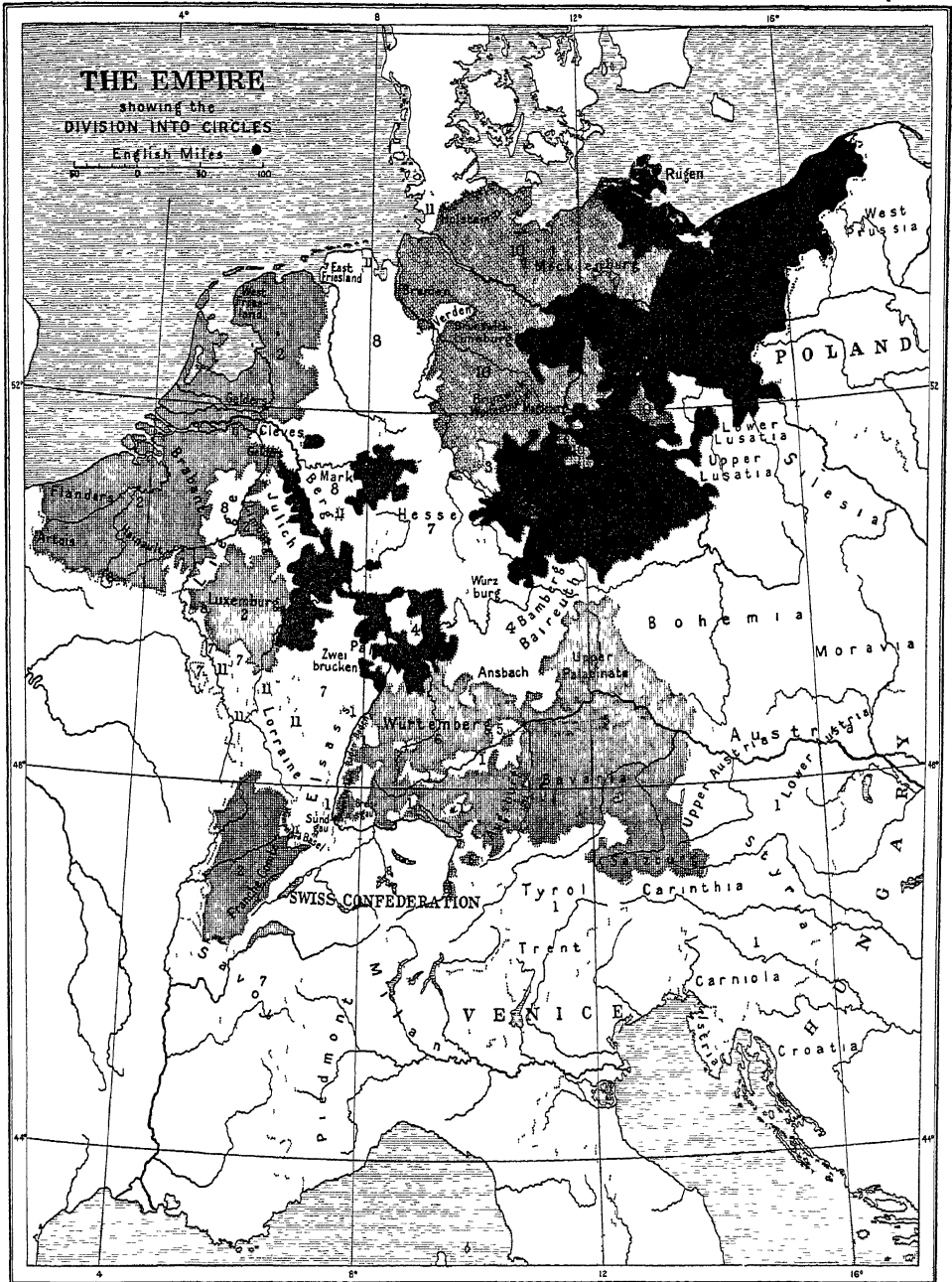
C. 1490
with inset
VALLEY OF THE PO

Scale of Statute Miles

20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100





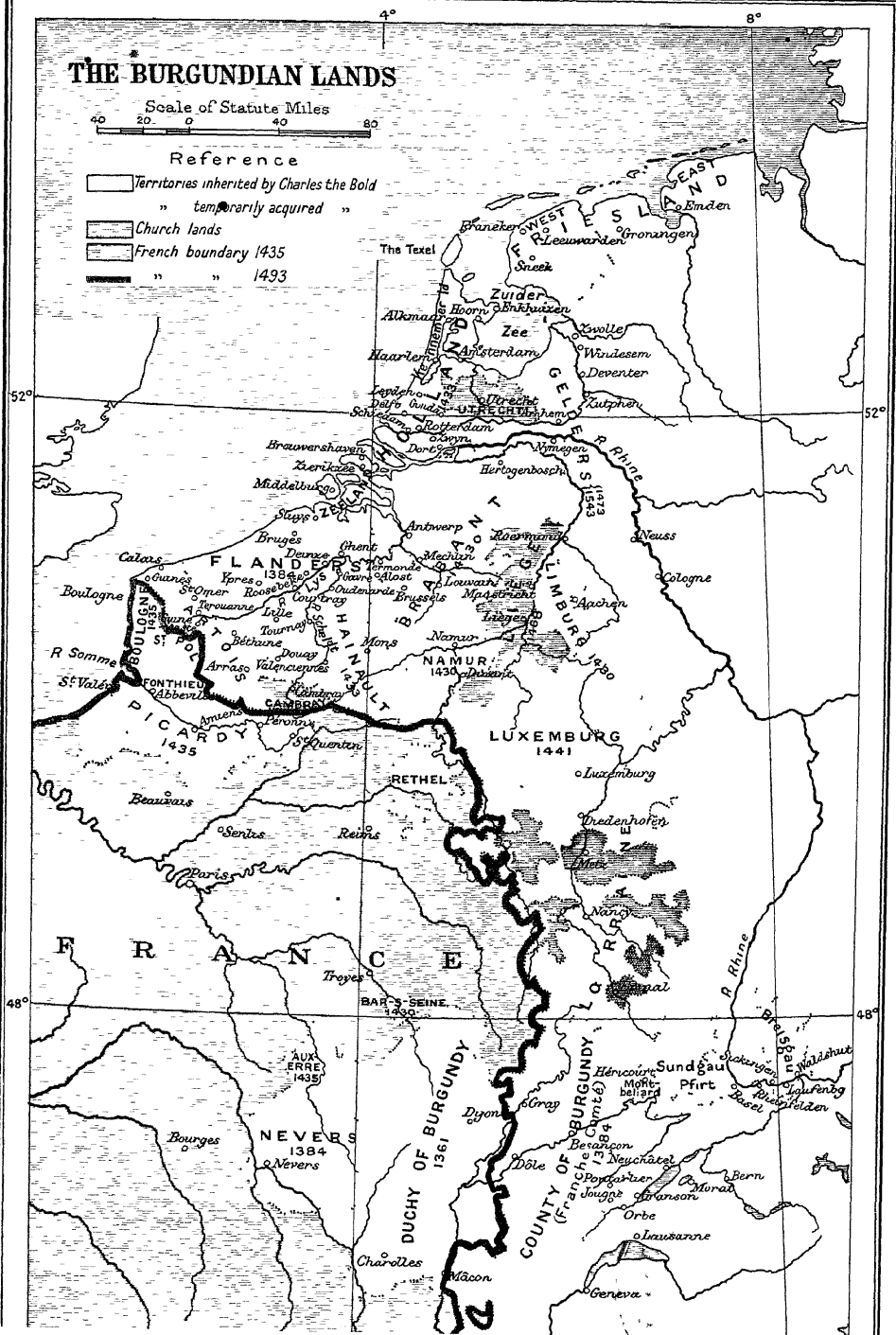


THE BURGUNDIAN LANDS

Scale of Statute Miles
0 20 40 80

Reference

- Territories inherited by Charles the Bold
- " temporarily acquired "
- Church lands
- French boundary 1435
- " " 1493

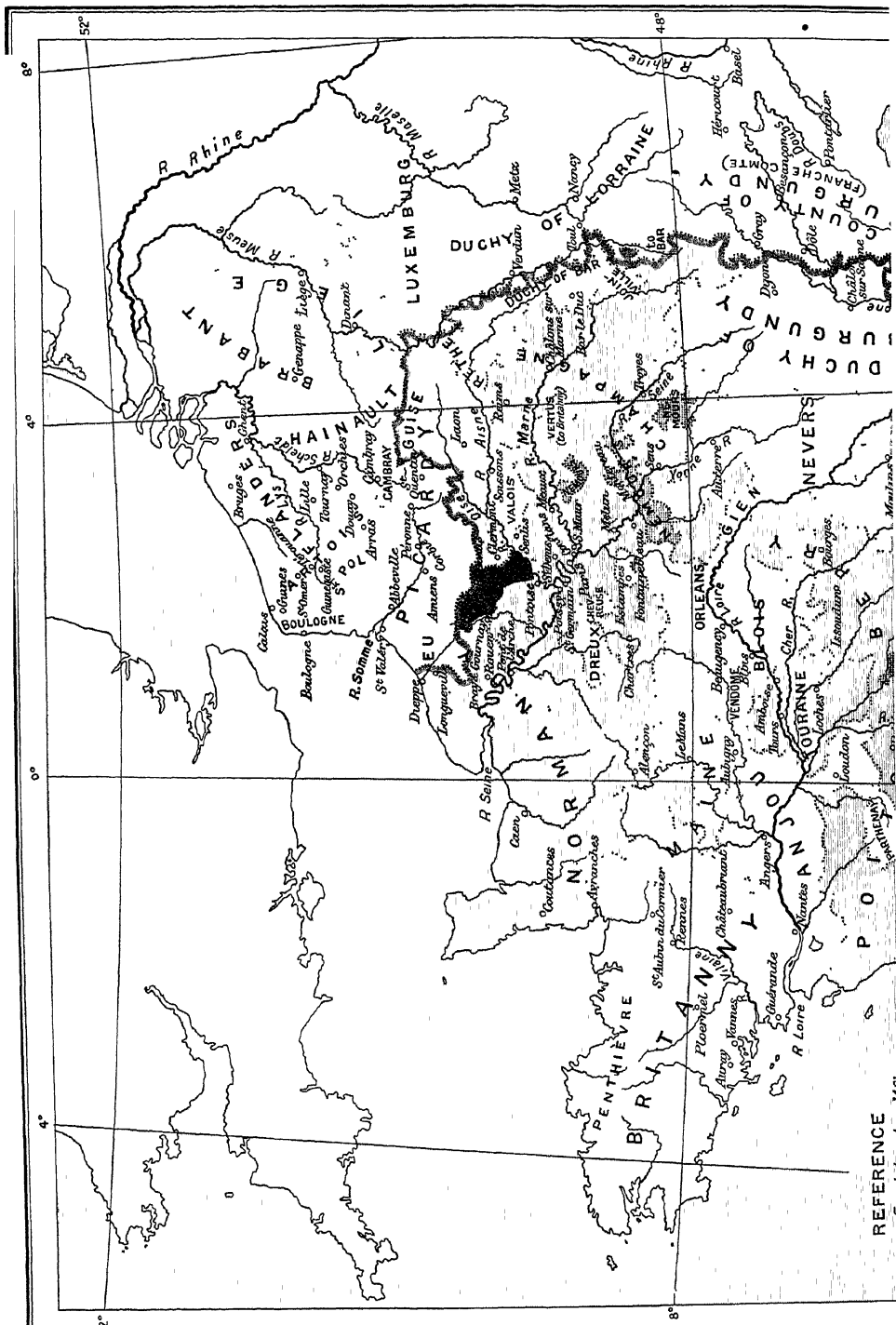


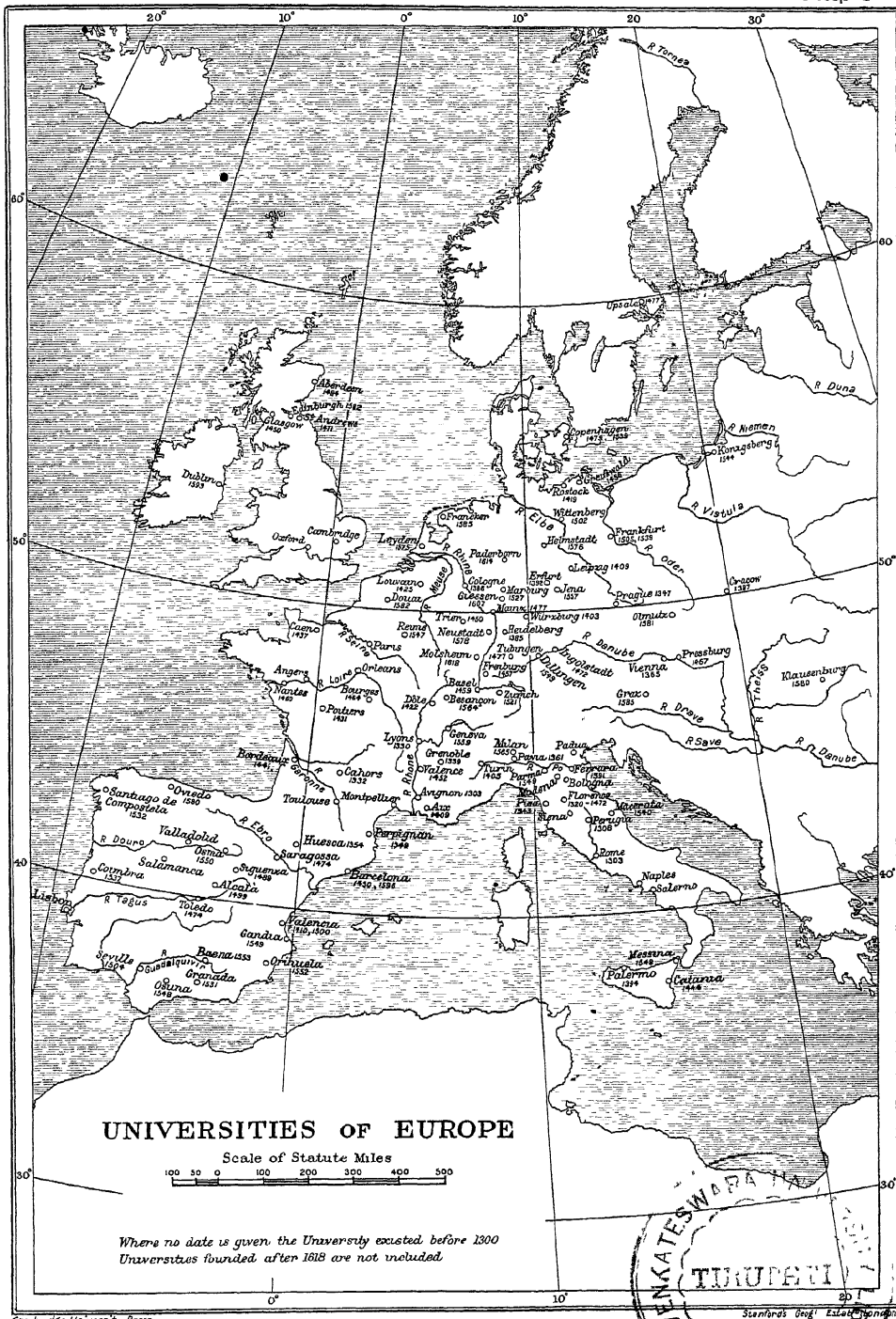
MAP 7
The
Iberian Peninsula
in the time of
Ferdinand and Isabel

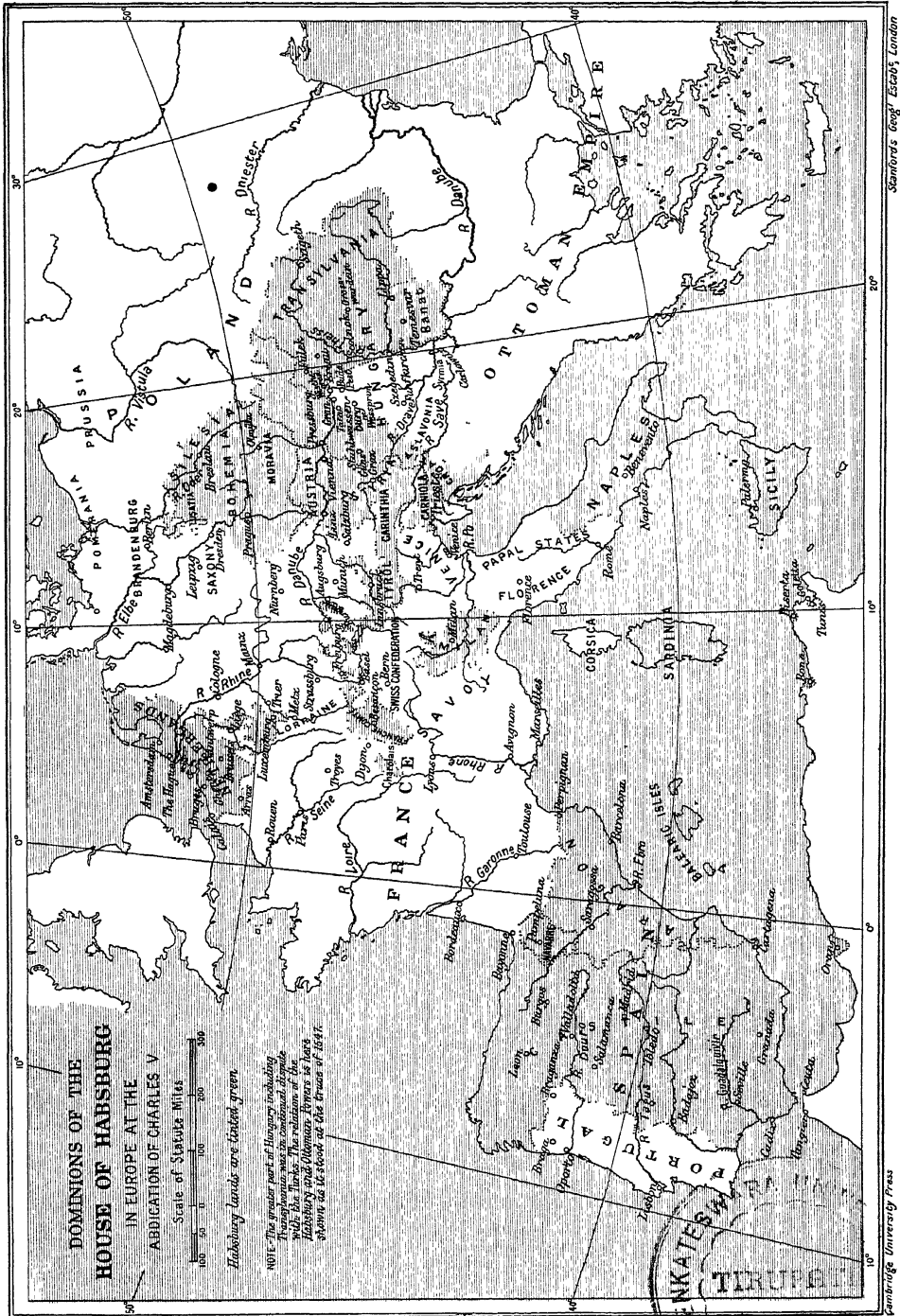




MAP 8
France
under Louis XI



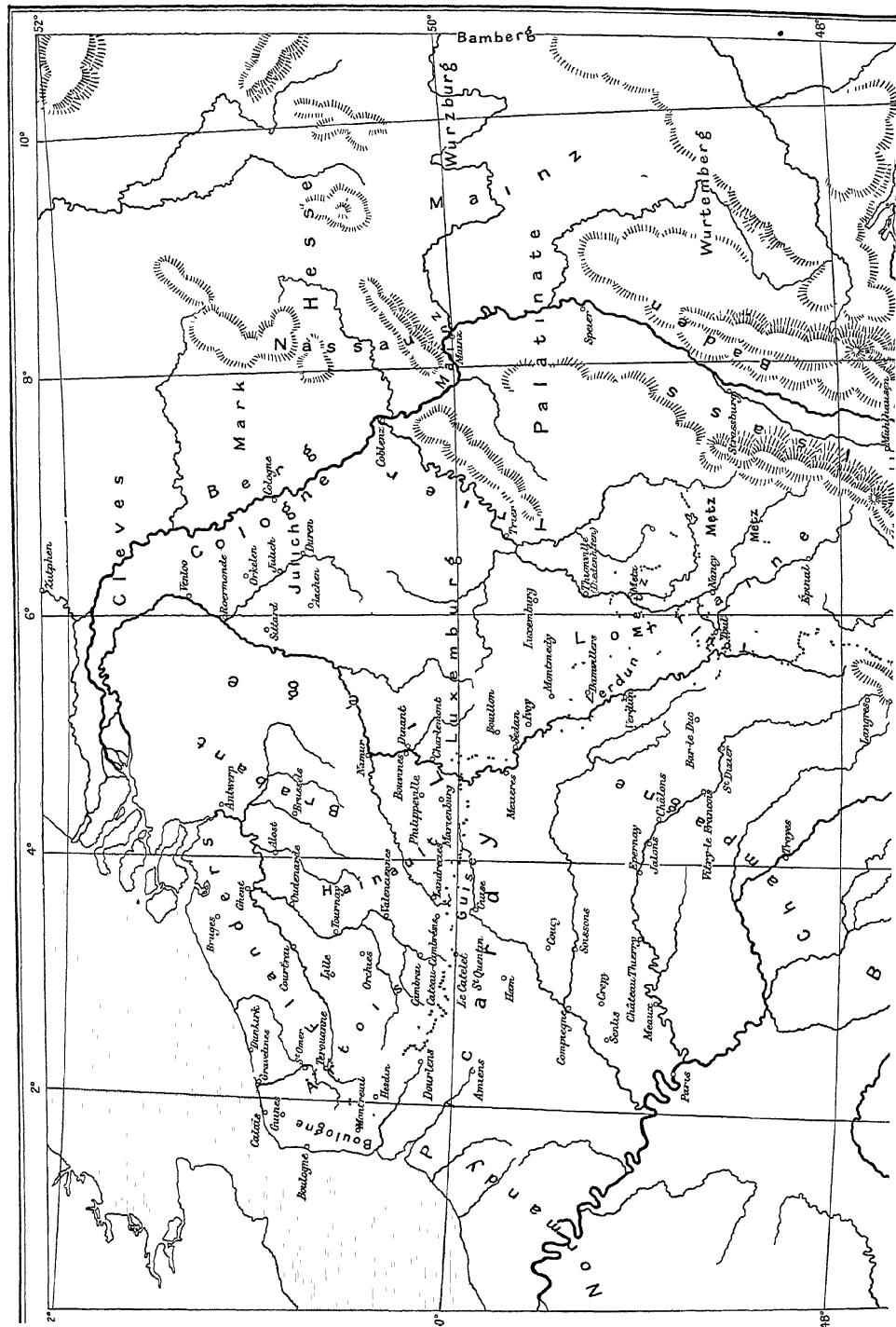


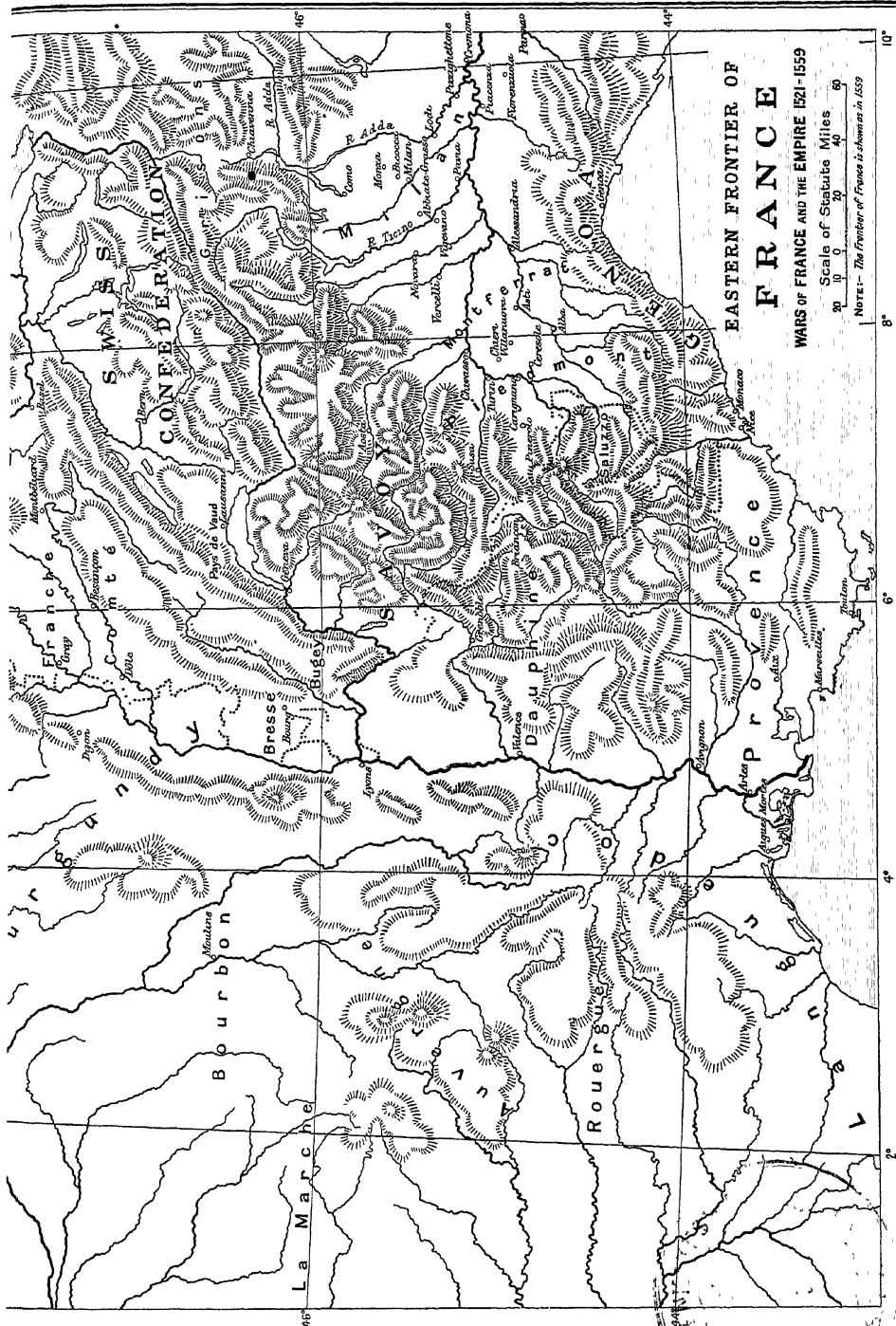


MAP 11

**Eastern frontier of
France**

**Wars of France and the Empire
1521—1559**





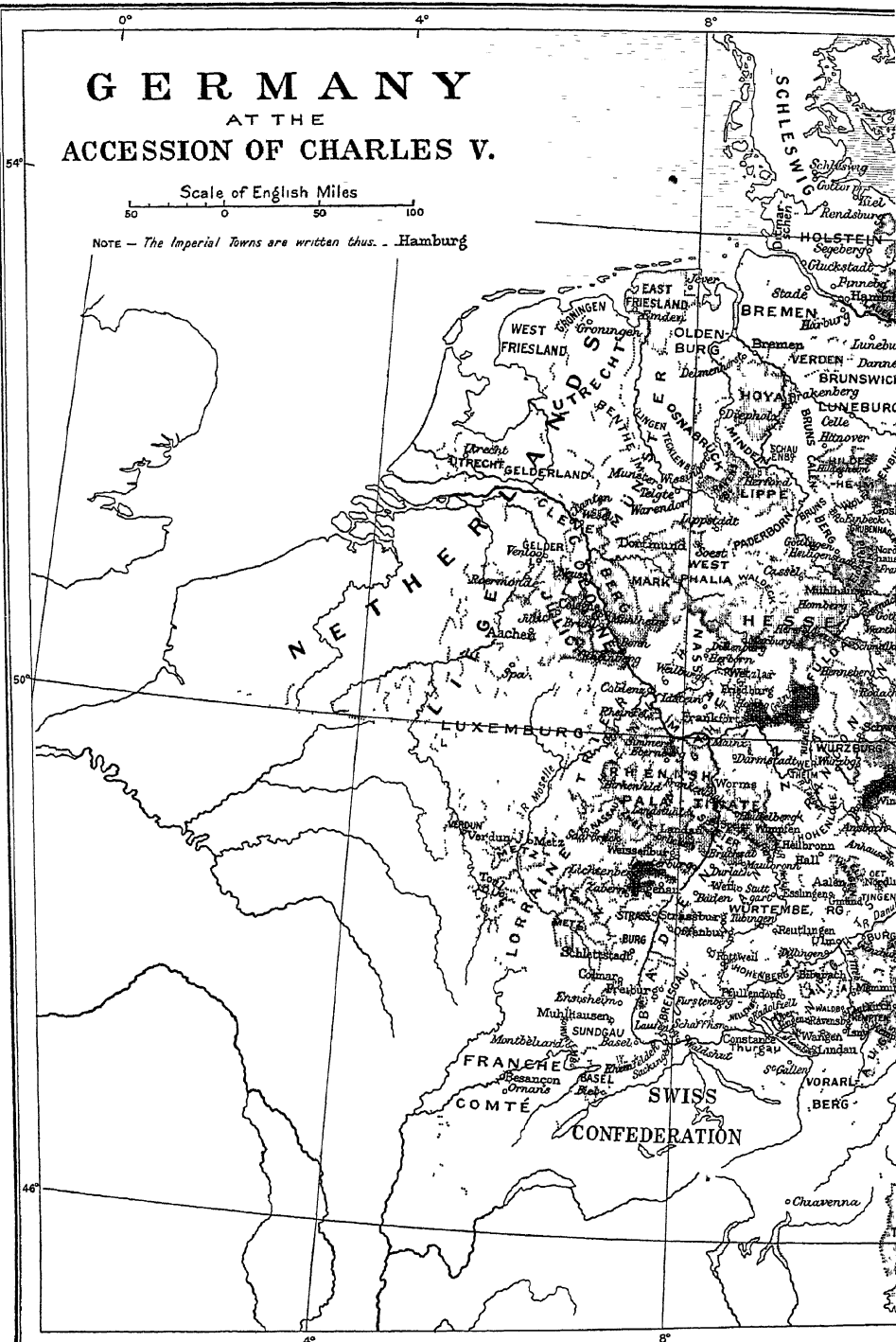
MAP 12
Germany
at the
Accession of Charles V

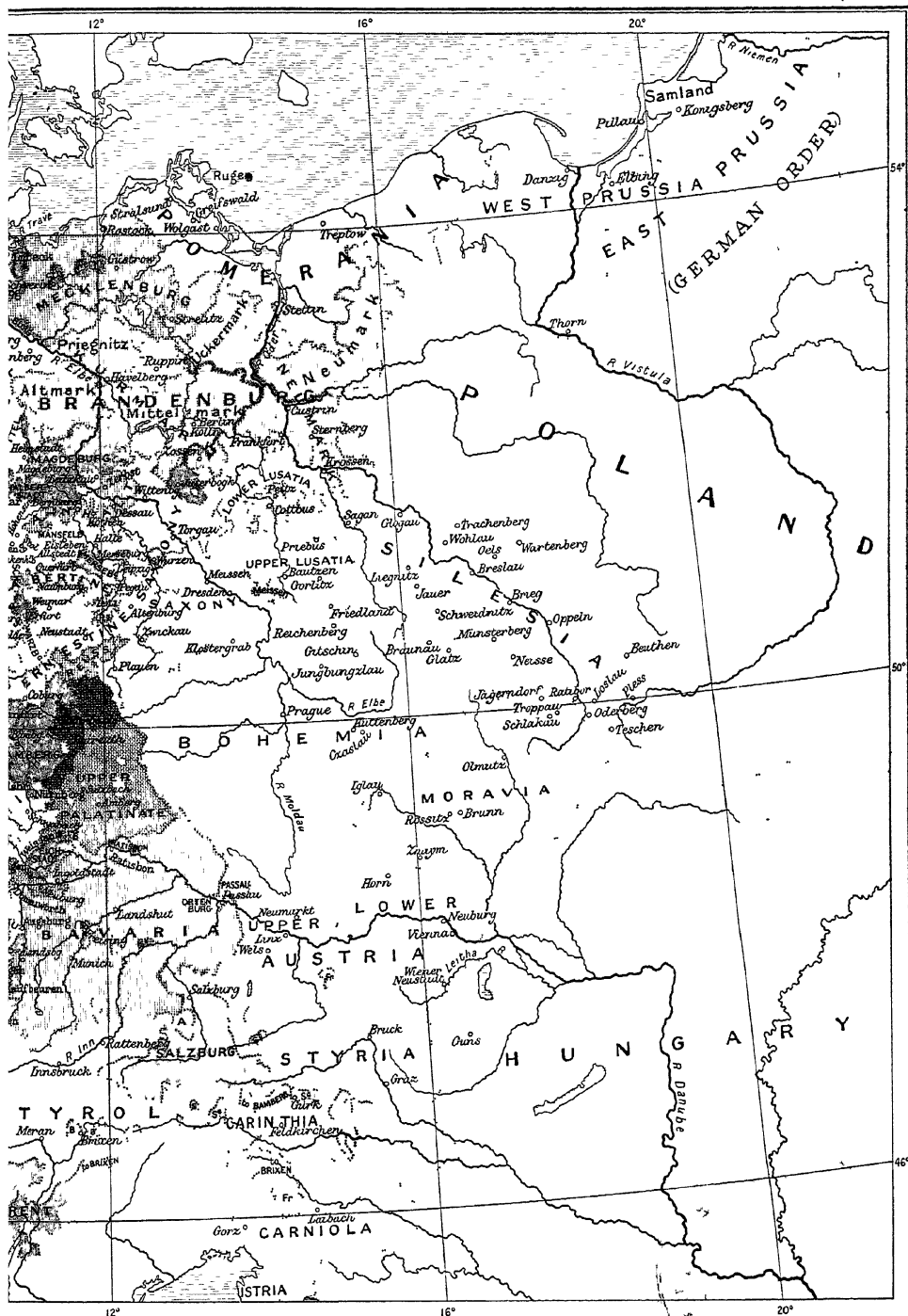
GERMANY

AT THE
ACCESSION OF CHARLES V.

Scale of English Miles
50 0 50 100

NOTE — The Imperial Towns are written thus. — Hamburg





MAP 13
Southern Germany
and England
The Peasant Movements

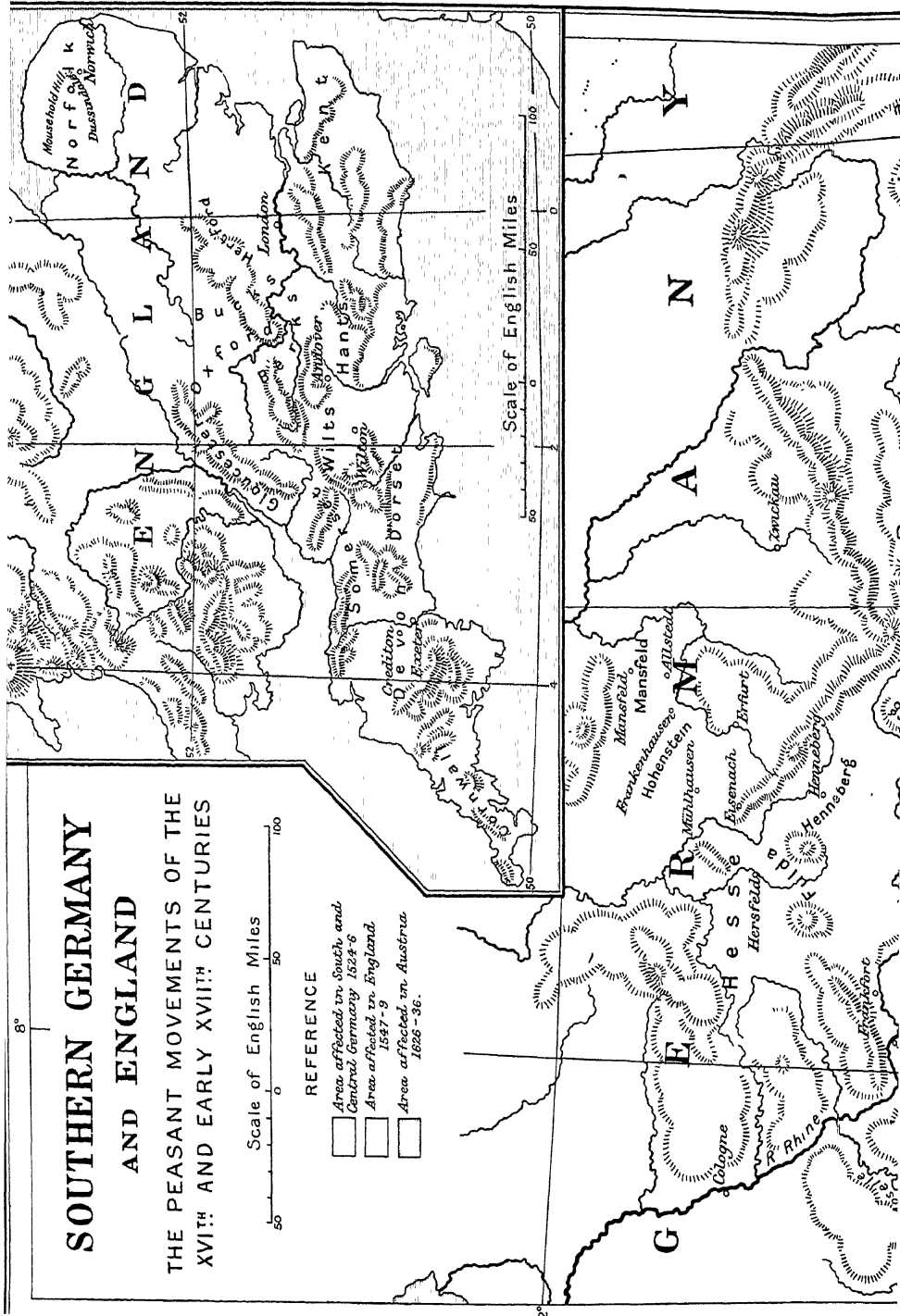
SOUTHERN GERMANY AND ENGLAND

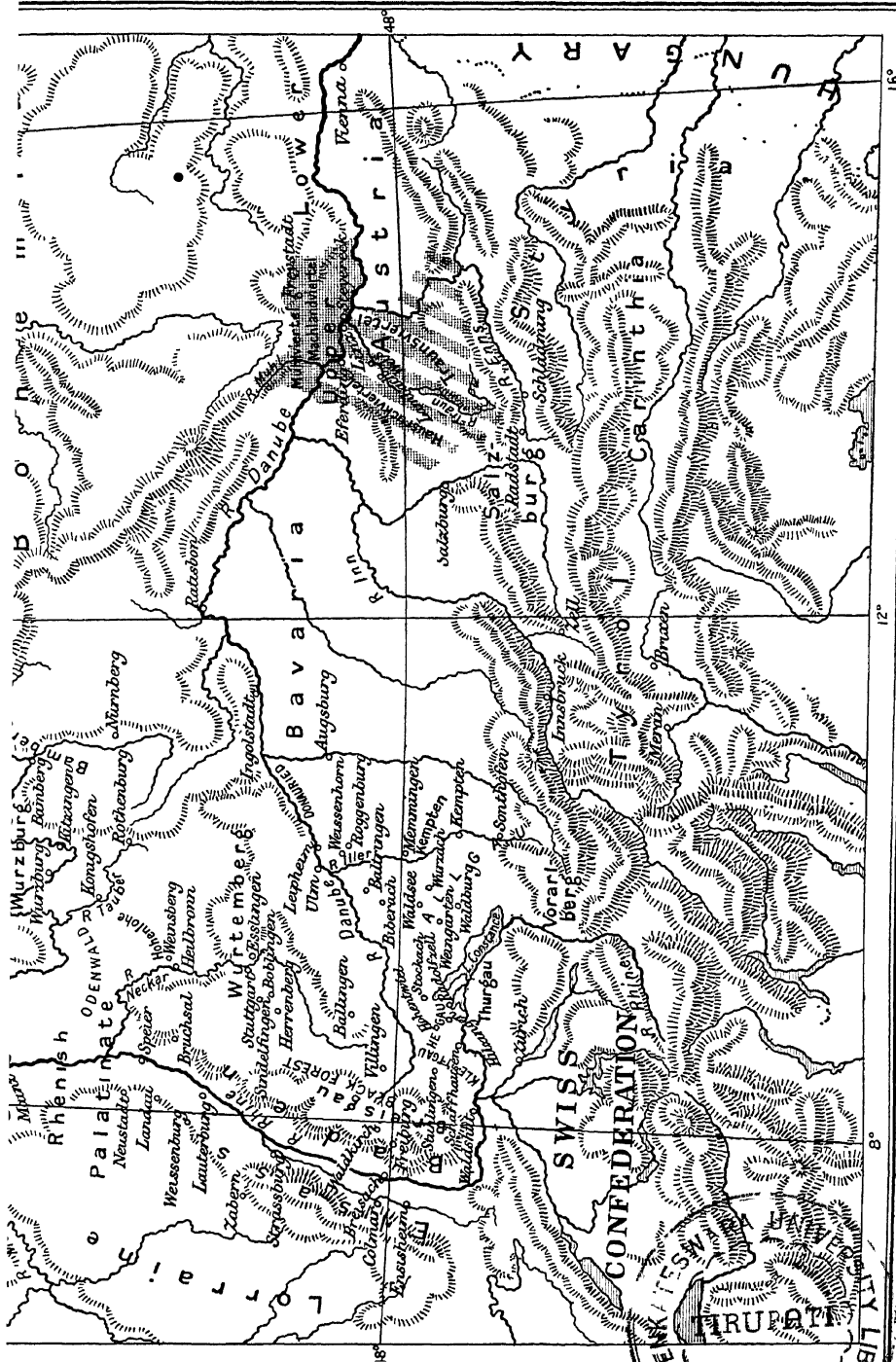
THE PEASANT MOVEMENTS OF THE
XVIITH AND EARLY XVIIITH CENTURIES

Scale of English Miles
50 0 50 100

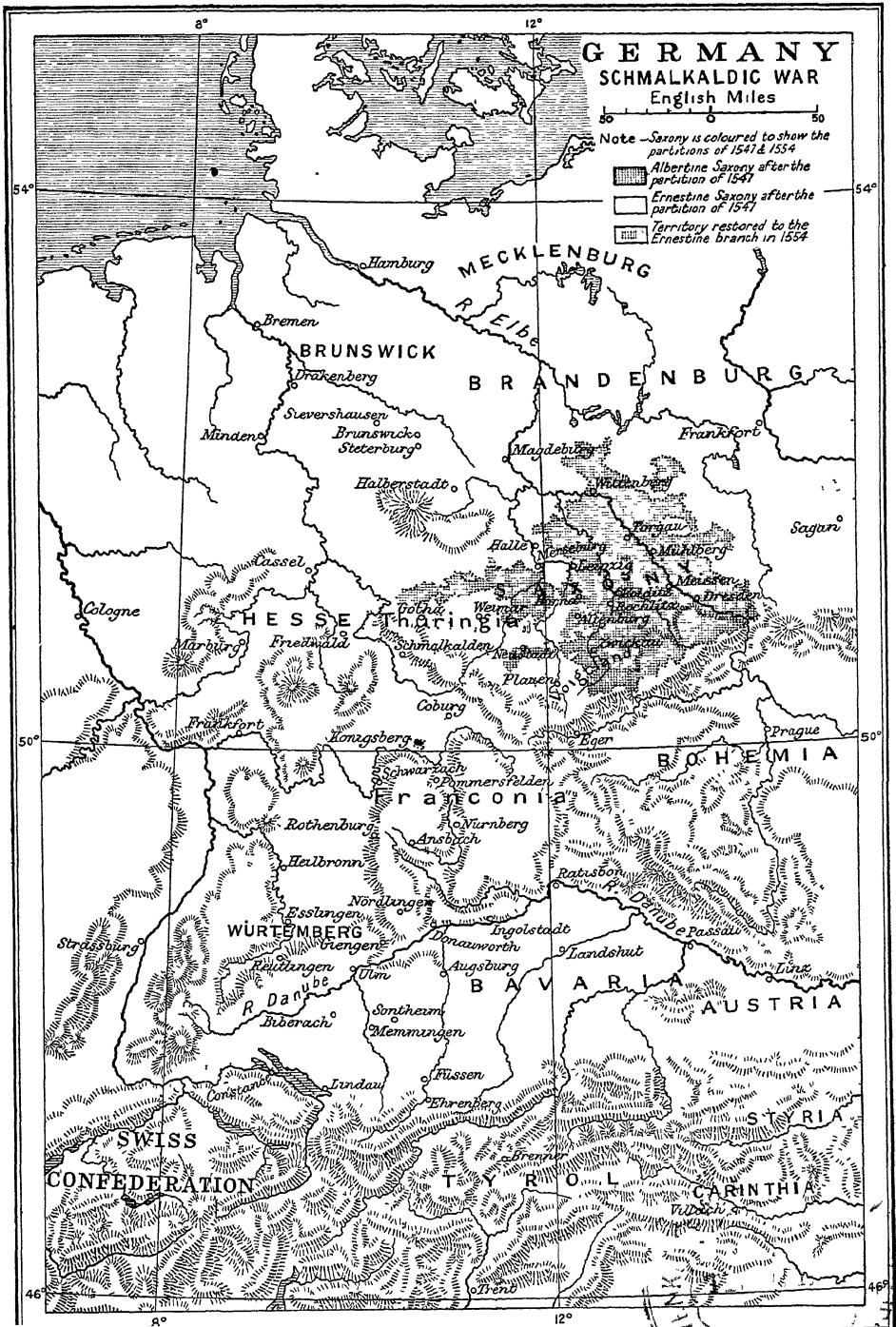
REFERENCE

- ☐ Area affected in South and Central Germany 1524-6
- ☐ Area affected in England 1547-9
- ☐ Area affected in Austria 1626-36.

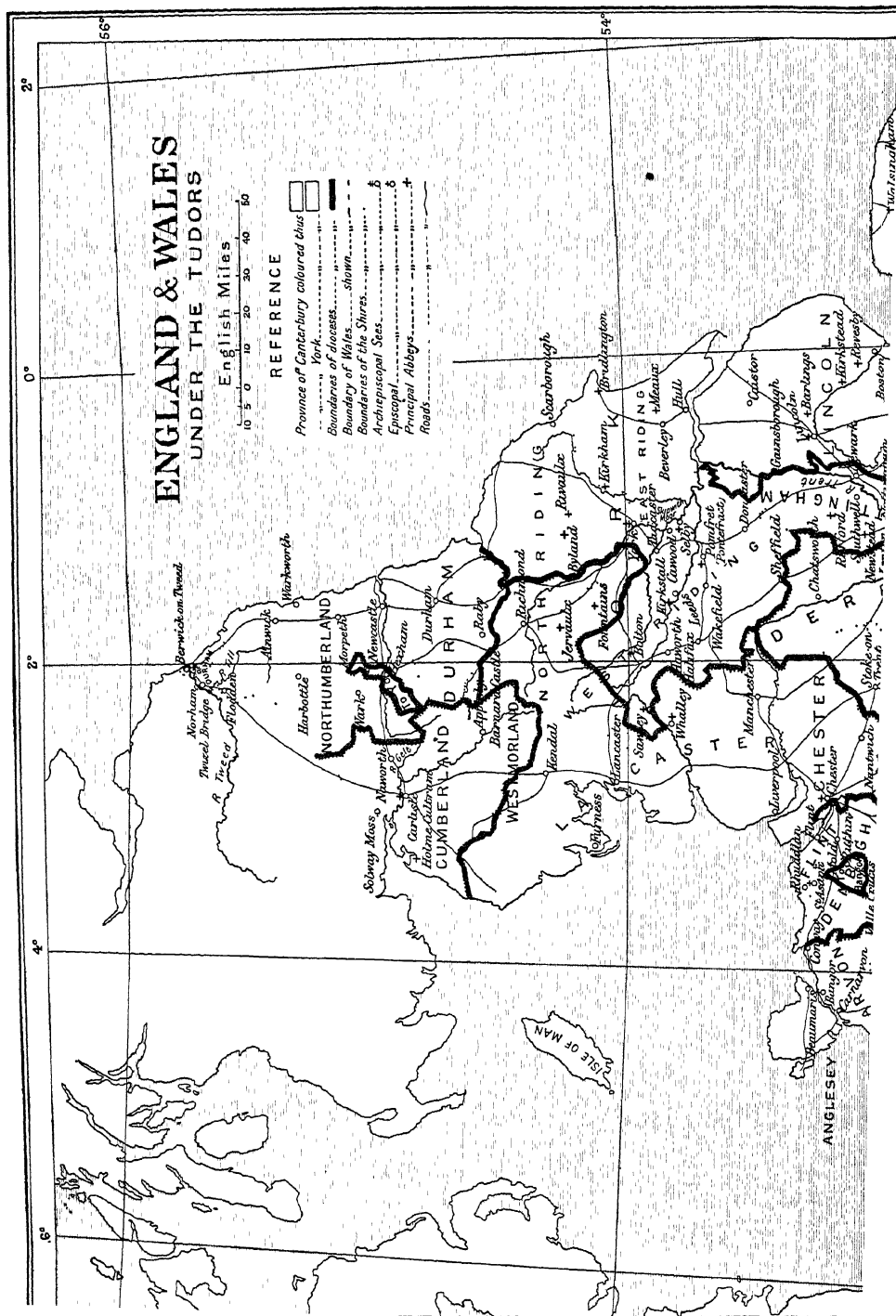


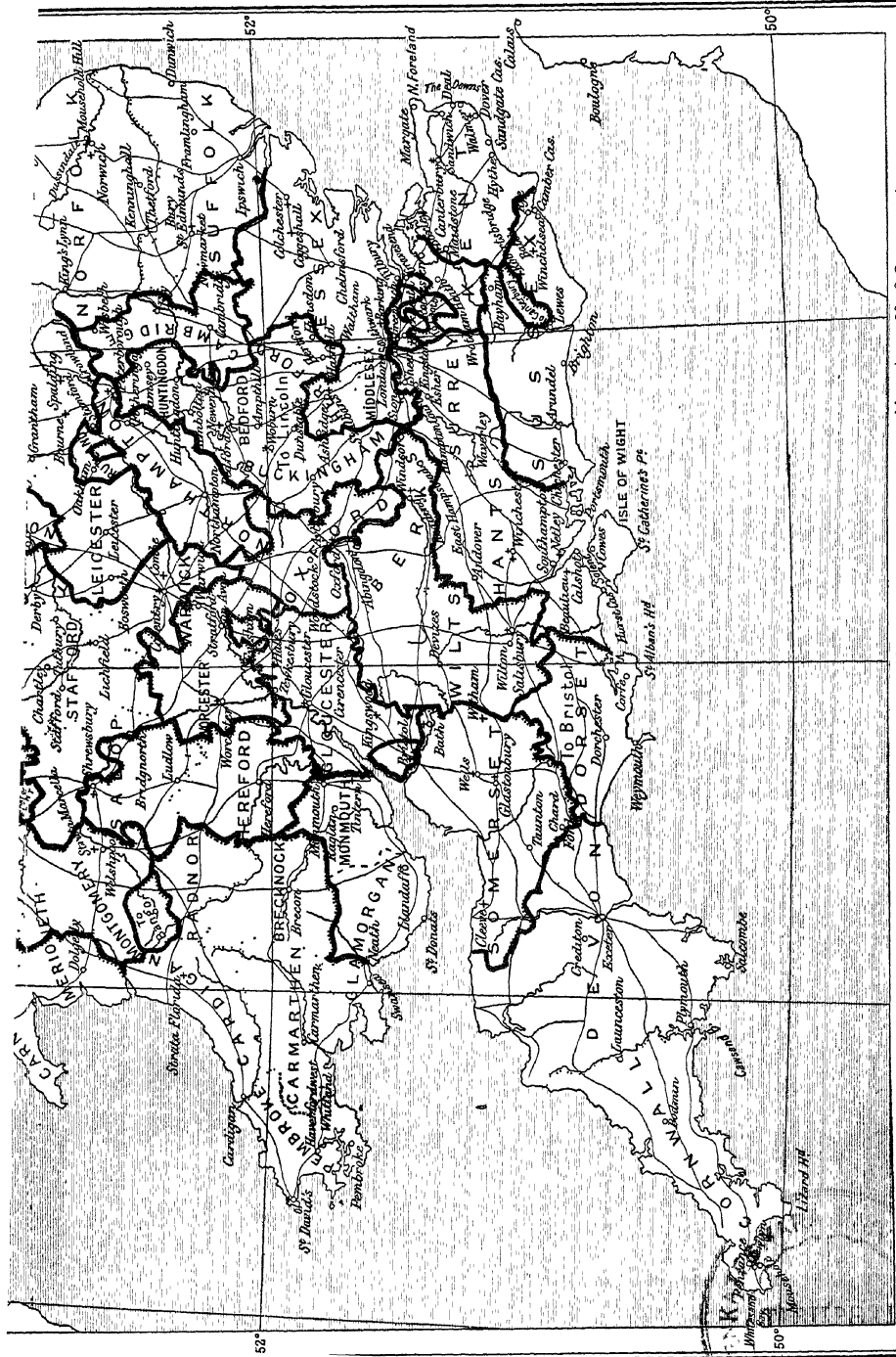


Stanfords Geog. Estab^t, London



MAP 16
England & Wales
under
the Tudors





Meridian 0° of Greenwich

2°

4°

Stanford's Geog' Esab't; London

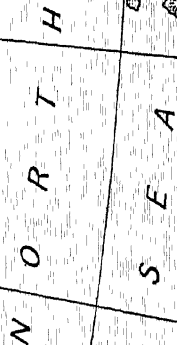
Cambridge University Press.

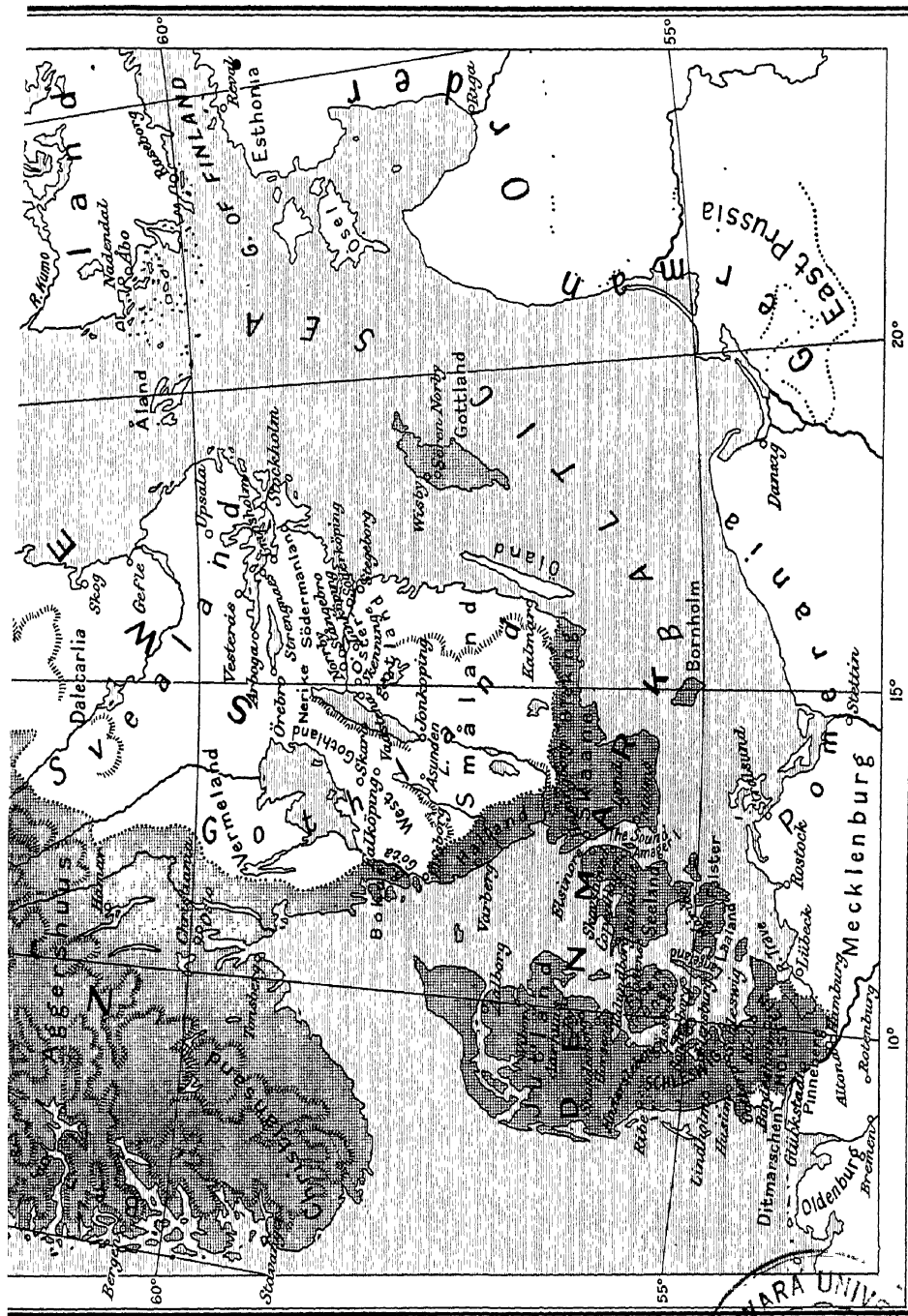
MAP 17

Scandinavia
in the time of
Gustavus Vasa

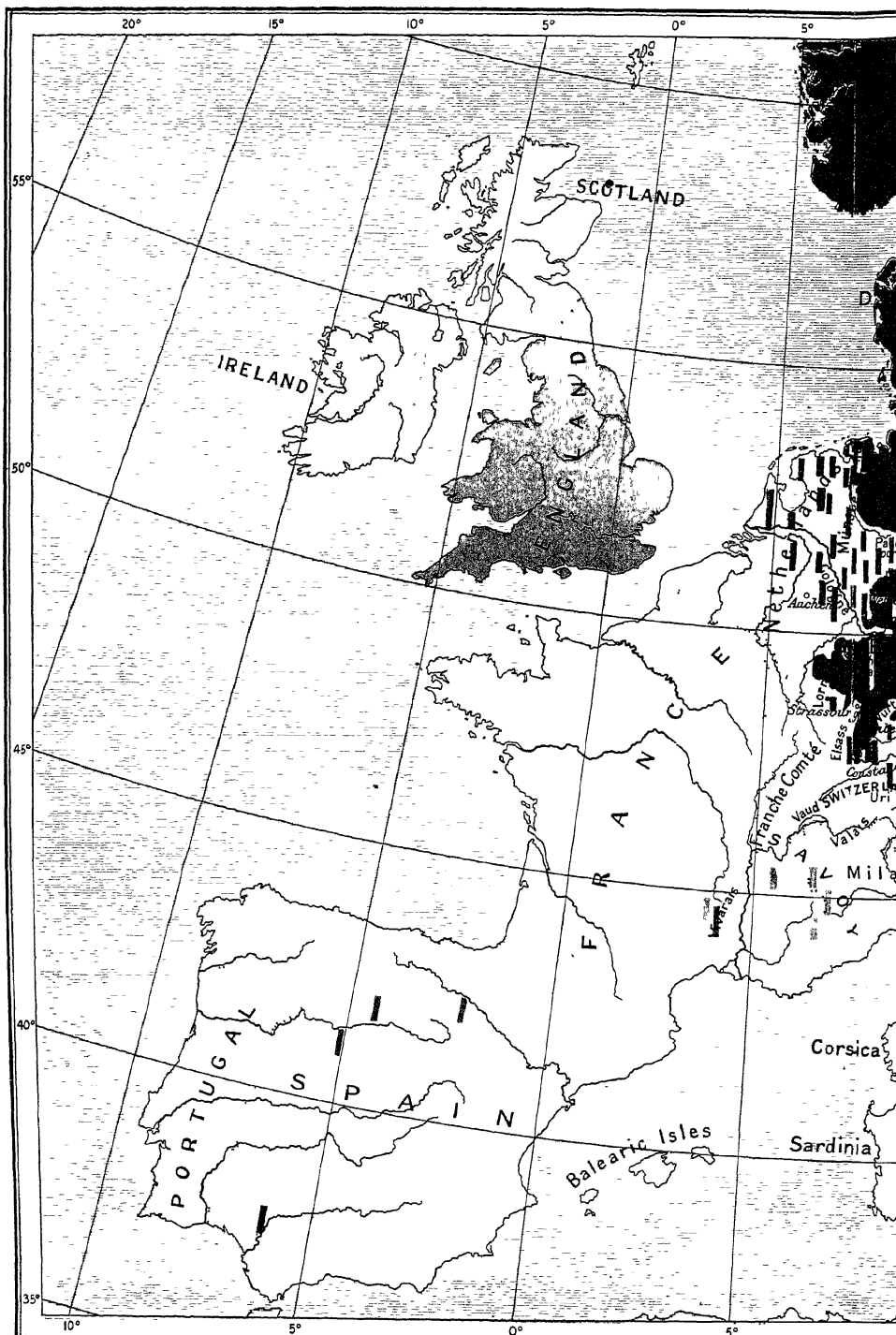
English Miles

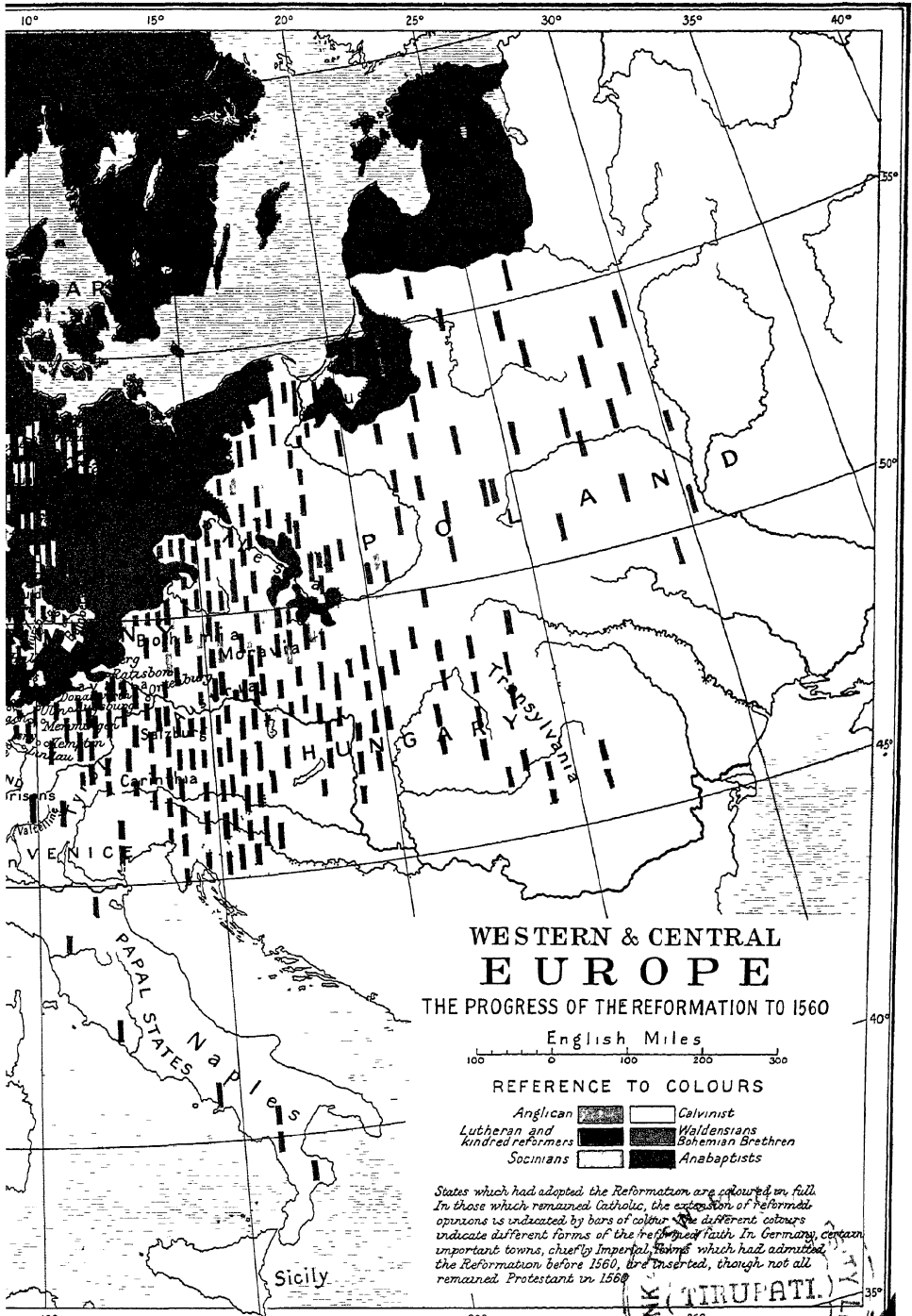
The boundaries of Sweden, Norway and Denmark are shown as they were in 1520





MAP 18
Western and Central
Europe
The Progress of the Reformation
to 1560





MAP 19

France

The Religious Wars

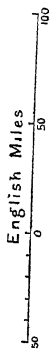
with inset

The Neighbourhood of Paris

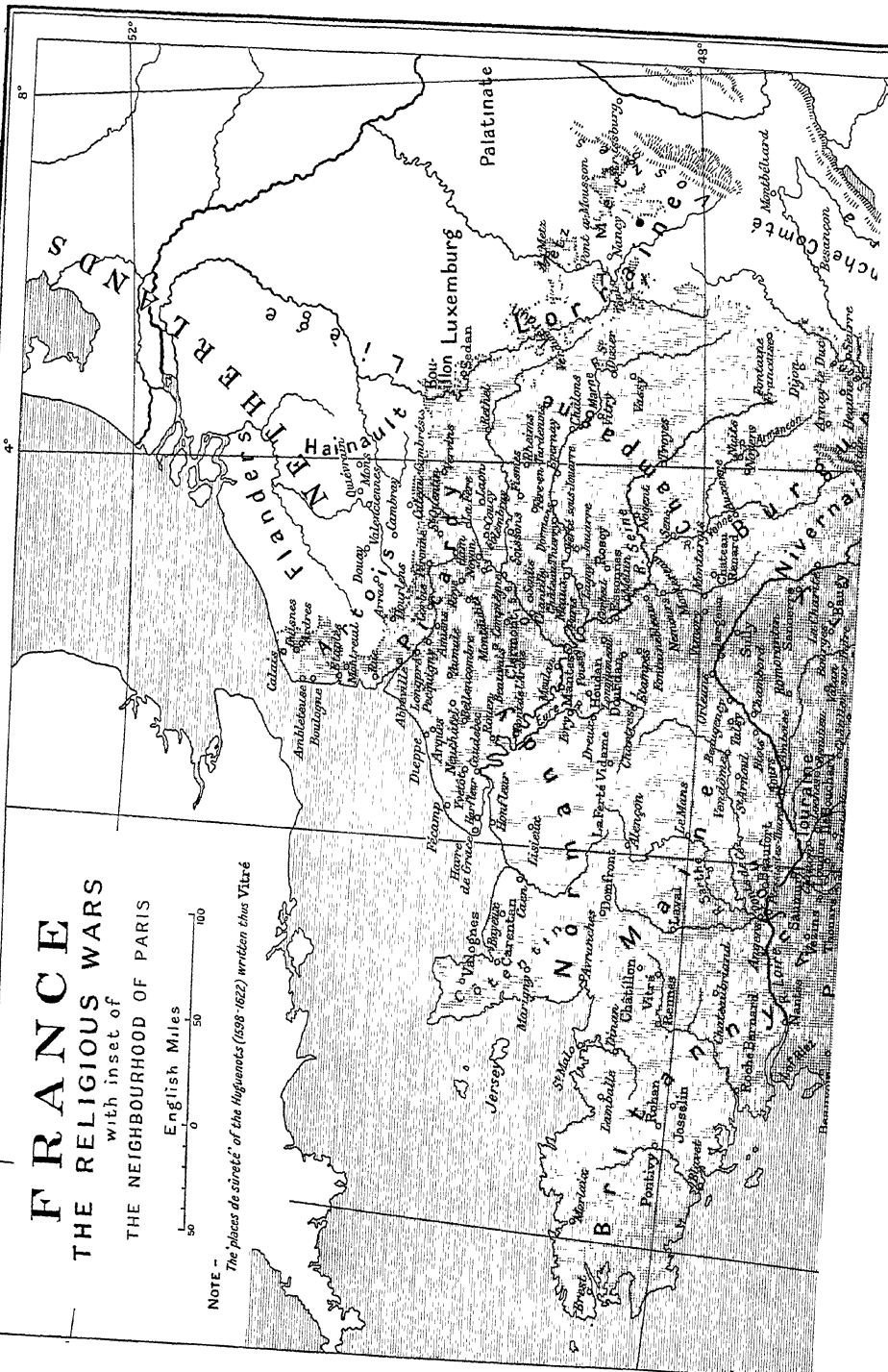
FRANCE

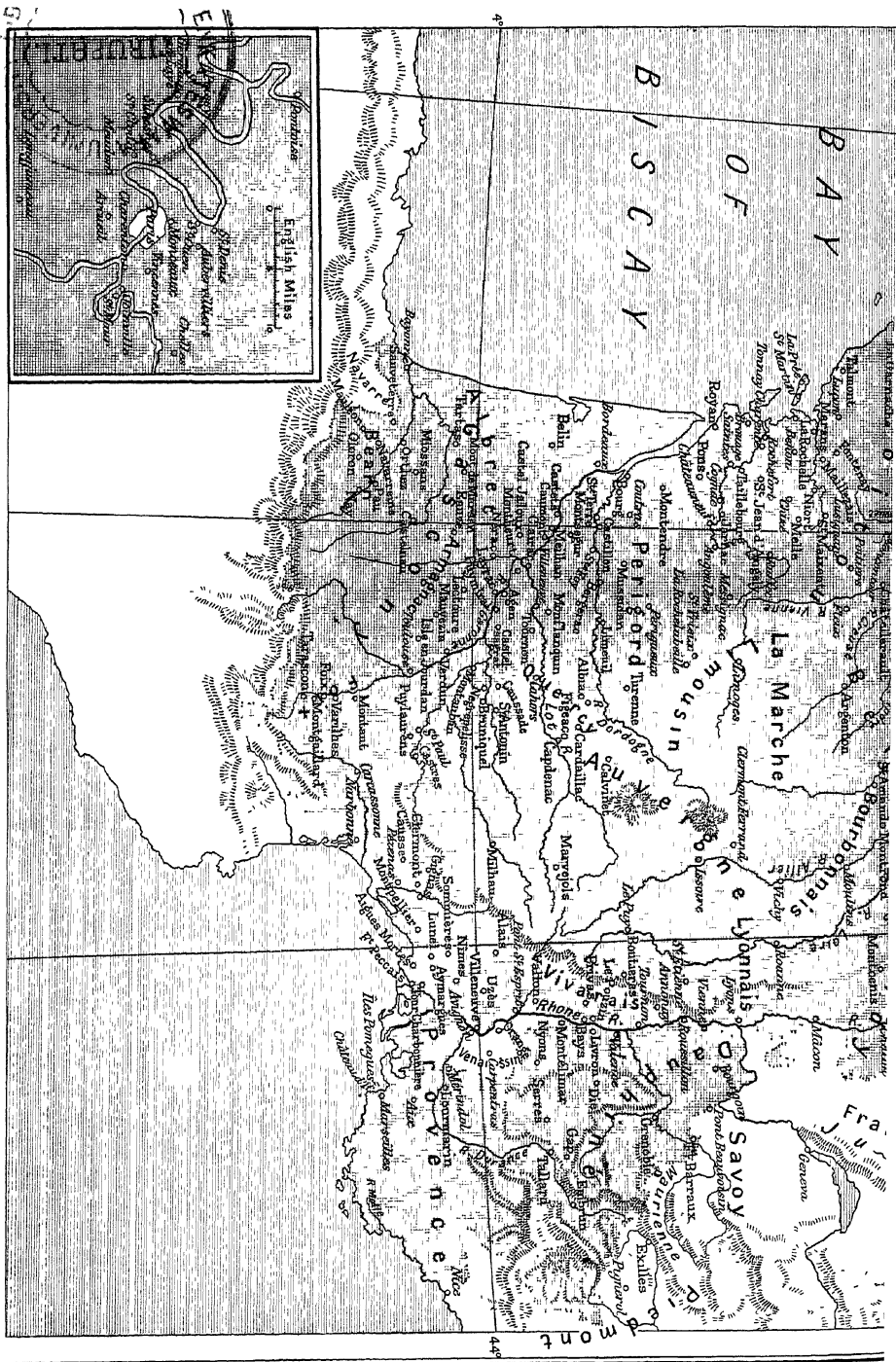
THE RELIGIOUS WARS

with inset of
THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF PARIS



NOTE -
The places de sûreté of the Huguenots (1688-1622) written thus Vitré

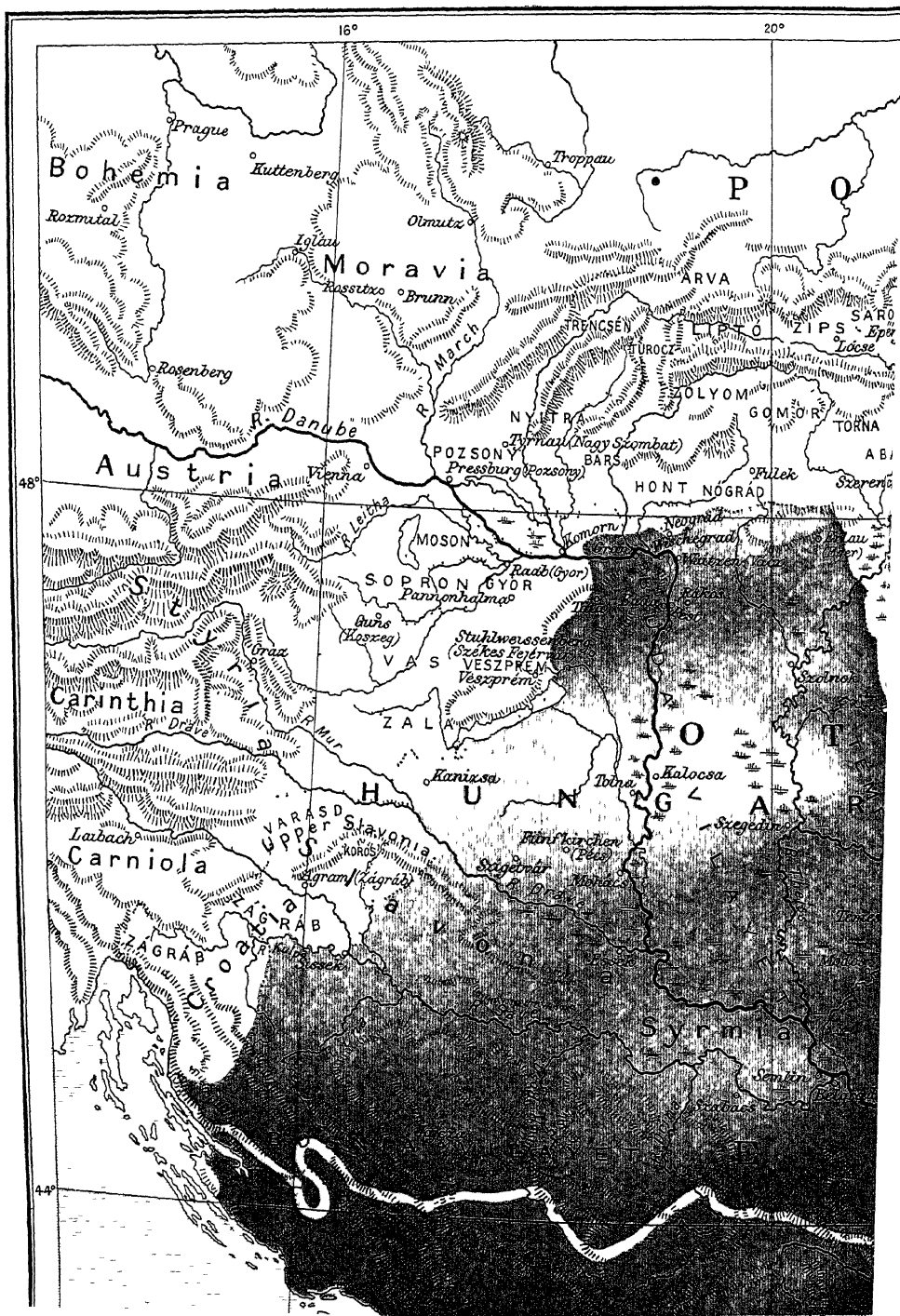






MAP 21

Hungary
at the end of the
Sixteenth Century





MAP 22

The Netherlands

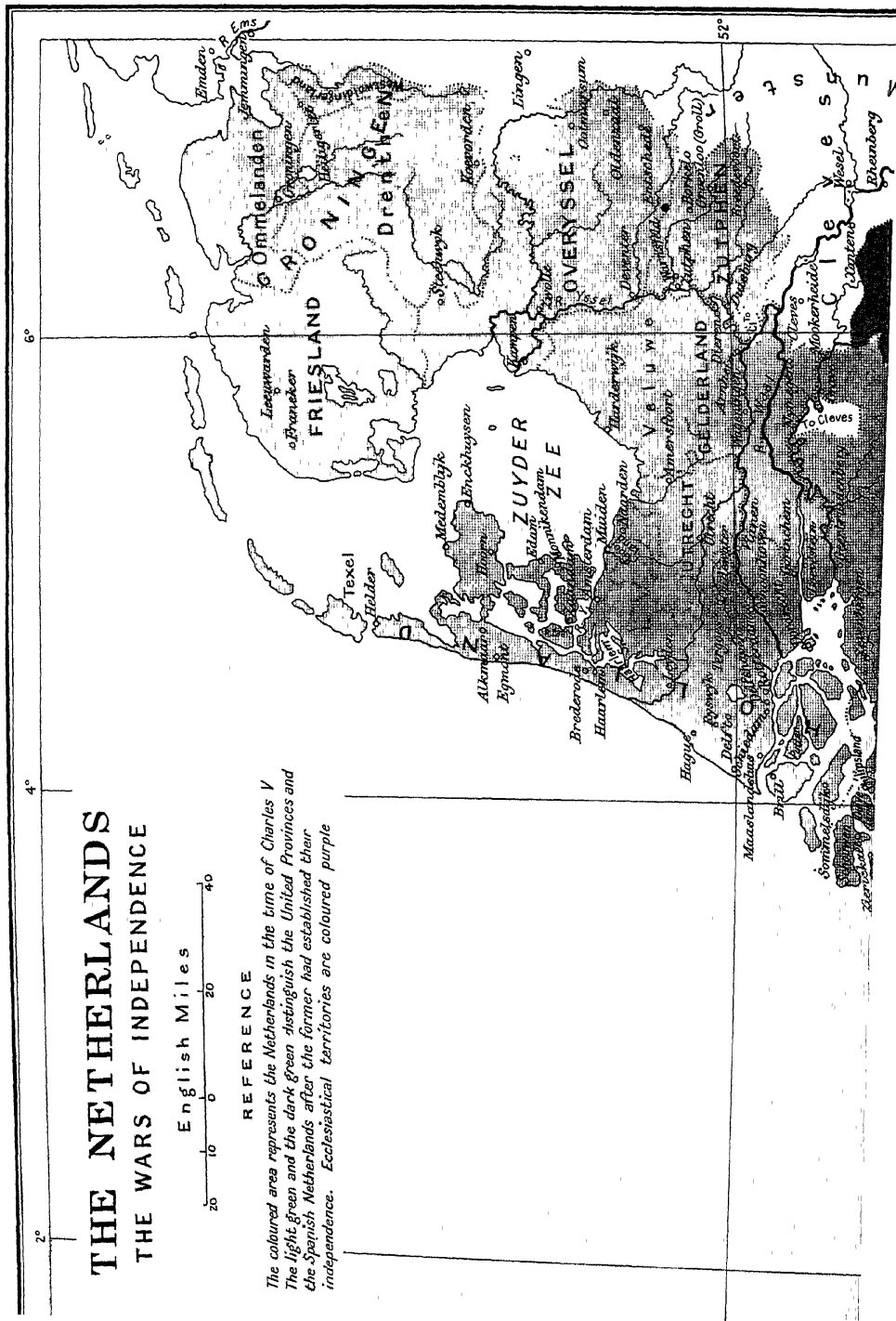
The Wars of Independence

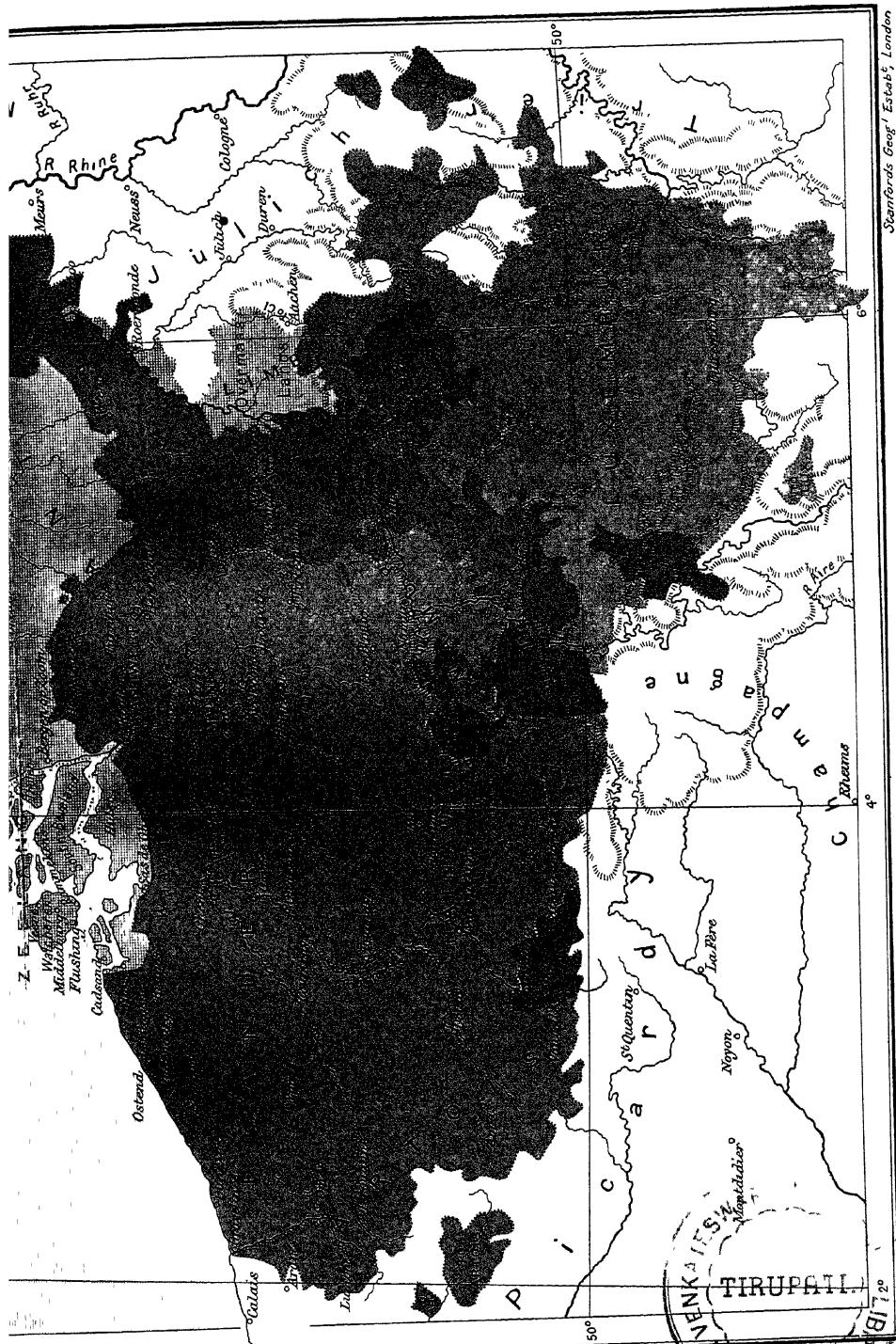
THE NETHERLANDS THE WARS OF INDEPENDENCE

English Miles
20 10 0 20 40

REFERENCE

The coloured area represents the Netherlands in the time of Charles V
The light green and the dark green distinguish the United Provinces and
the Spanish Netherlands after the former had established their
independence. Ecclesiastical territories are coloured purple



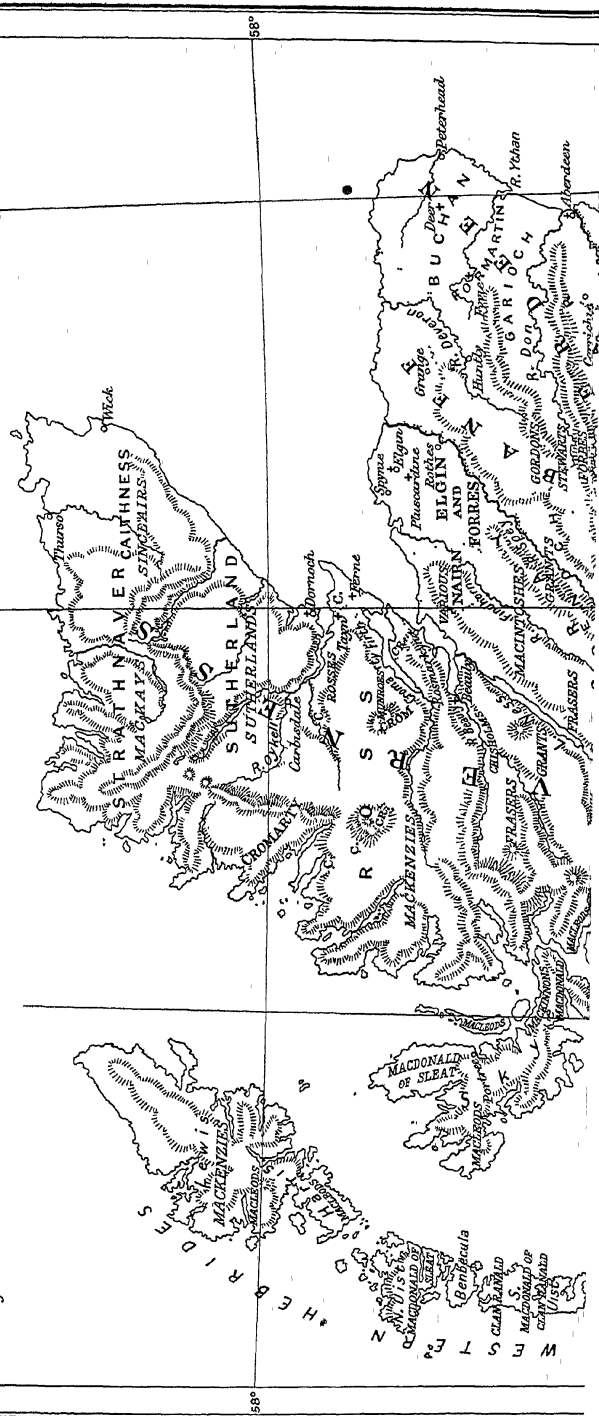


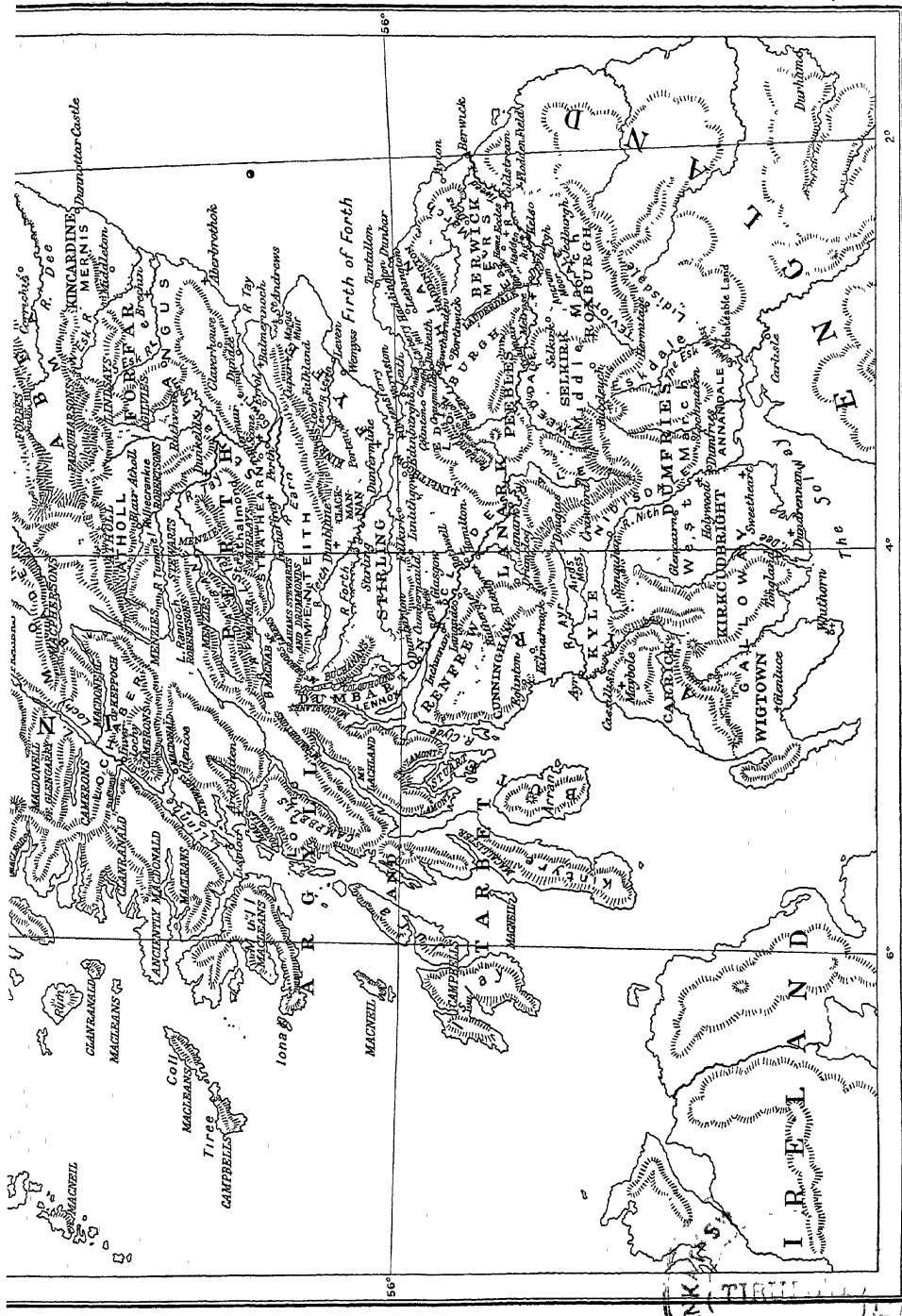
MAP 23
Scotland
in the
XVIth and XVIIth Centuries

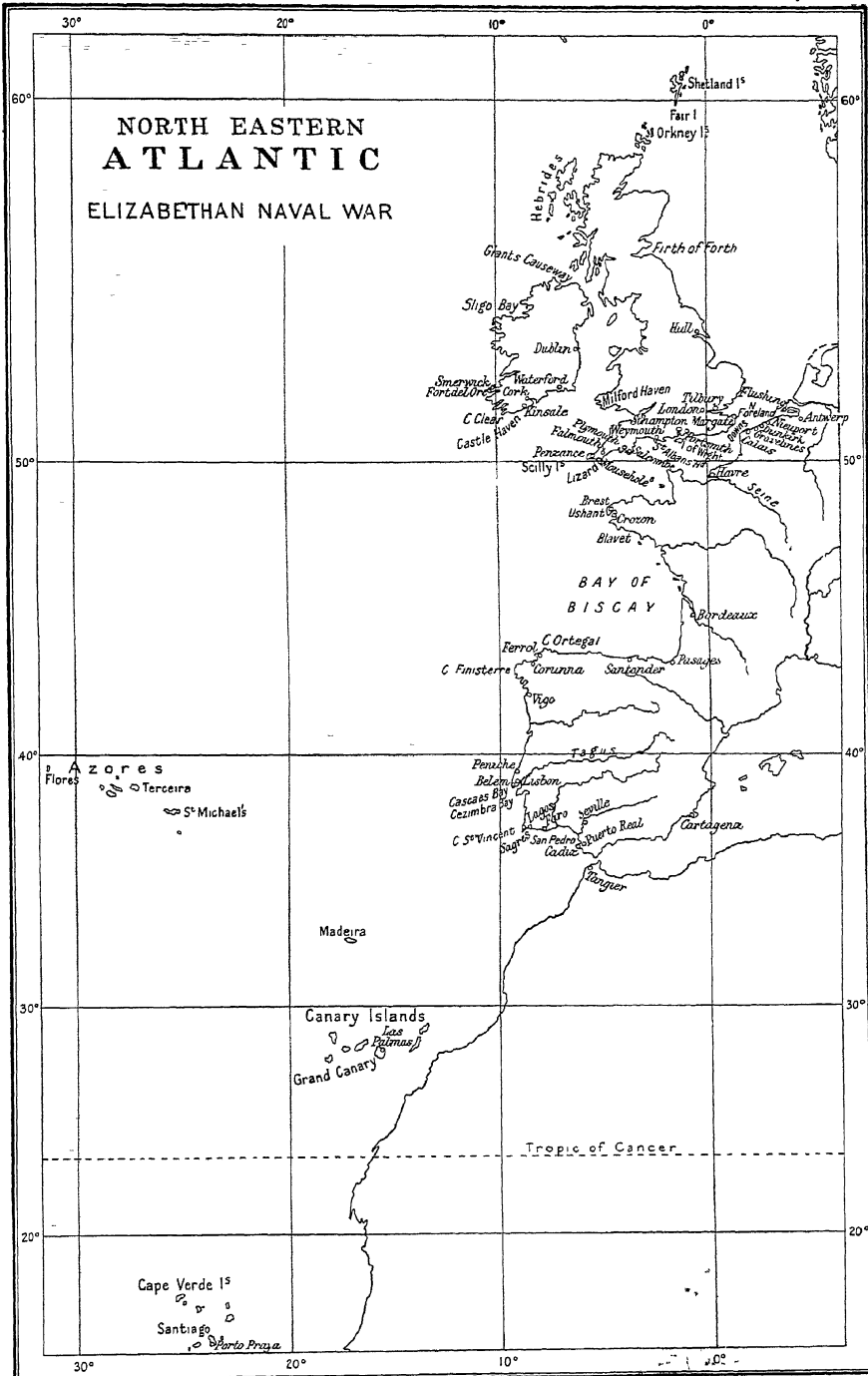
English Miles

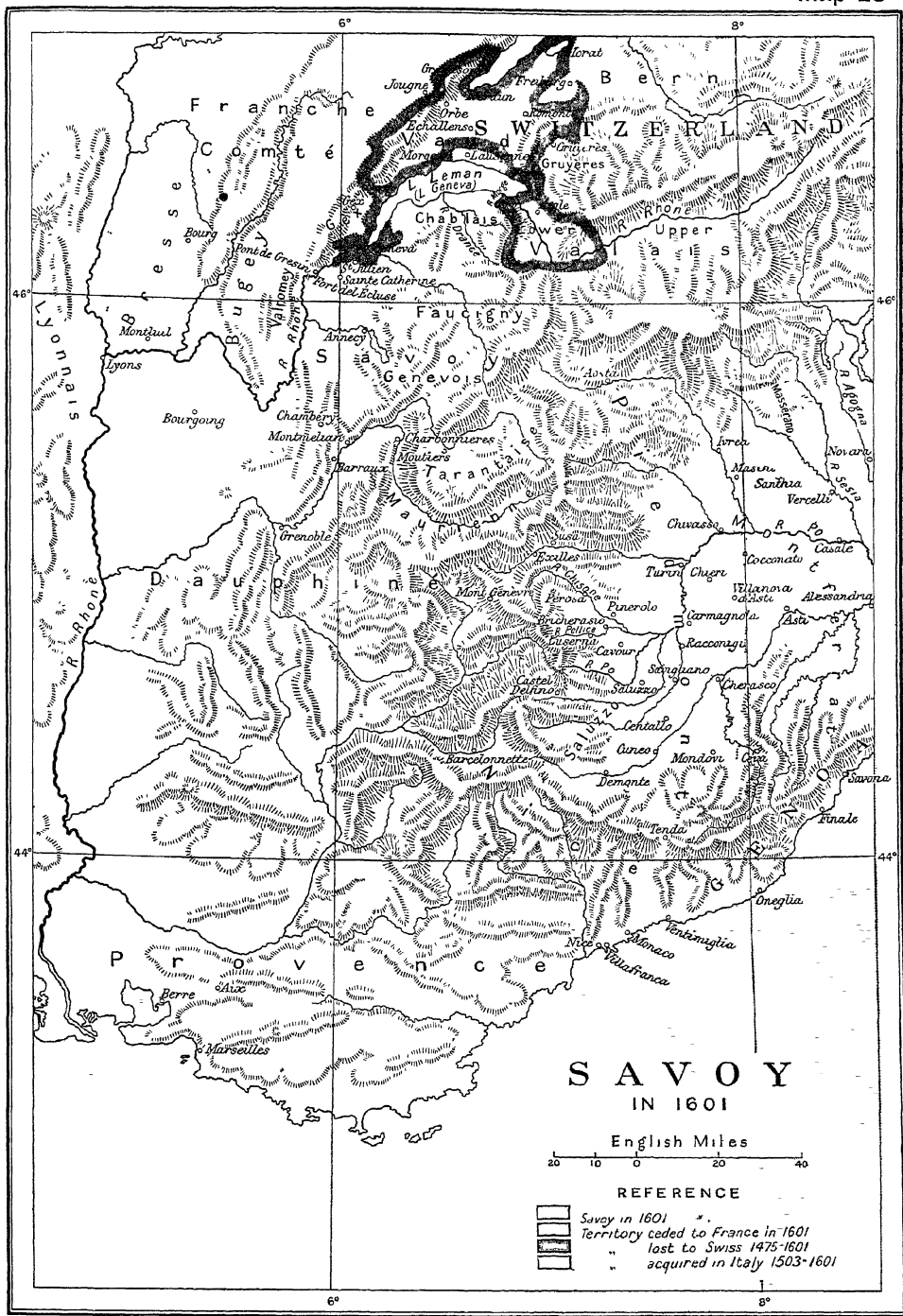


Names of civil divisions, (chiefly shires), are written thus ELGIN
 Older names of territorial divisions ATHOLL
 Names of the Highland Clans in XVIth century..... MACKAYS
 Episcopal Sees are shown thus.....
 Abbeyes.....









MAP 26

Italy

at the end of the
Sixteenth Century

MAP 27

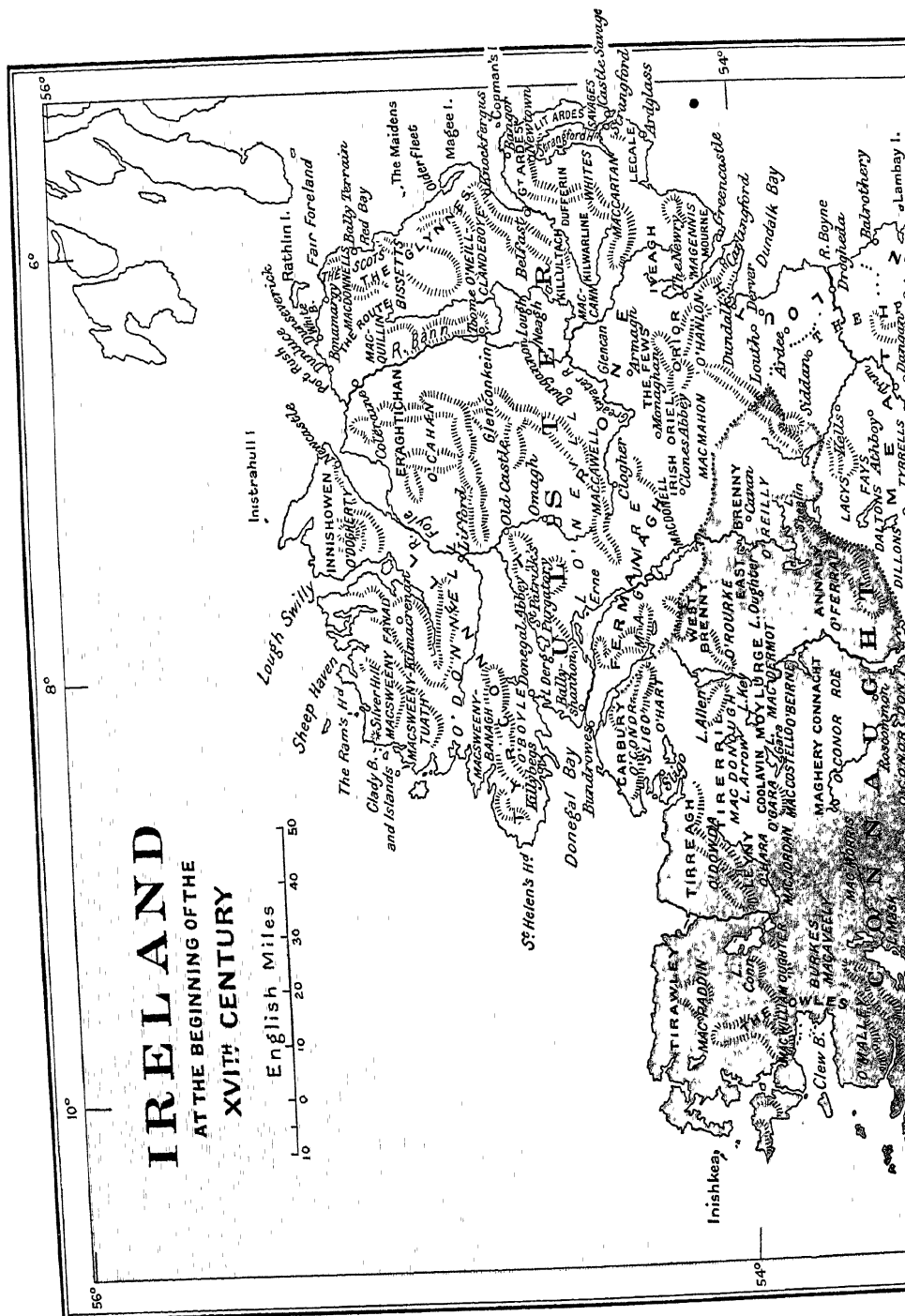
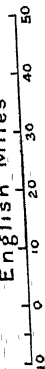
Ireland

at the beginning of the
XVith Century

IRELAND

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE
XVIII CENTURY

English Miles





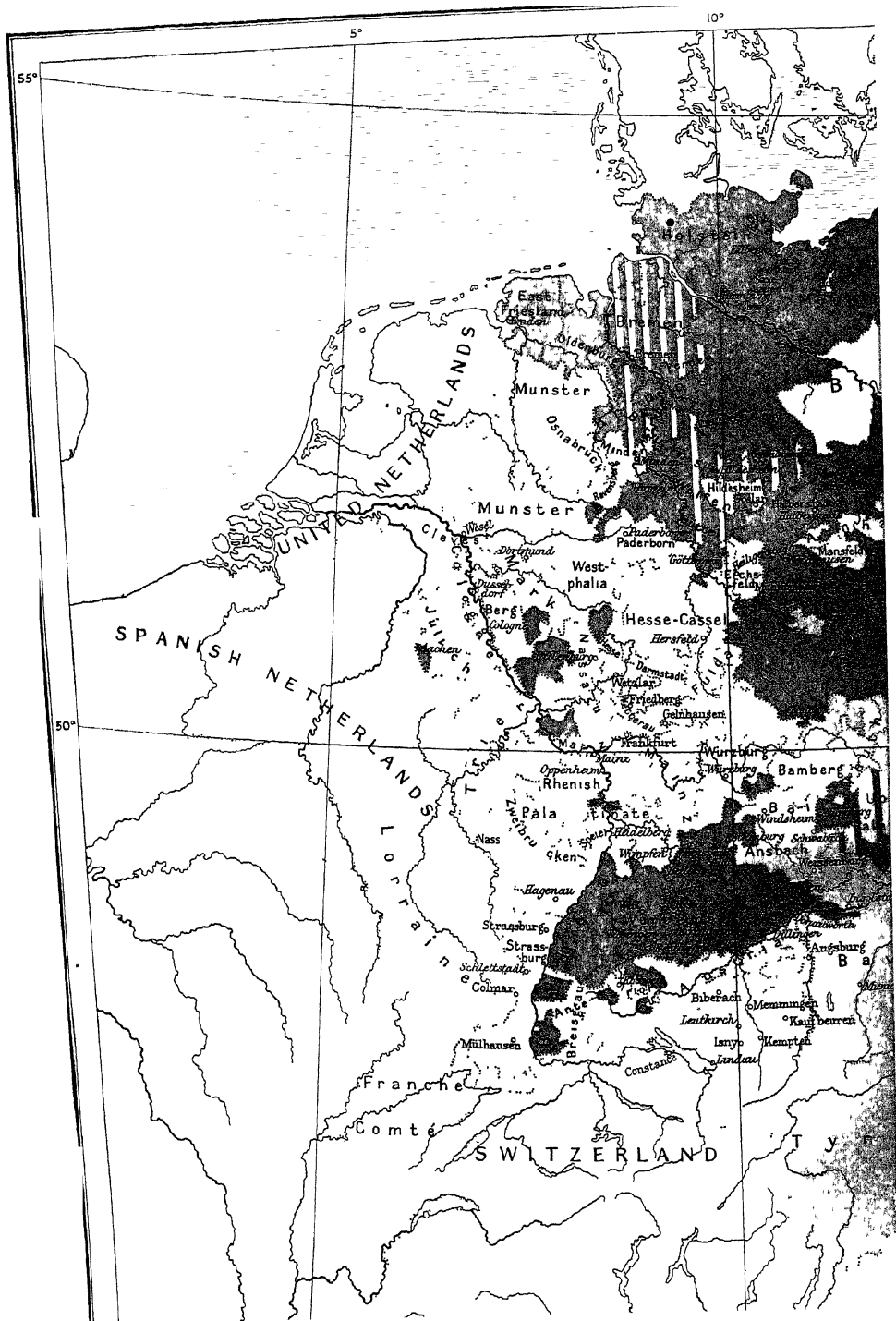
The bounds of the English Pale are shown thus
Territories written thus.....DUFFERIN
Tribal and other family names written thus.....O'DOYLE

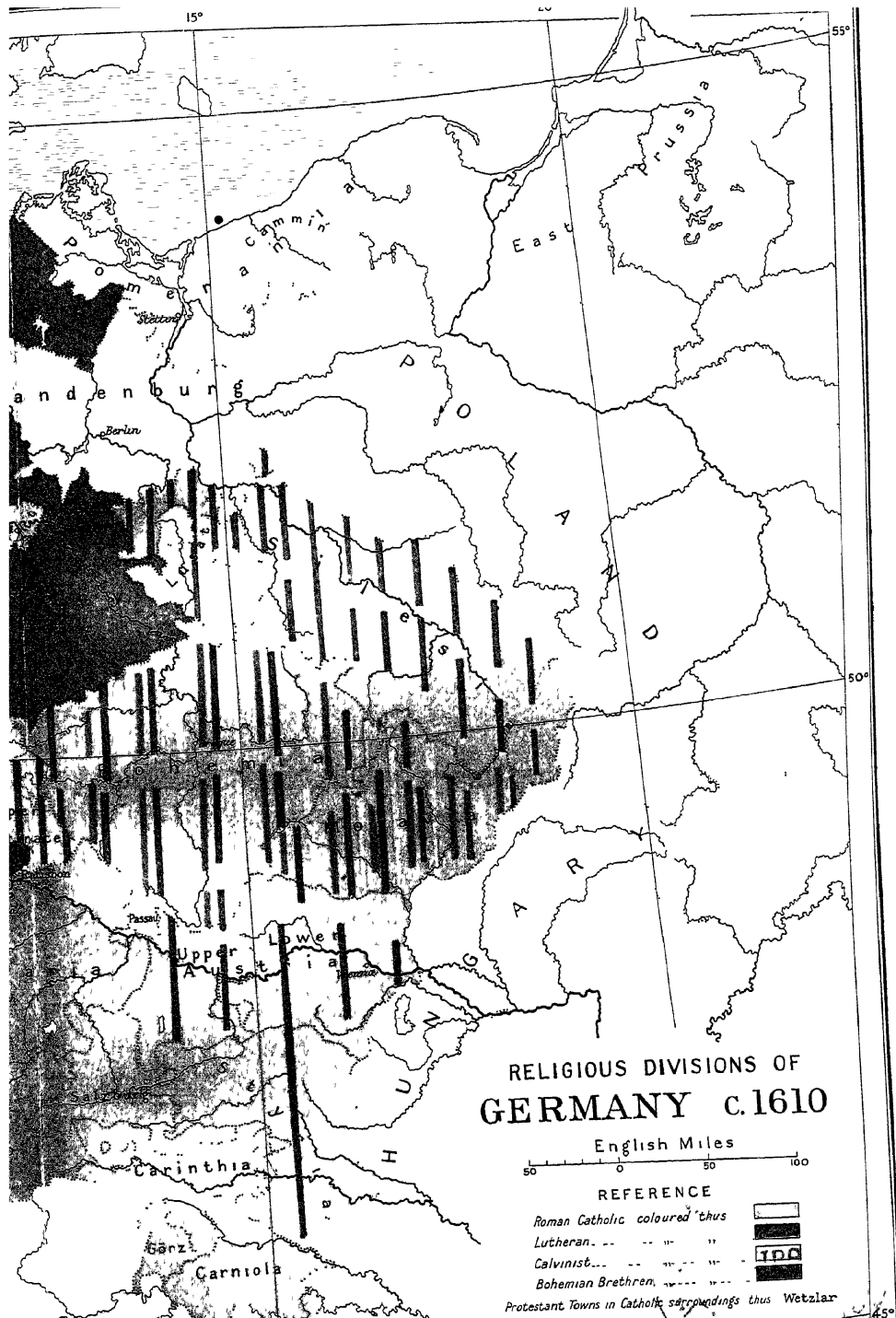
The bounds of the English Pale are shown thus

Territories written thus-

Tribal and other family names written thus.... O'BOYLE

MAP 28
Religious Divisions of
Germany
c. 1610





MAP 29

Germany

The Thirty Years War

1619—1629

Campaigns in Bohemia, the Palatinate,
Lower Saxony & Denmark

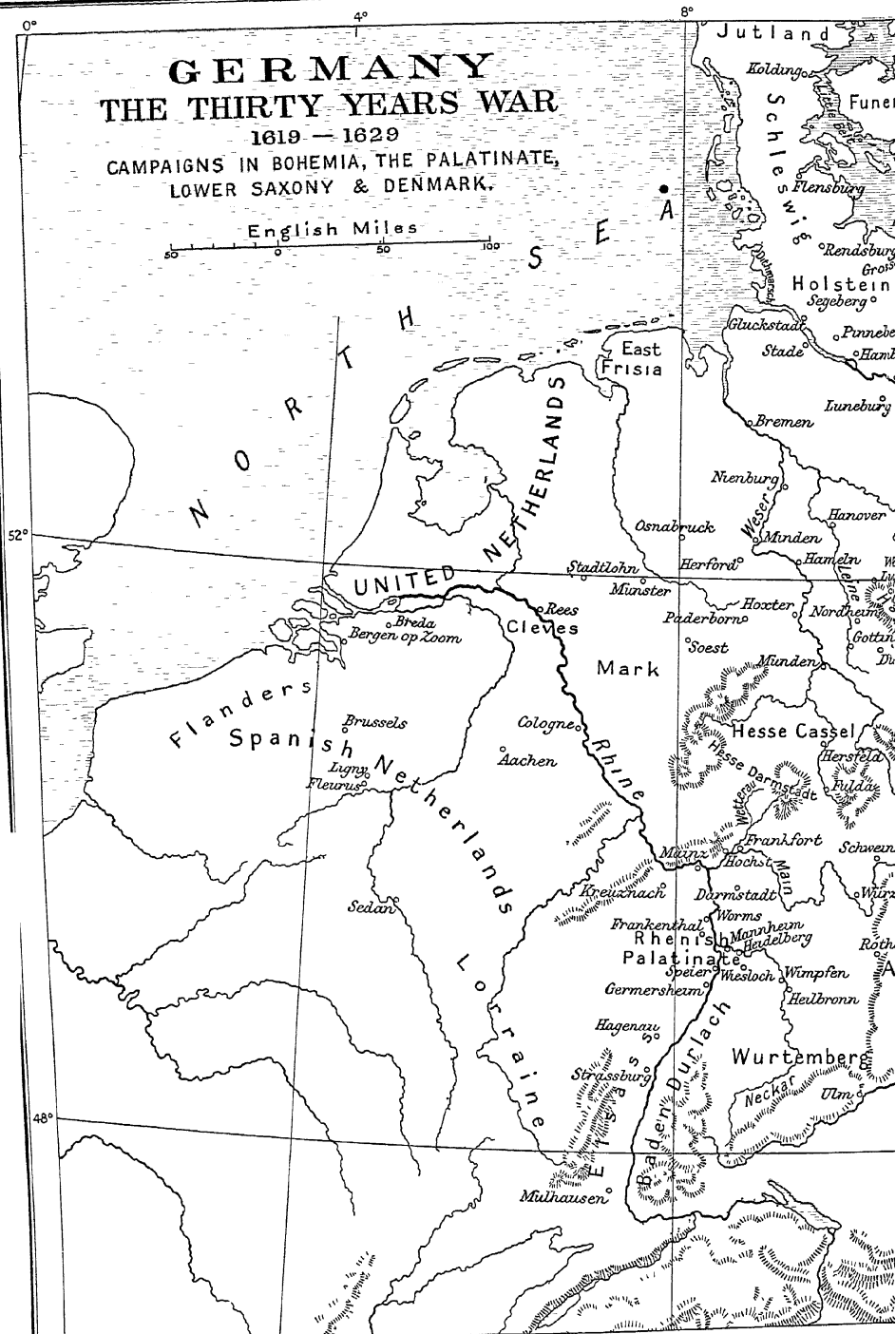
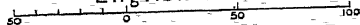
GERMANY

THE THIRTY YEARS WAR

1619 — 1629

CAMPAIGNS IN BOHEMIA, THE PALATINATE,
LOWER SAXONY & DENMARK.

English Miles

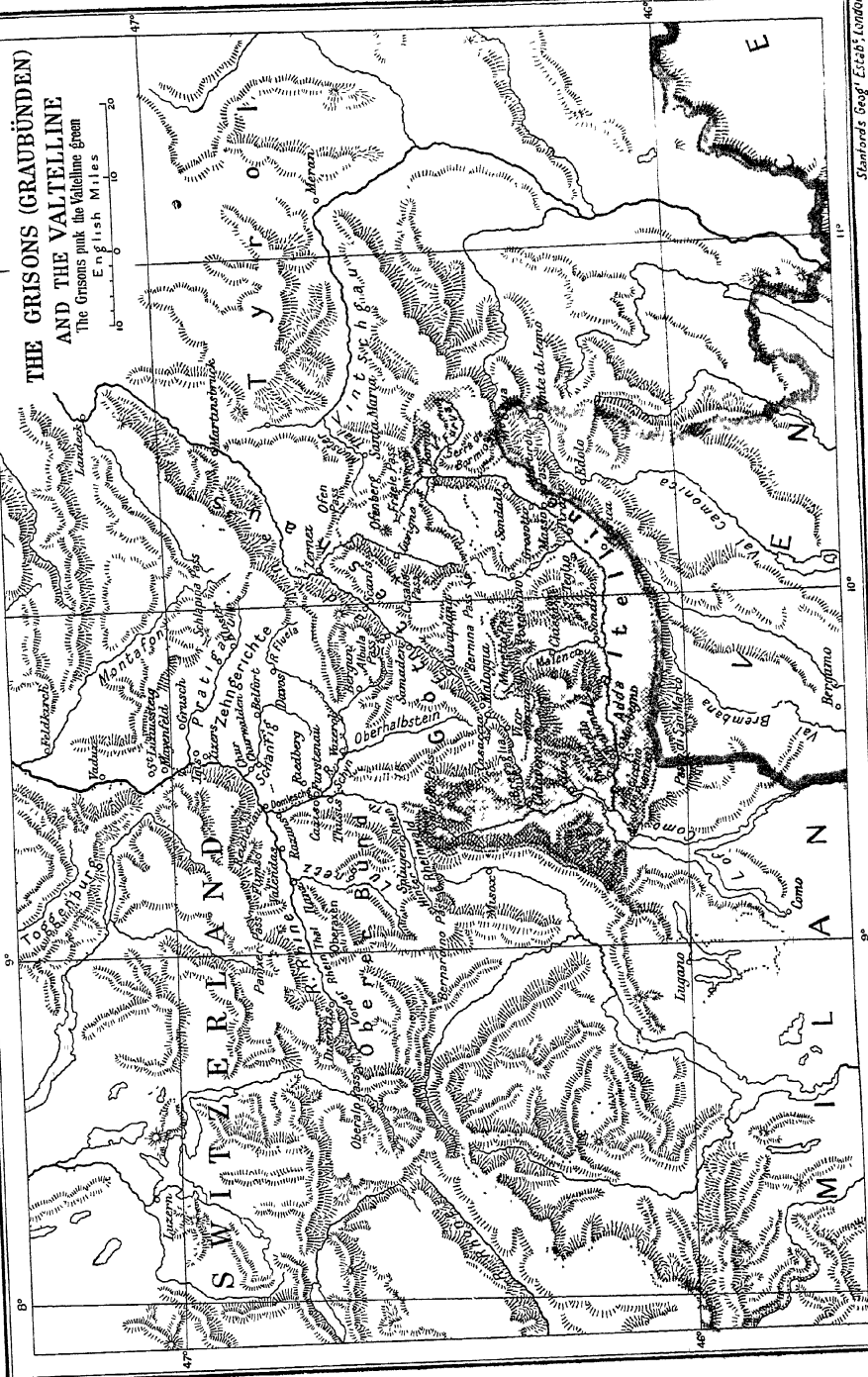
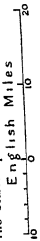




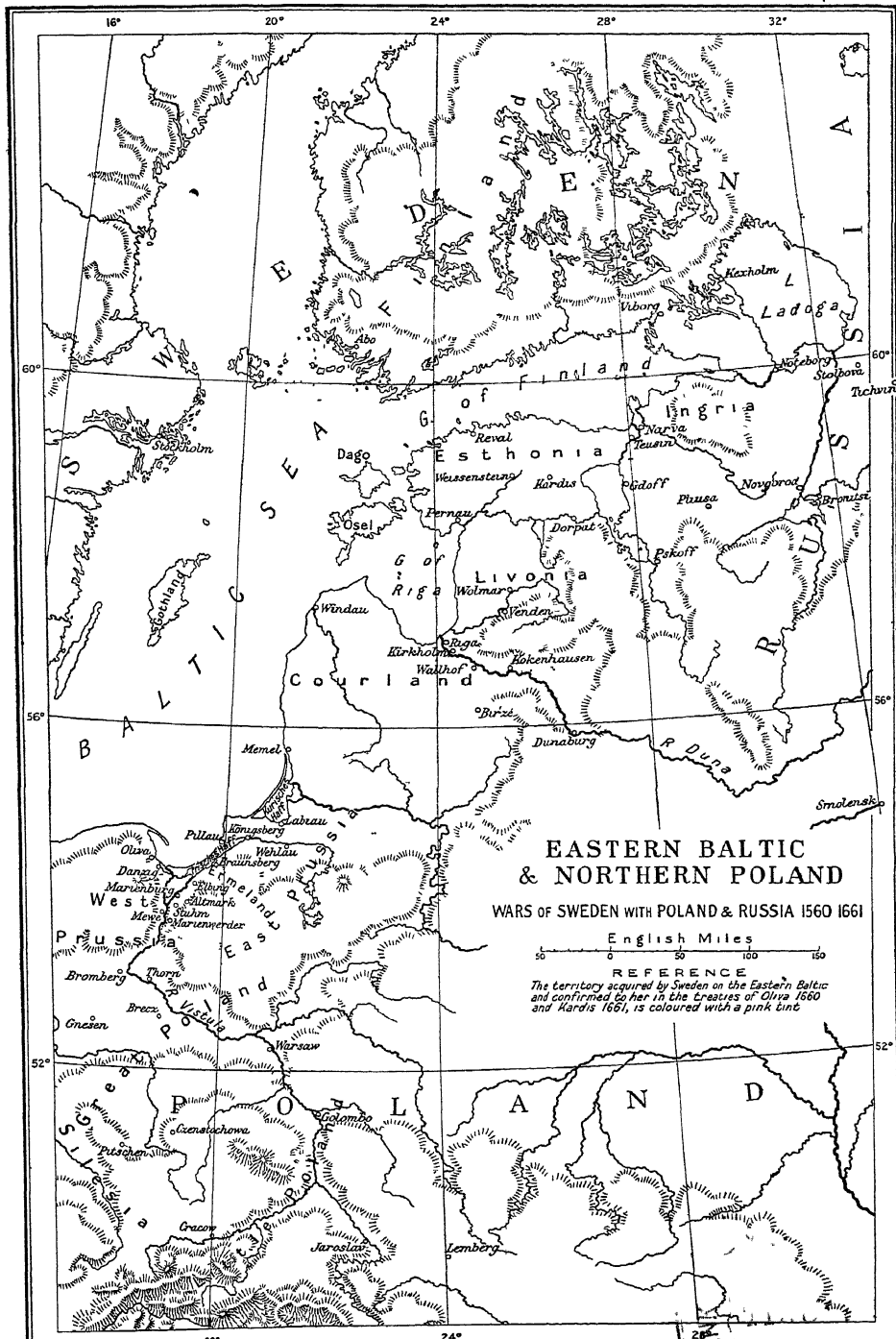
THE GRISONS (GRAUBÜNDEN) AND THE VALTELLINE

The Grisons pink, the Valtelline green

English Miles







MAP 33

Germany

The Thirty Years War

1630-48

The Swedish Campaigns

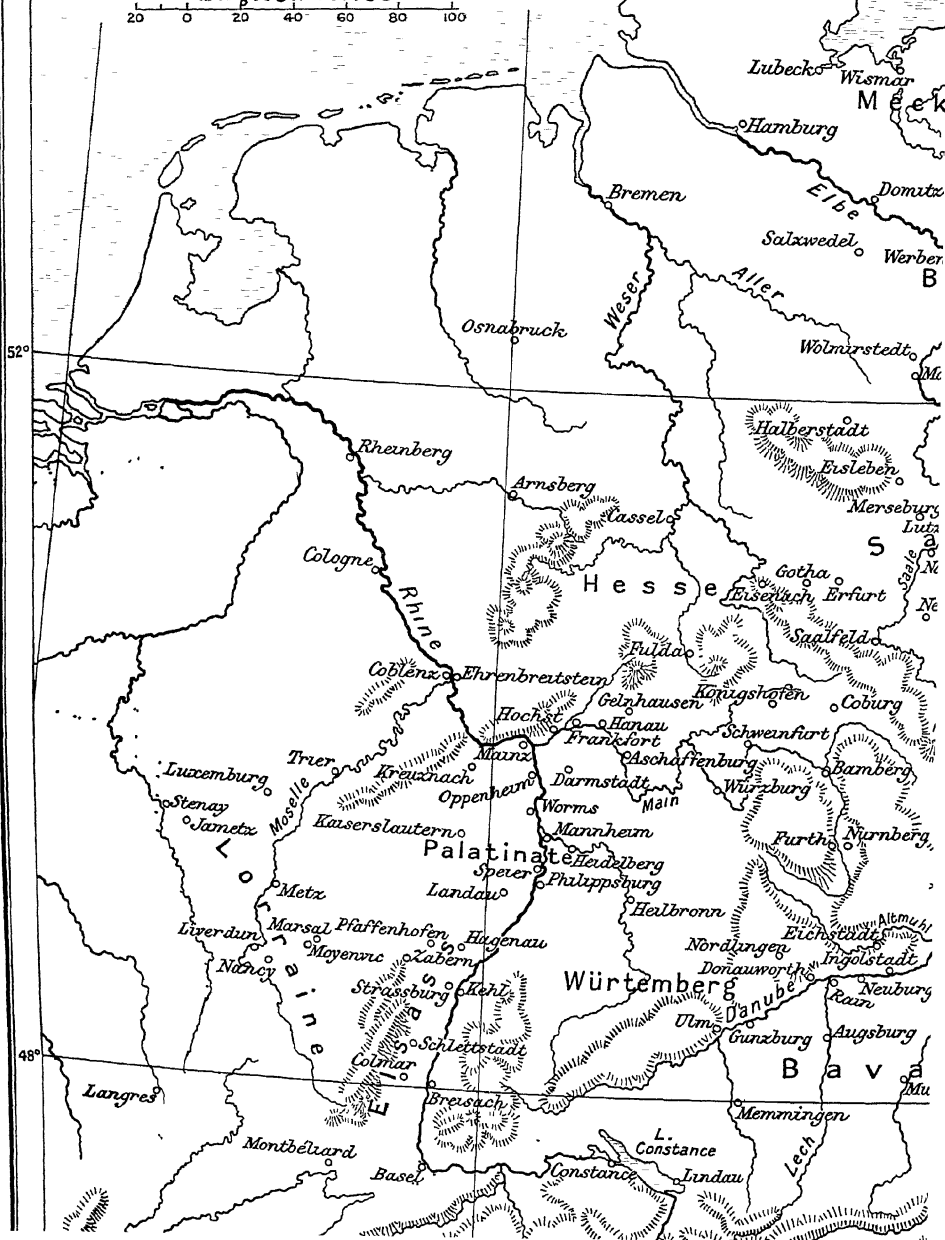
THE THIRTY YEARS WAR

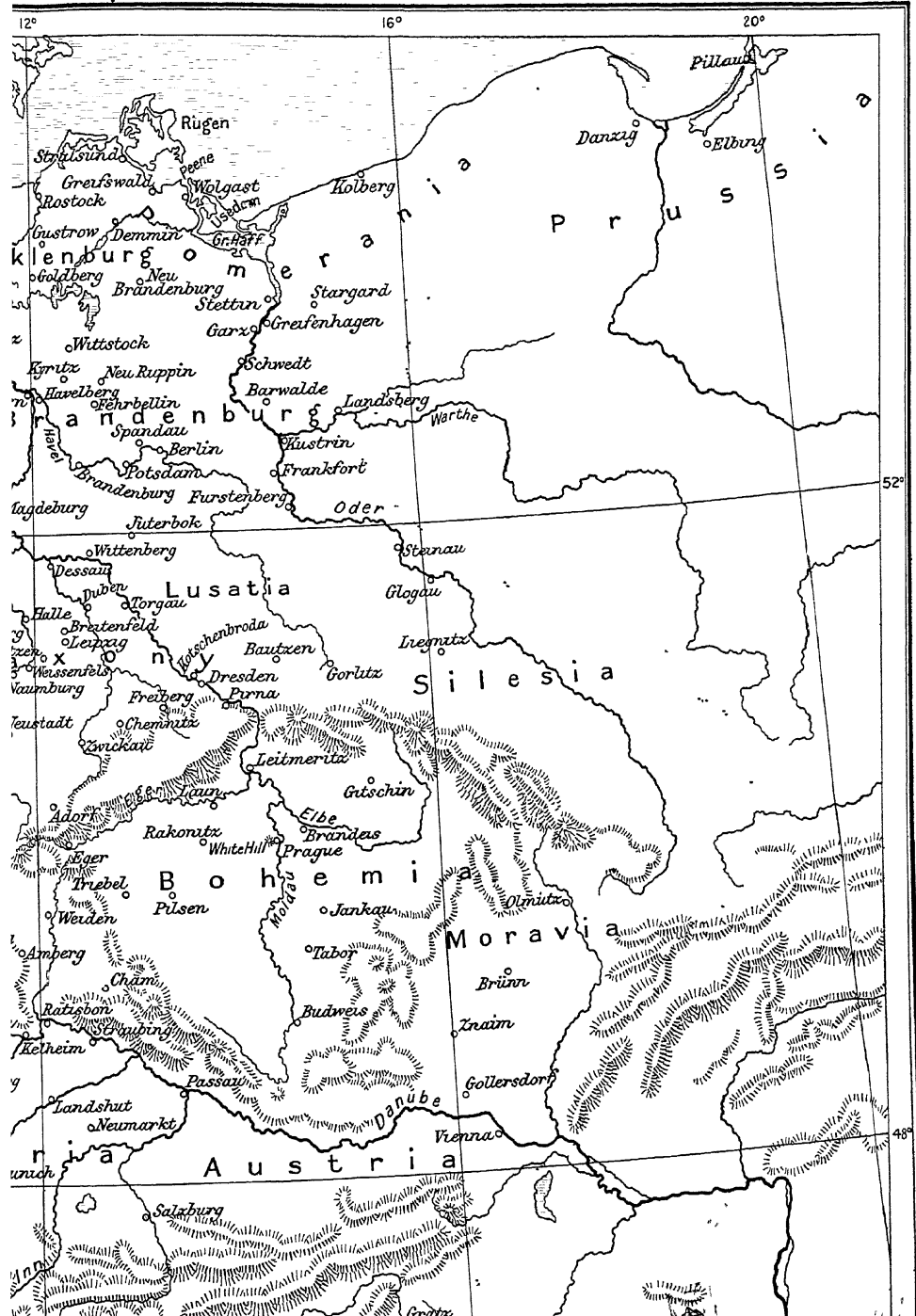
1630-48

THE SWEDISH CAMPAIGNS

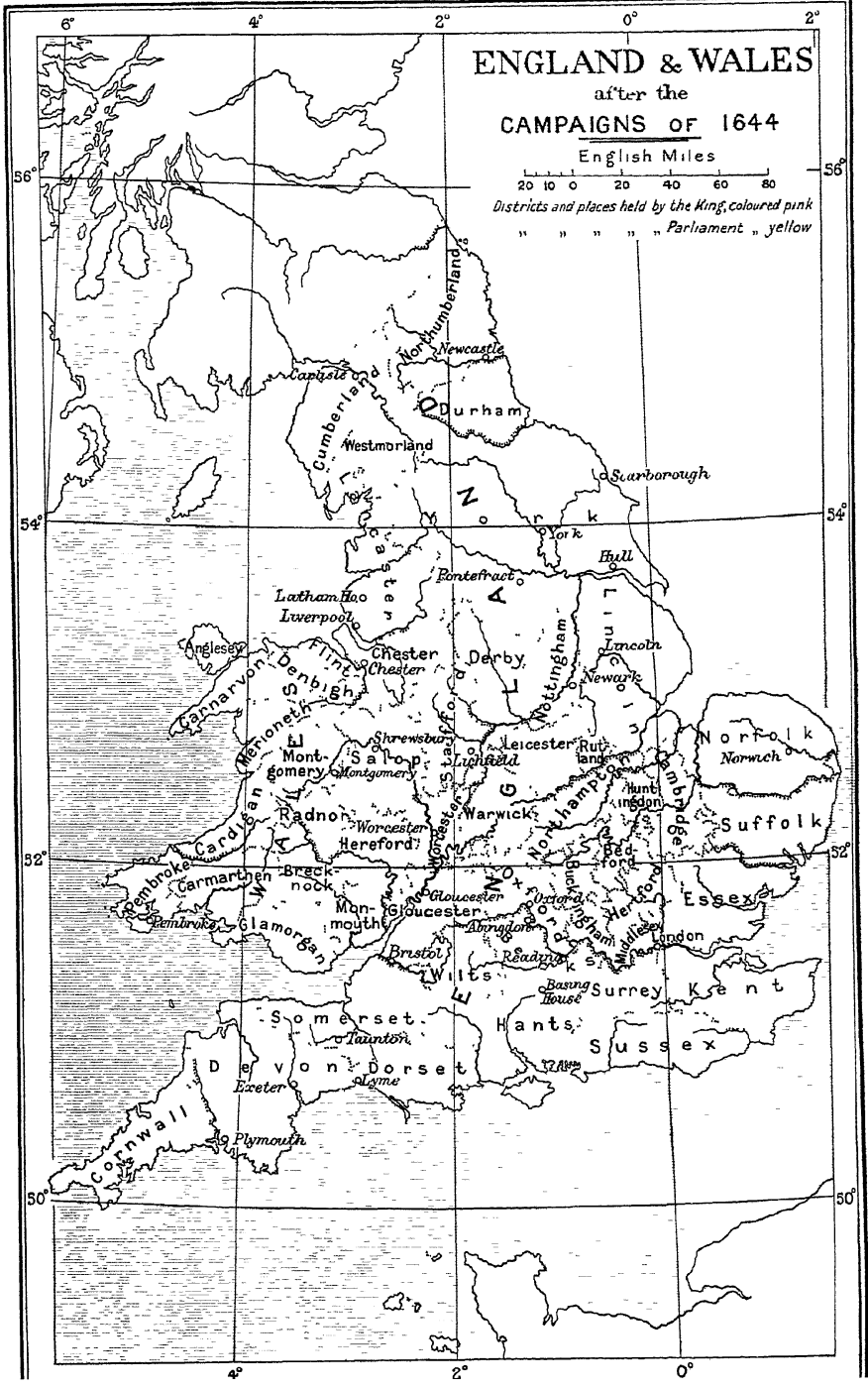
English Miles

20 0 20 40 60 80 100







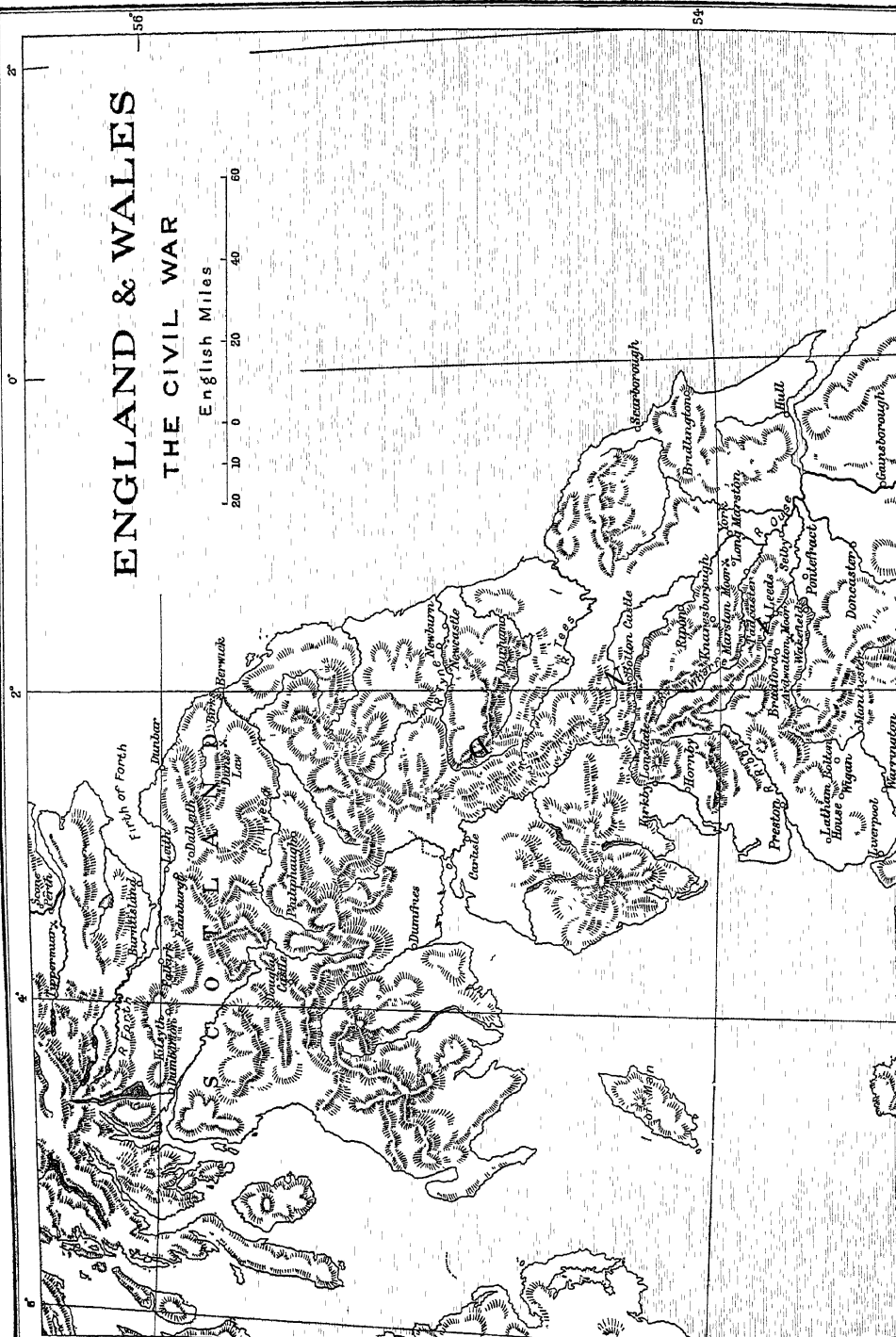
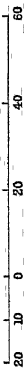


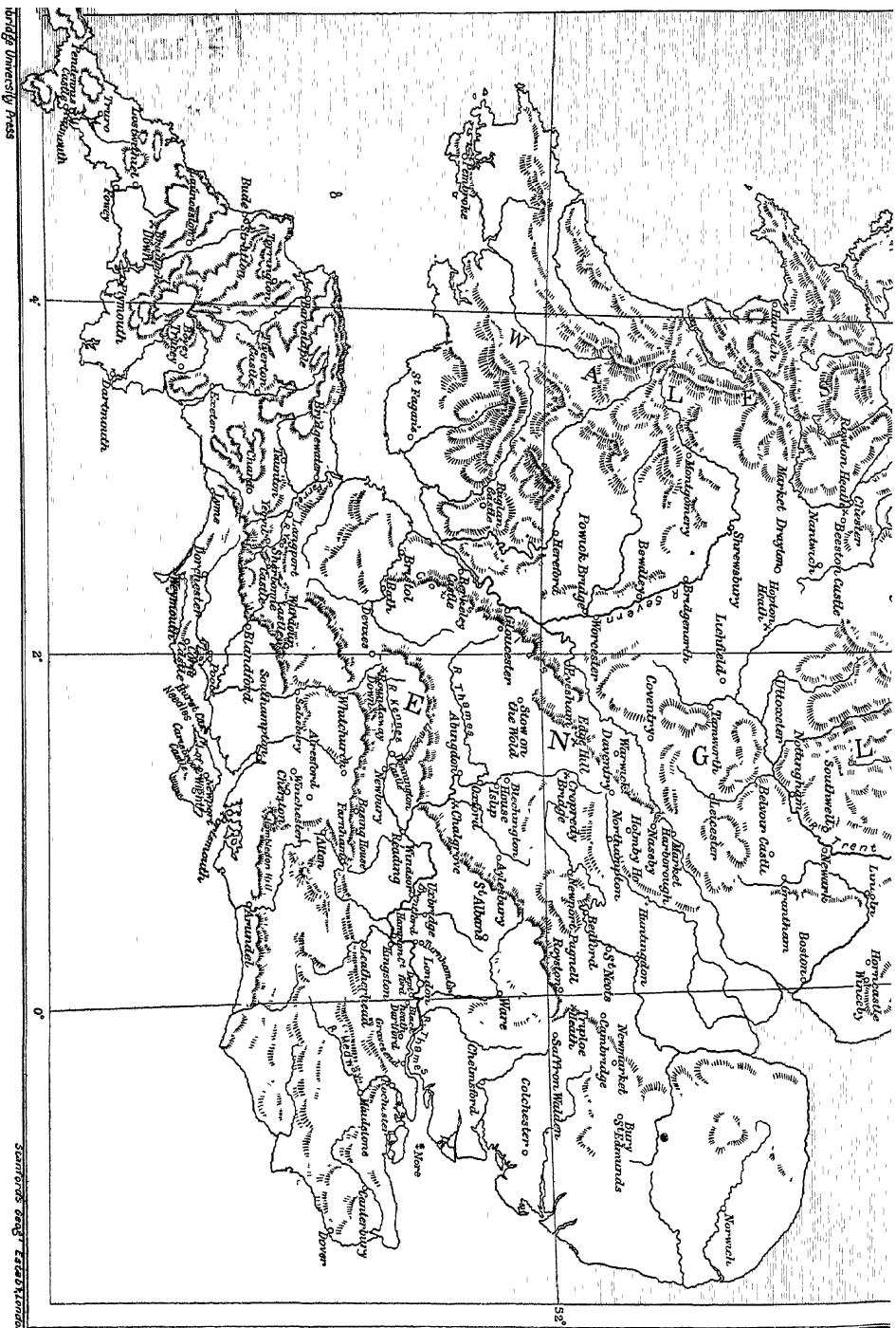
MAP 36
England & Wales
The Civil War

ENGLAND & WALES

THE CIVIL WAR

English Miles





Map 36



MAP 39

The Thirty Years War

The French War 1635-48

and the

Dutch War with Spain 1620-48

THE THIRTY YEARS WAR
 — THE FRENCH WAR 1635-48 AND THE
 DUTCH WAR WITH SPAIN 1620-48.

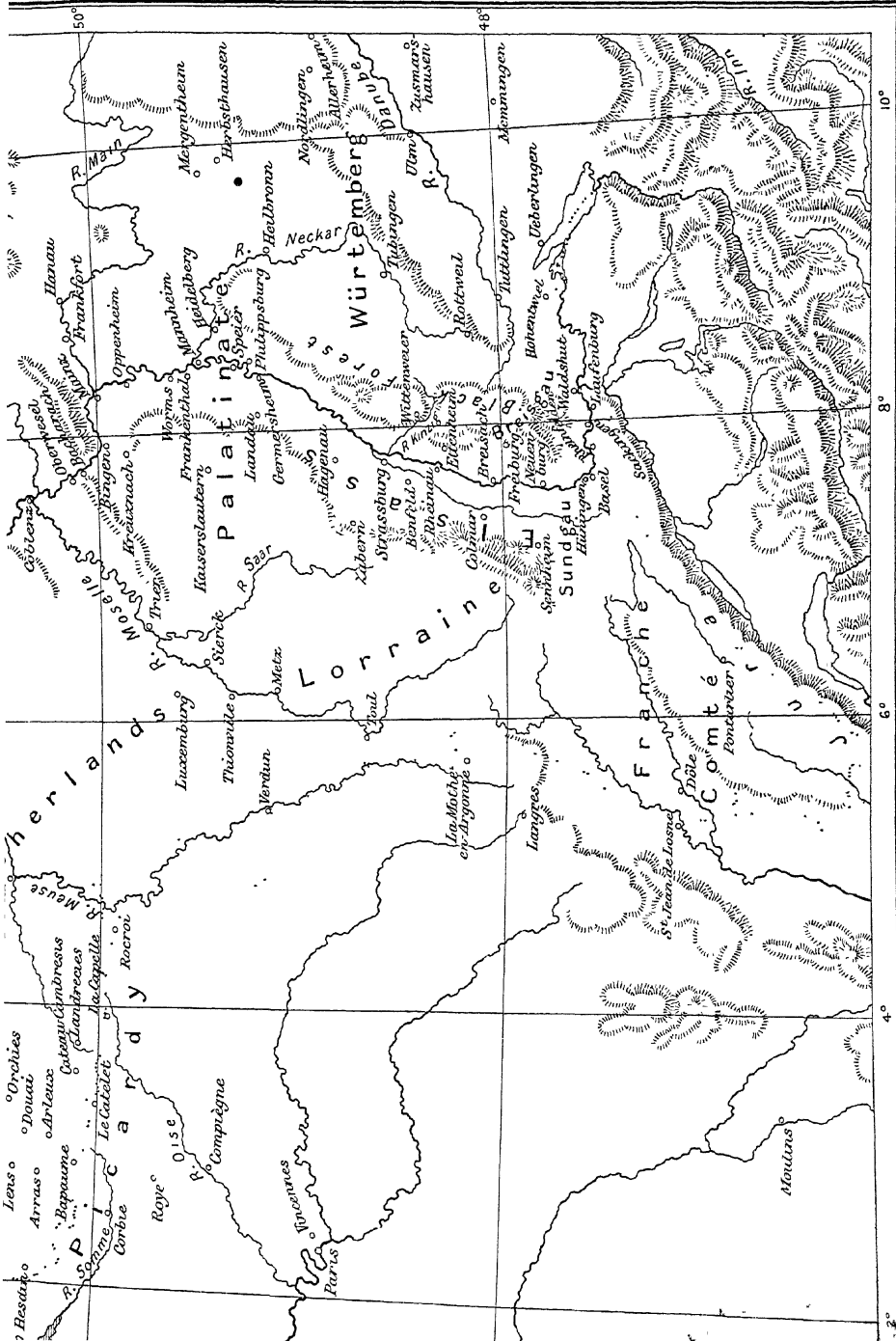
English Miles
 0 10 20 30 40 50

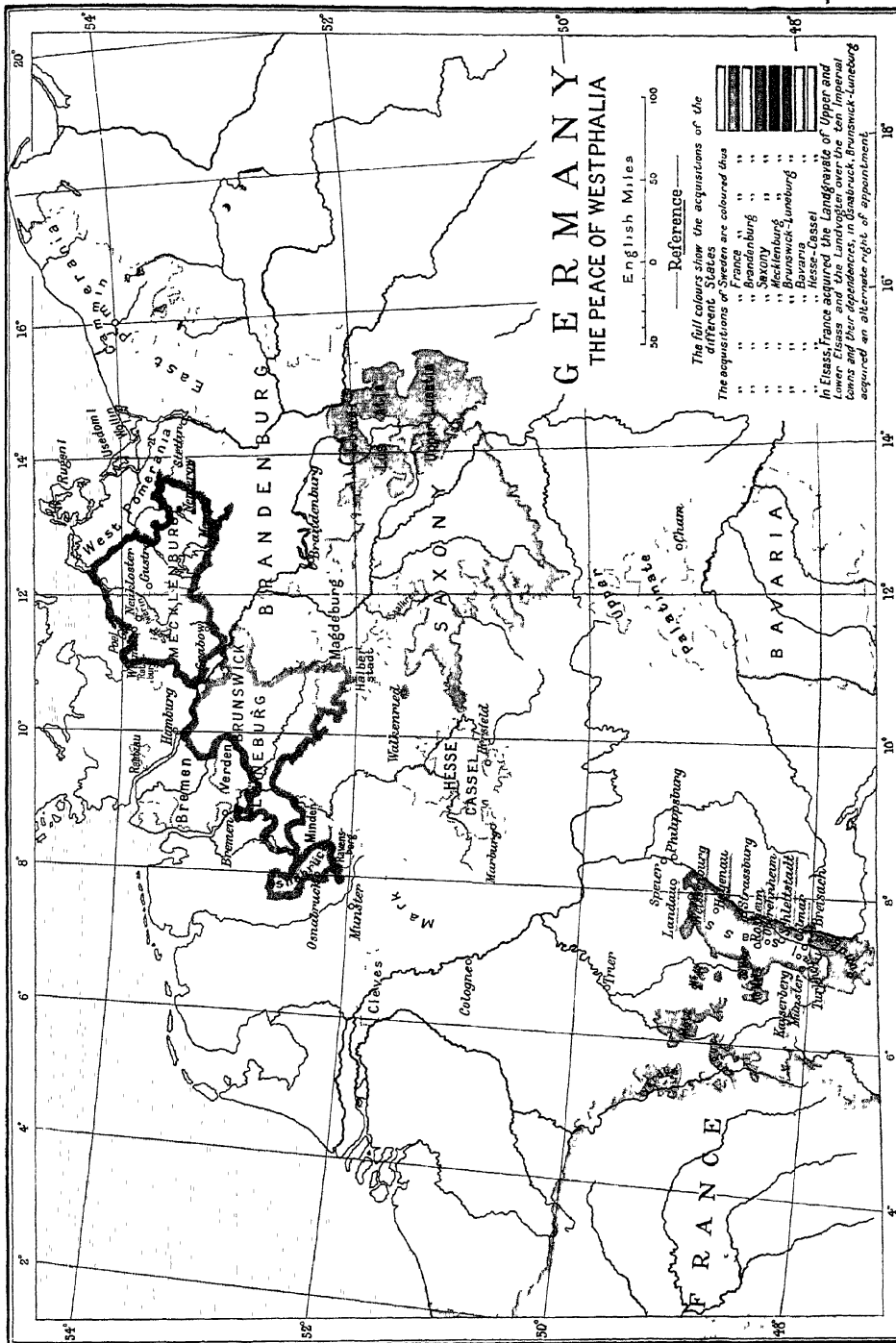
Map showing the Low Countries (Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg) and surrounding regions (Germany, France, Denmark). Key cities and locations include Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne, and the Rhine River. The map also shows the English Channel, the North Sea, and the Baltic Sea. The title indicates the focus is on the Thirty Years War, the French War (1635-48), and the Dutch War with Spain (1620-48).

THE THIRTY YEARS WAR
 — THE FRENCH WAR 1635-48 AND THE
 DUTCH WAR WITH SPAIN 1620-48.

English Miles
 0 10 20 30 40 50

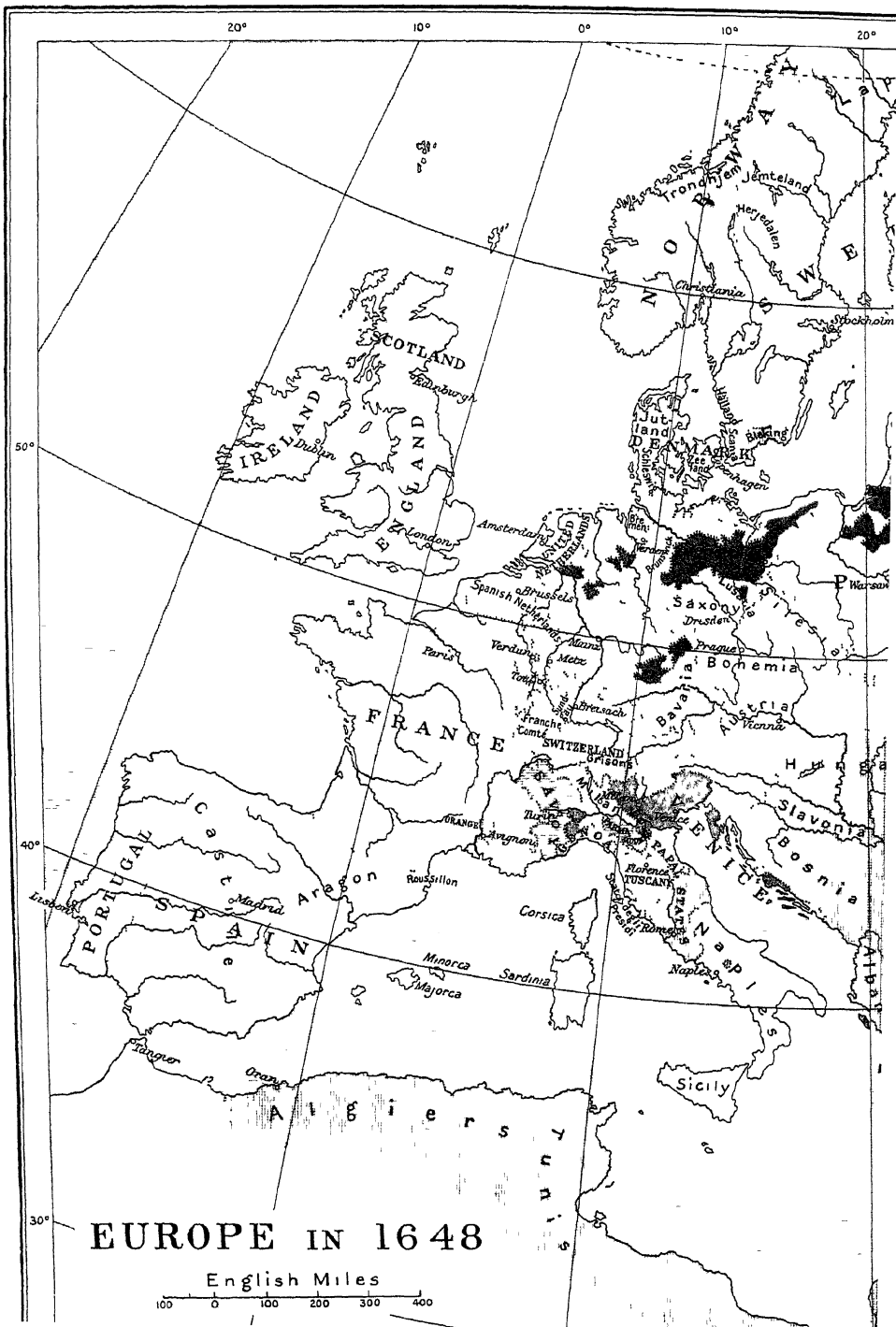
Map showing the Low Countries (Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg) and surrounding regions (Germany, France, Denmark). Key cities and locations include Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne, and the Rhine River. The map also shows the English Channel, the North Sea, and the Baltic Sea. The title indicates the focus is on the Thirty Years War, the French War (1635-48), and the Dutch War with Spain (1620-48).

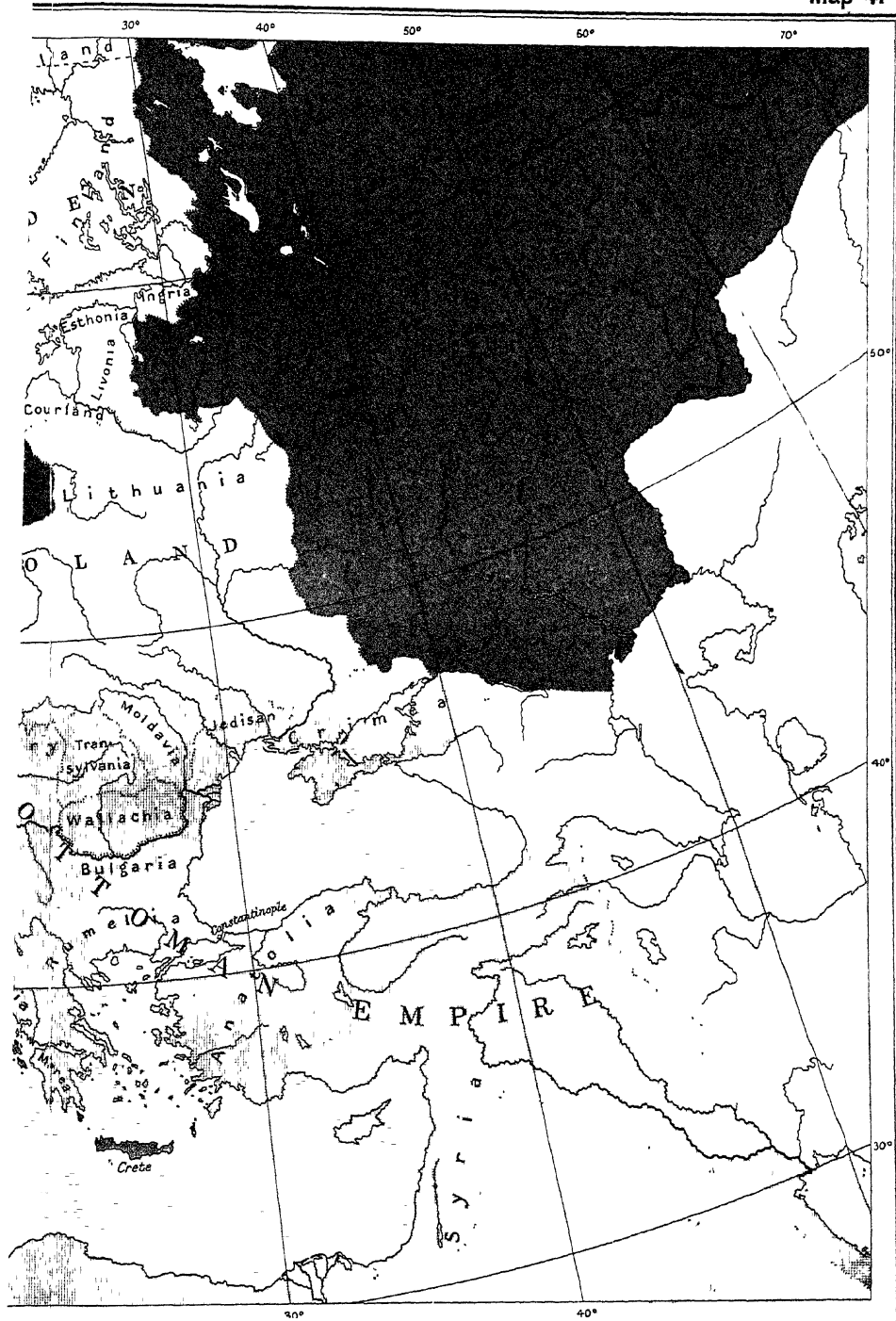


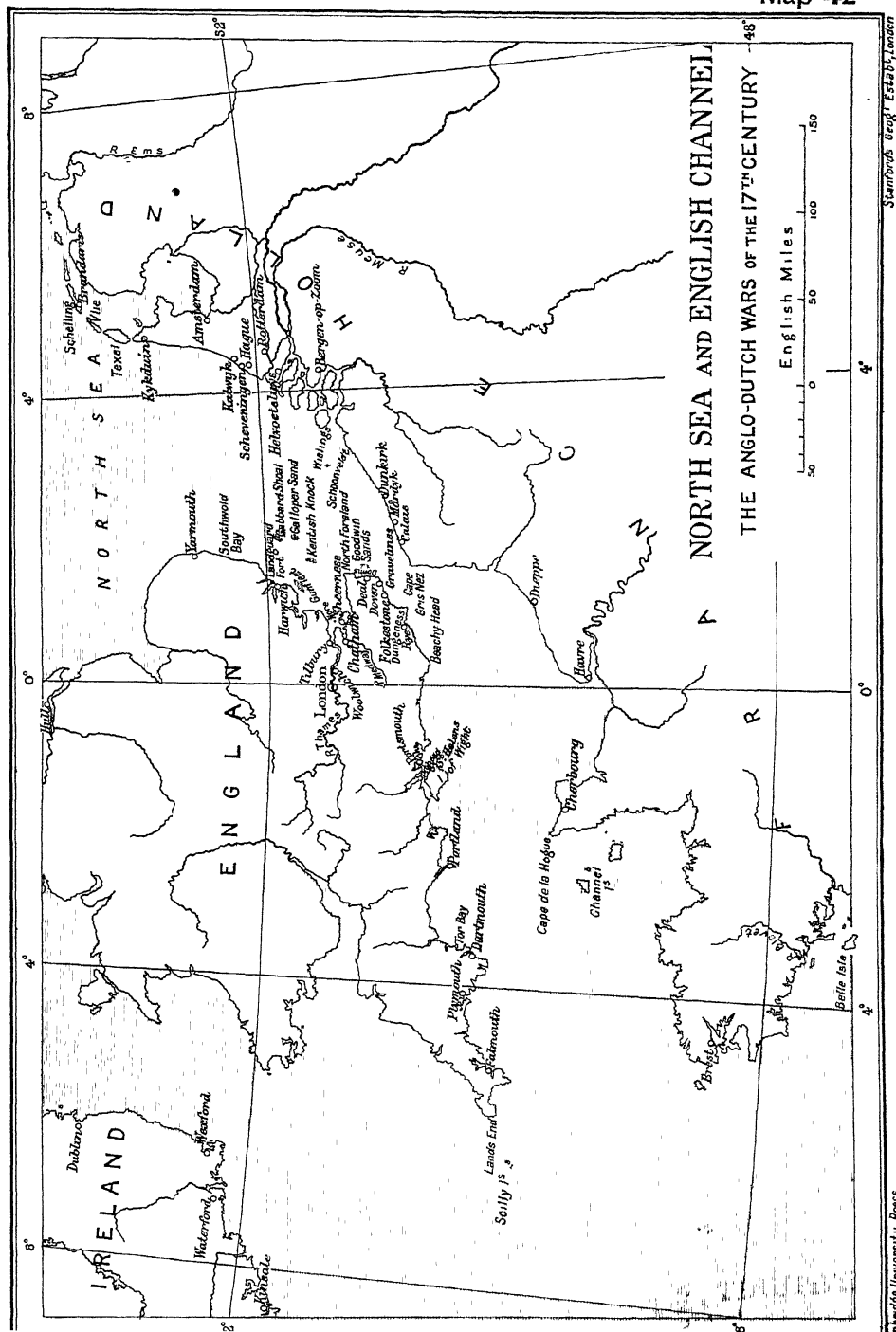


MAP 41

Europe in 1648

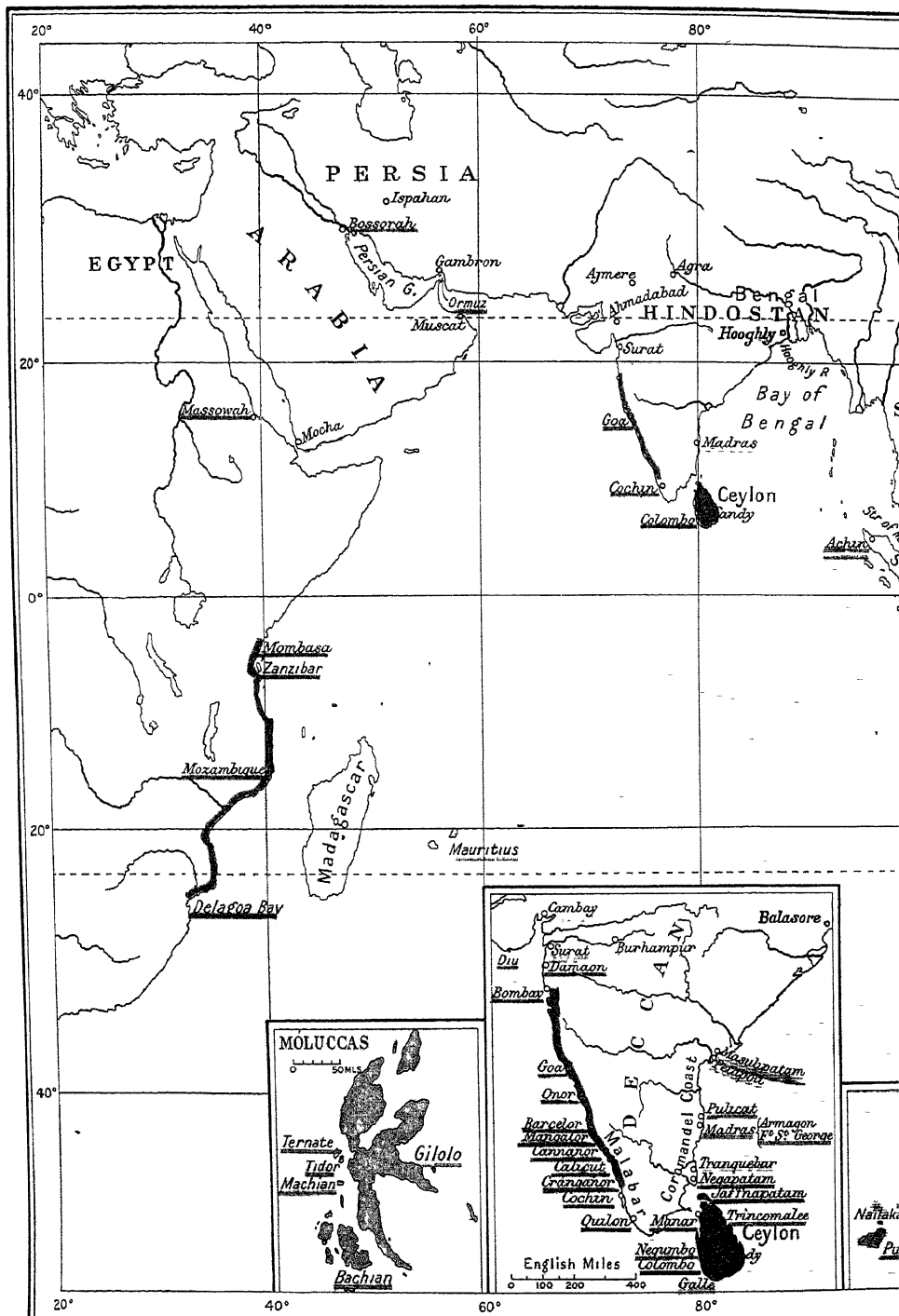


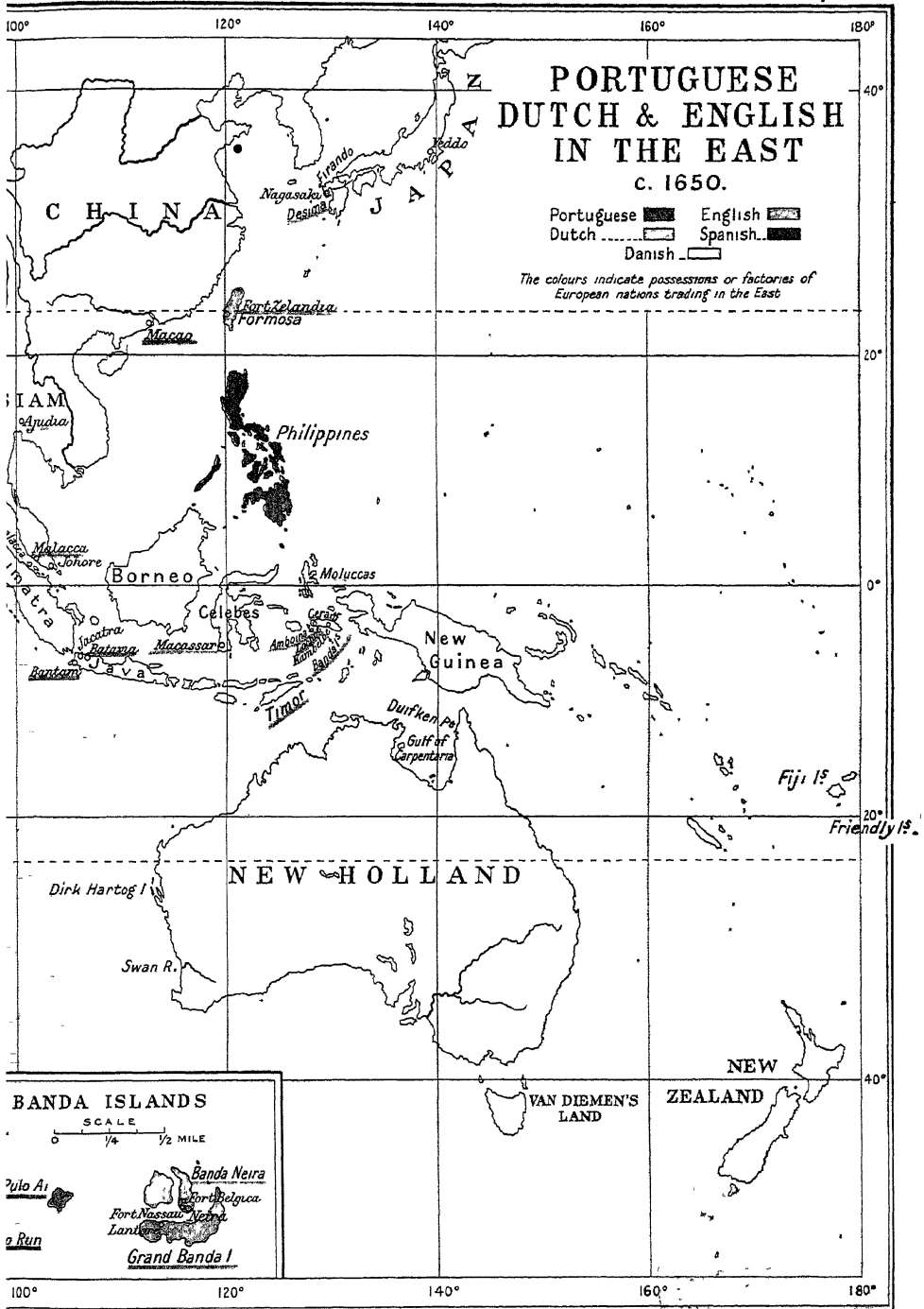


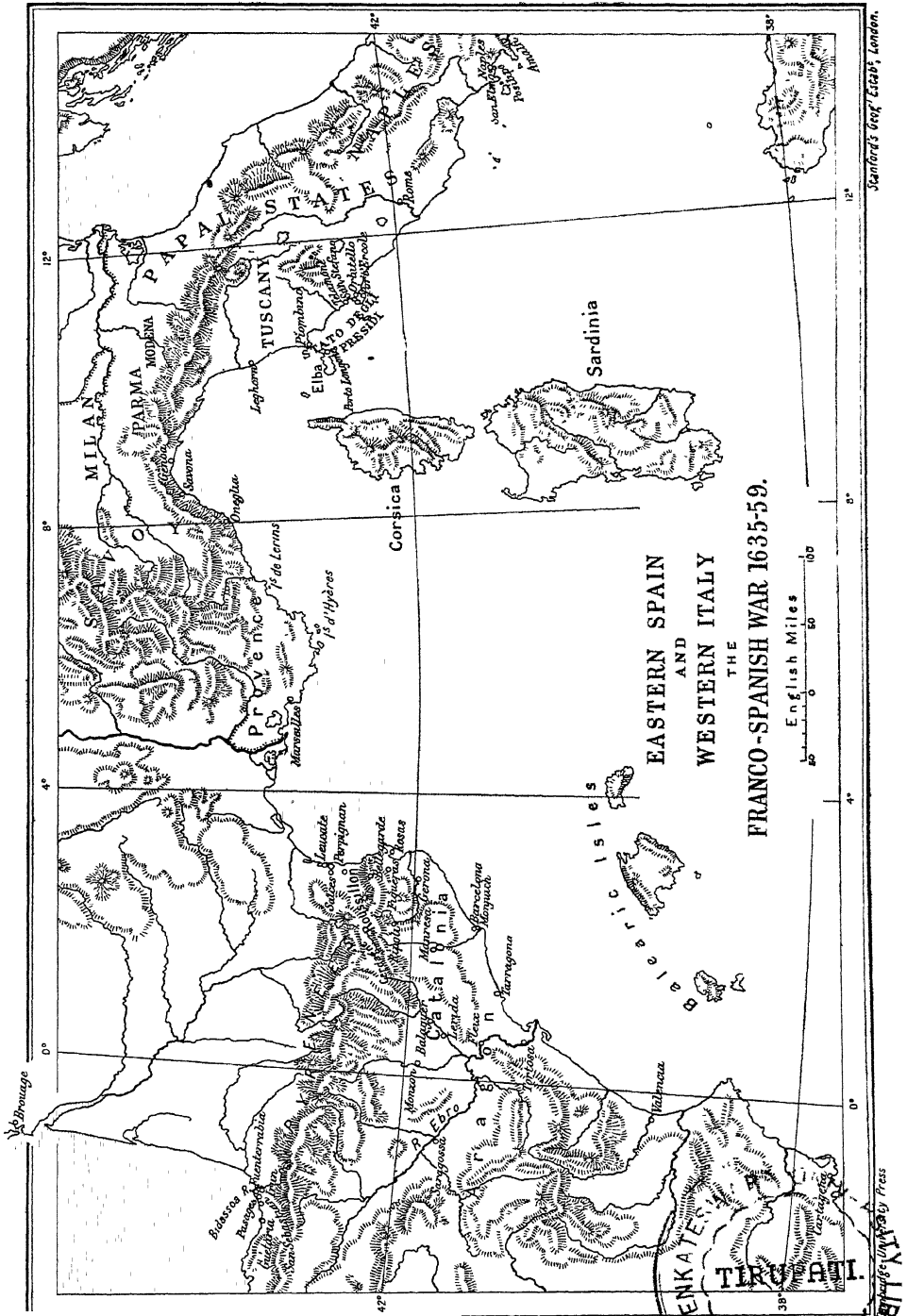


MAP 43

**Portuguese,
Dutch and English
in the East
c. 1650**







MAP 45

The Netherlands

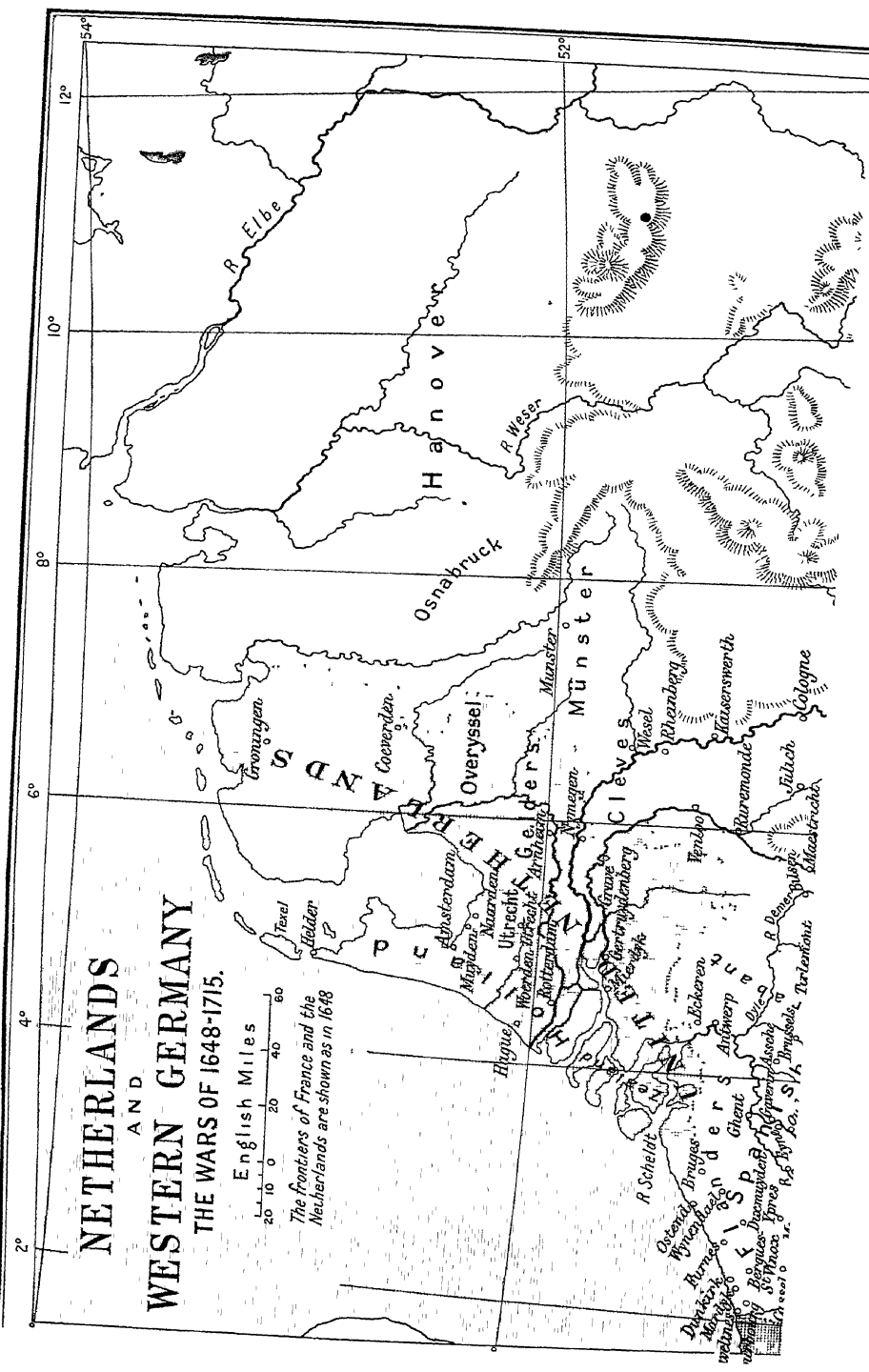
and

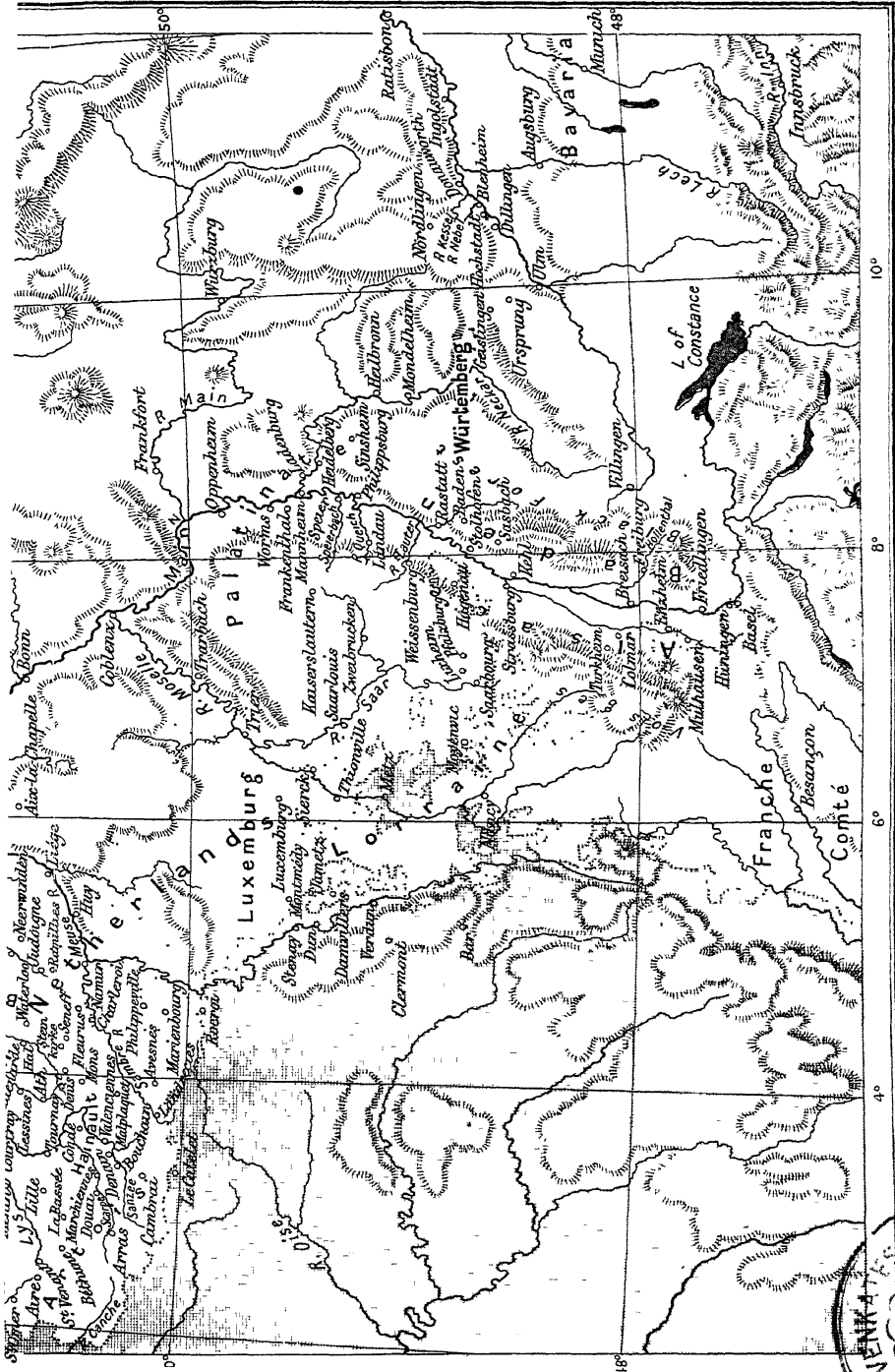
Western Germany

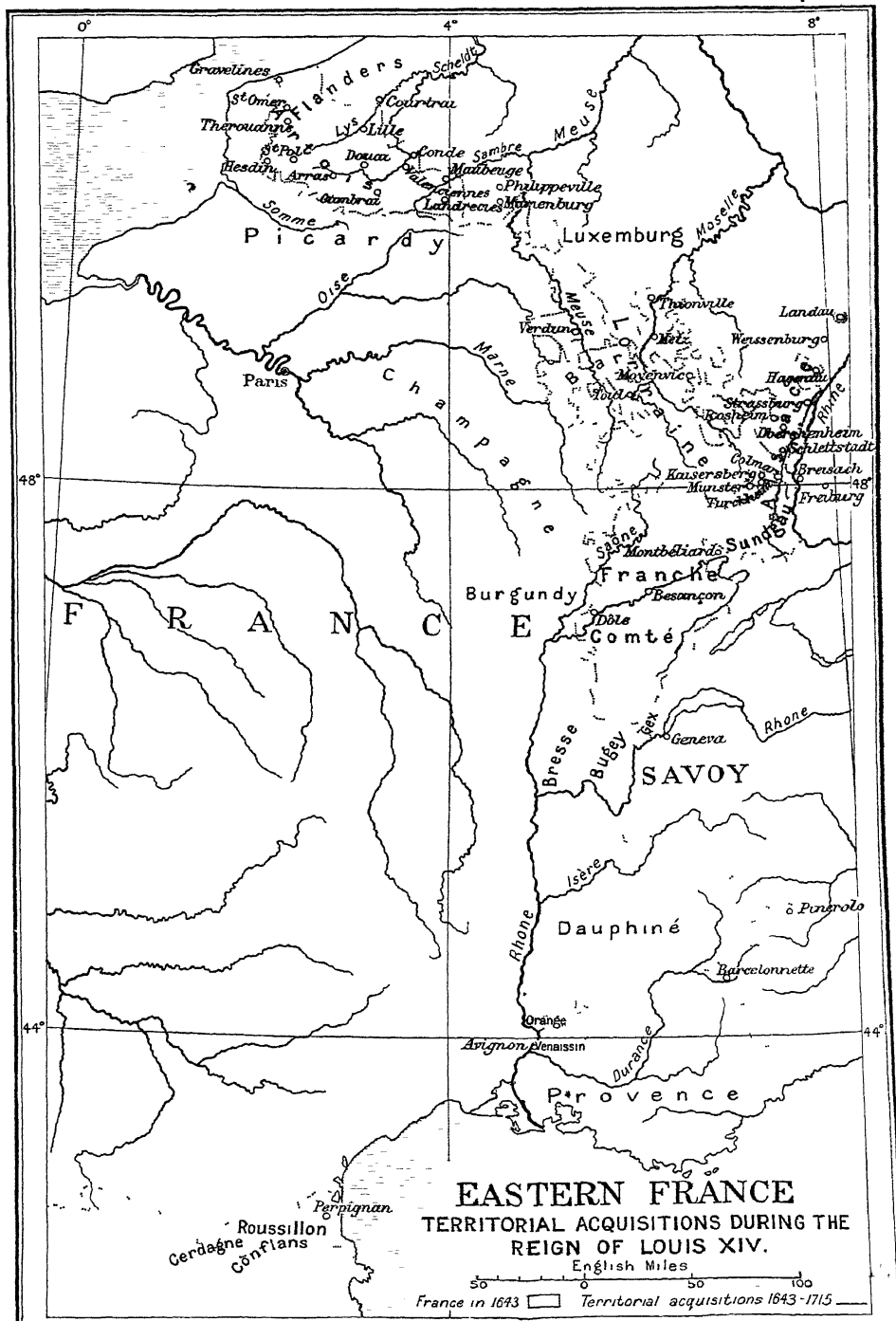
The Wars of 1648-1715

NETHERLANDS AND WESTERN GERMANY THE WARS OF 1648-1715.

English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60
The frontiers of France and the
Netherlands are shown as in 1648



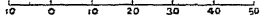




I R E L A N D

1660 - 1800

English Miles



REFERENCE

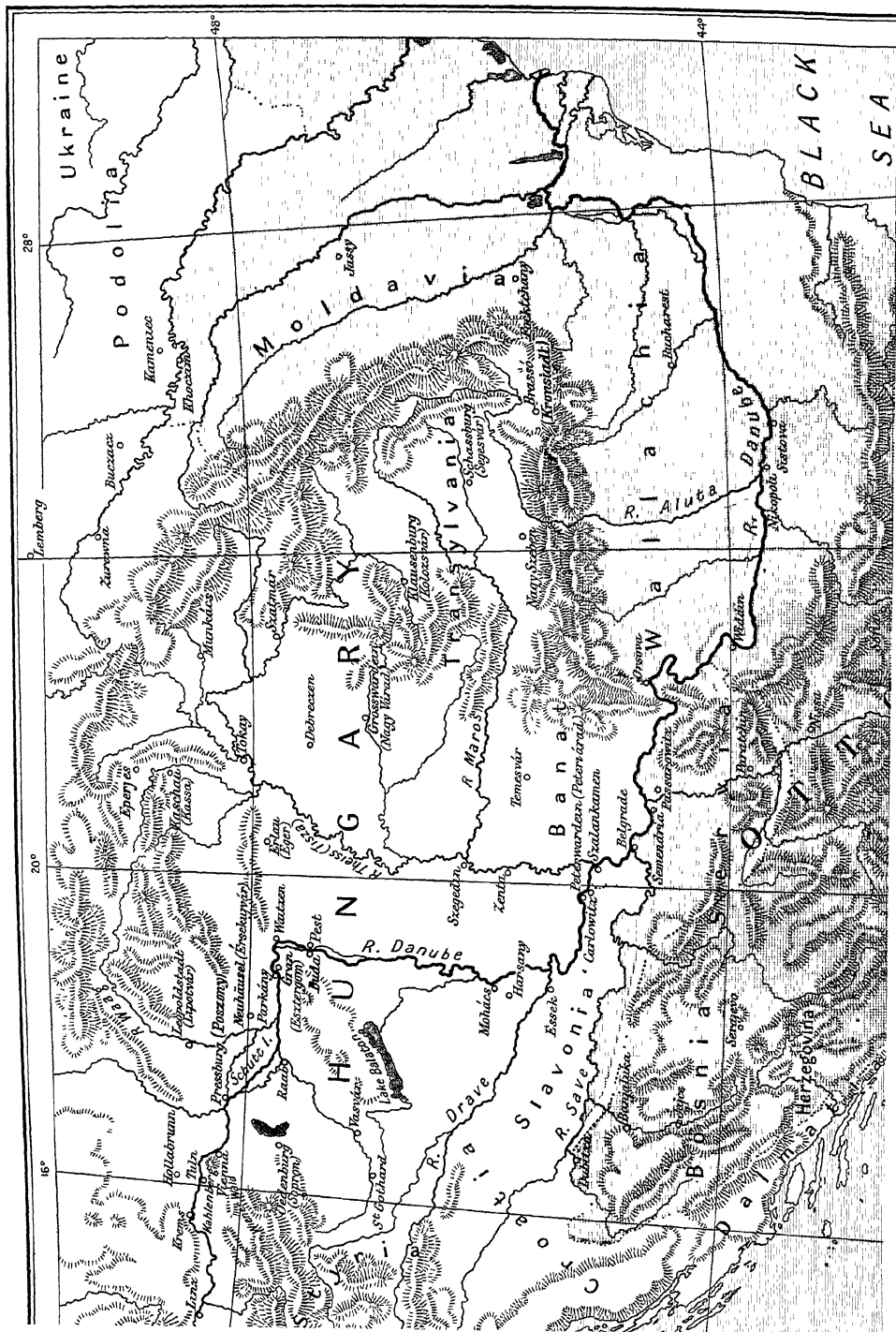
Schomberg's March	1689	-----
Williams	1690	
Ginkels	1691	-----
Humberts	1798	-----
Parliamentary Boroughs		LIFFORD

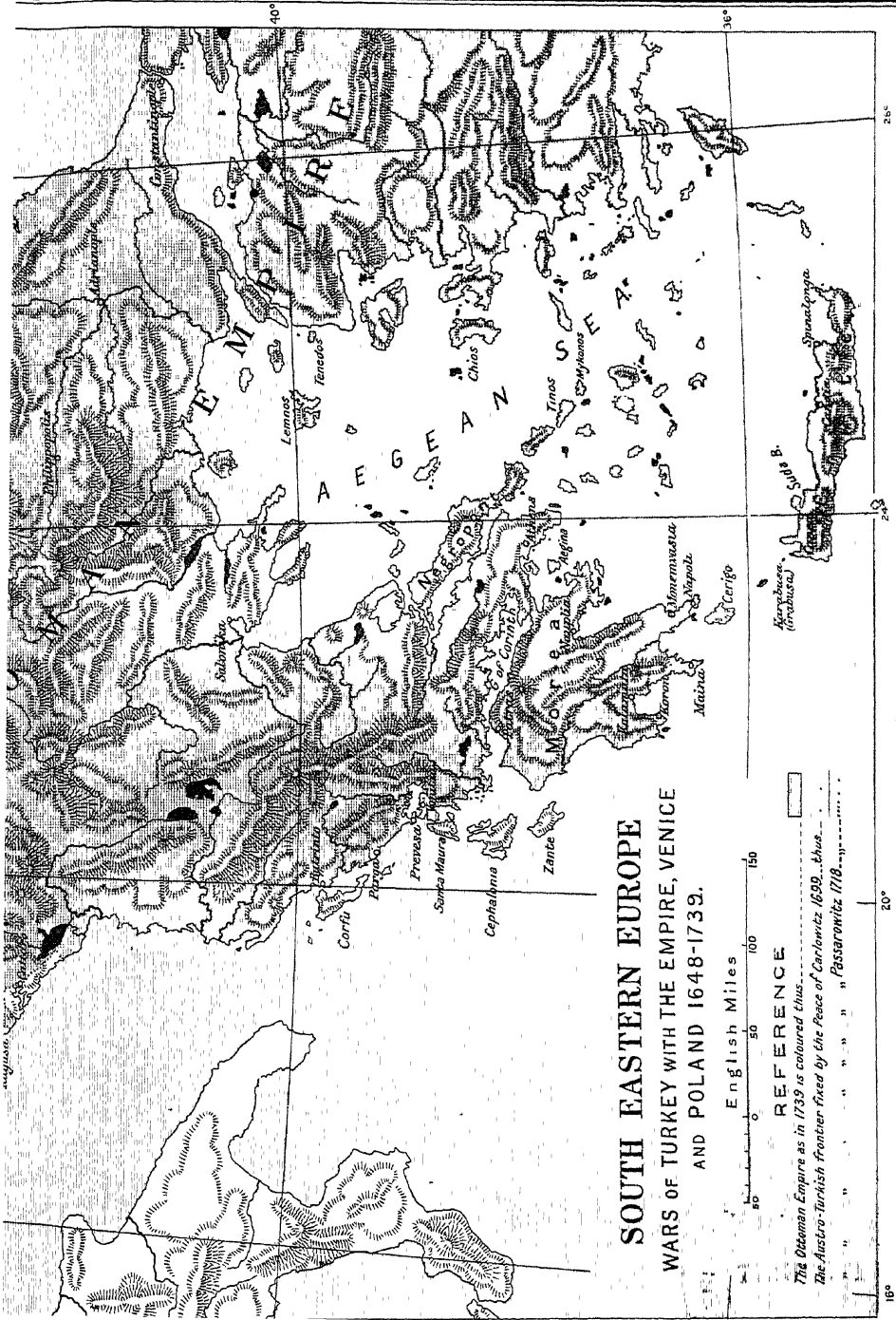


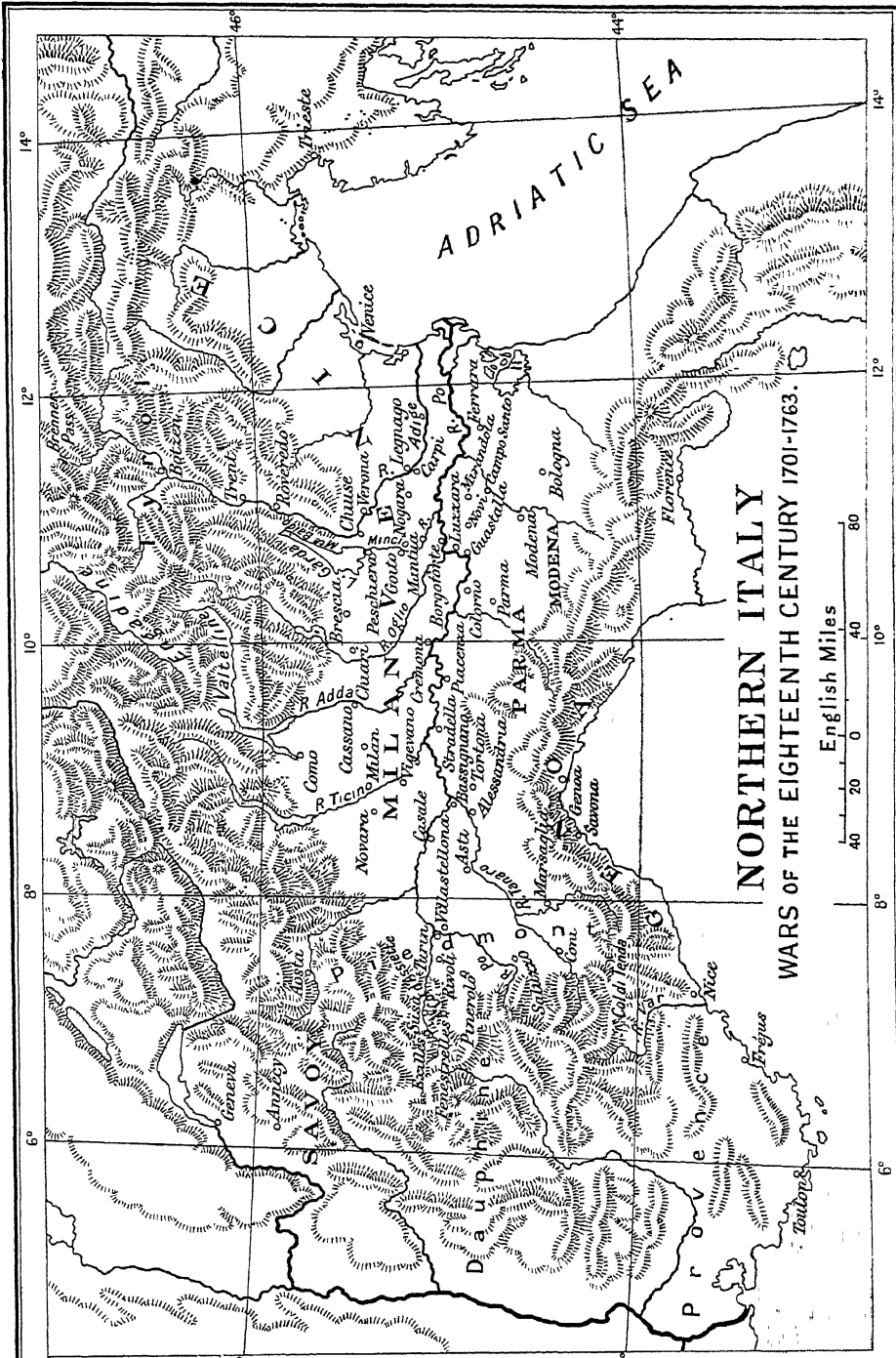
MAP 48

South Eastern Europe

Wars of Turkey with the Empire,
Venice and Poland 1648-1739





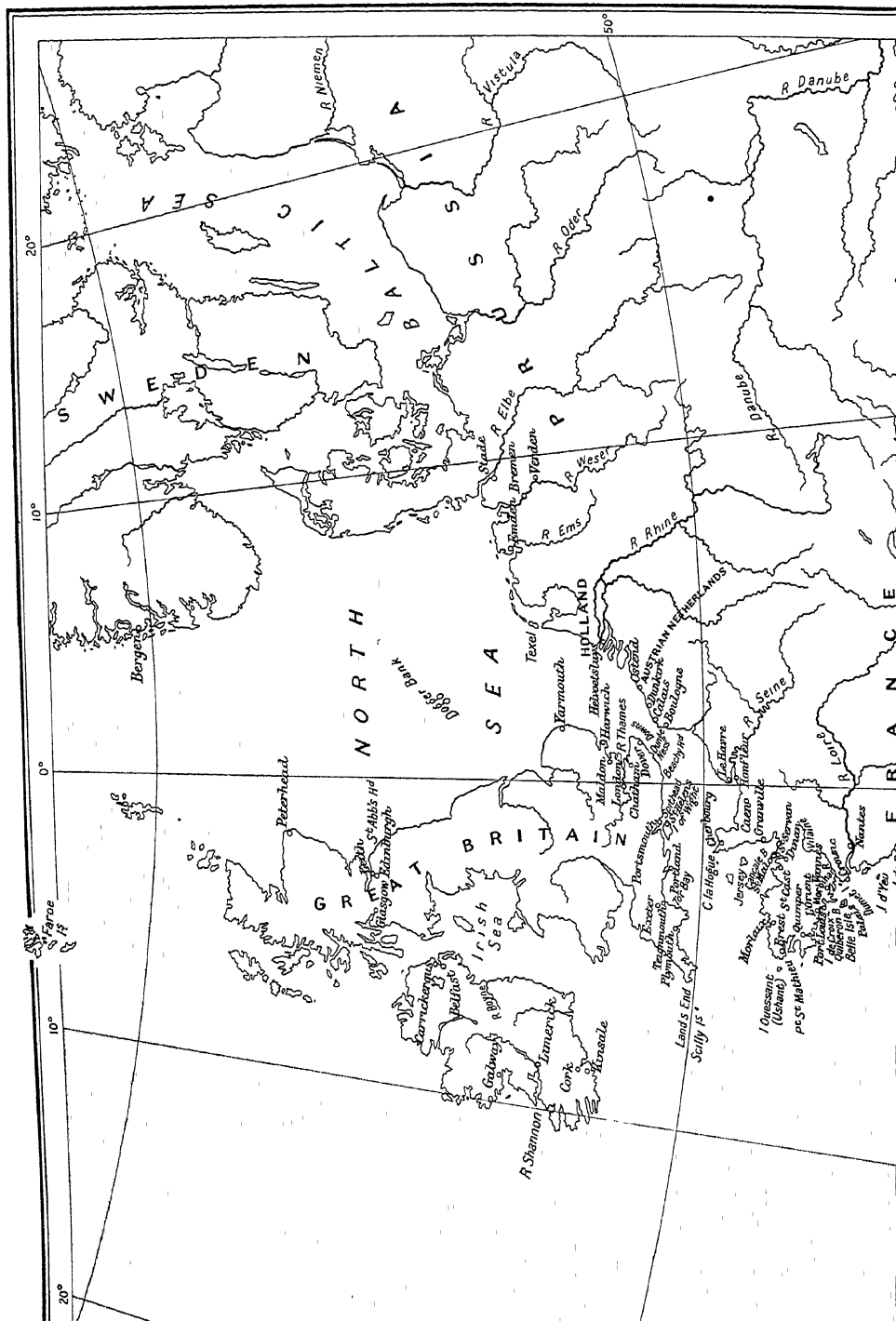


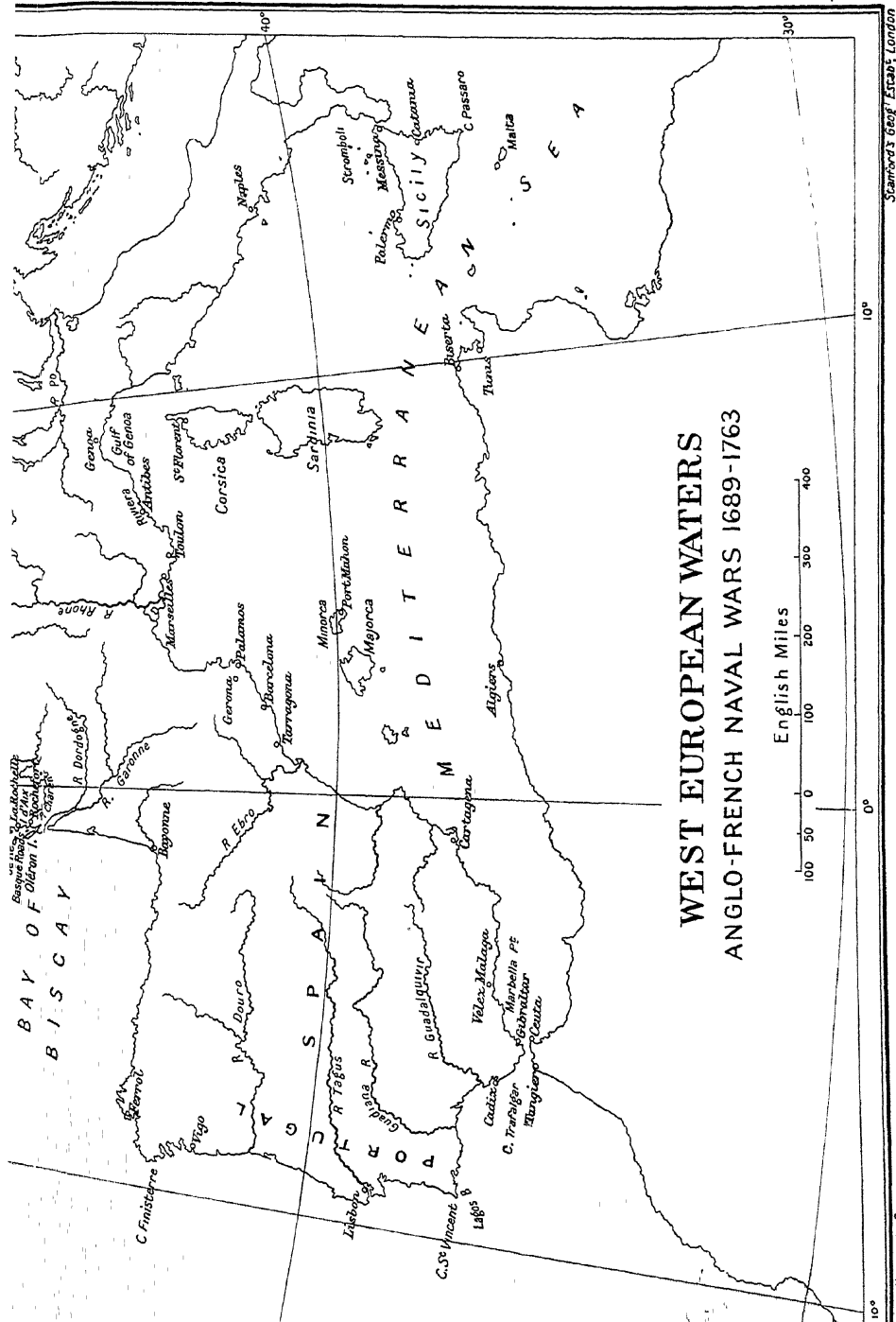
MAP 50

West European Waters

Anglo-French Naval Wars

1689-1763





MAP 51
Europe in 1721
after the
Treaties of Utrecht & Nystad



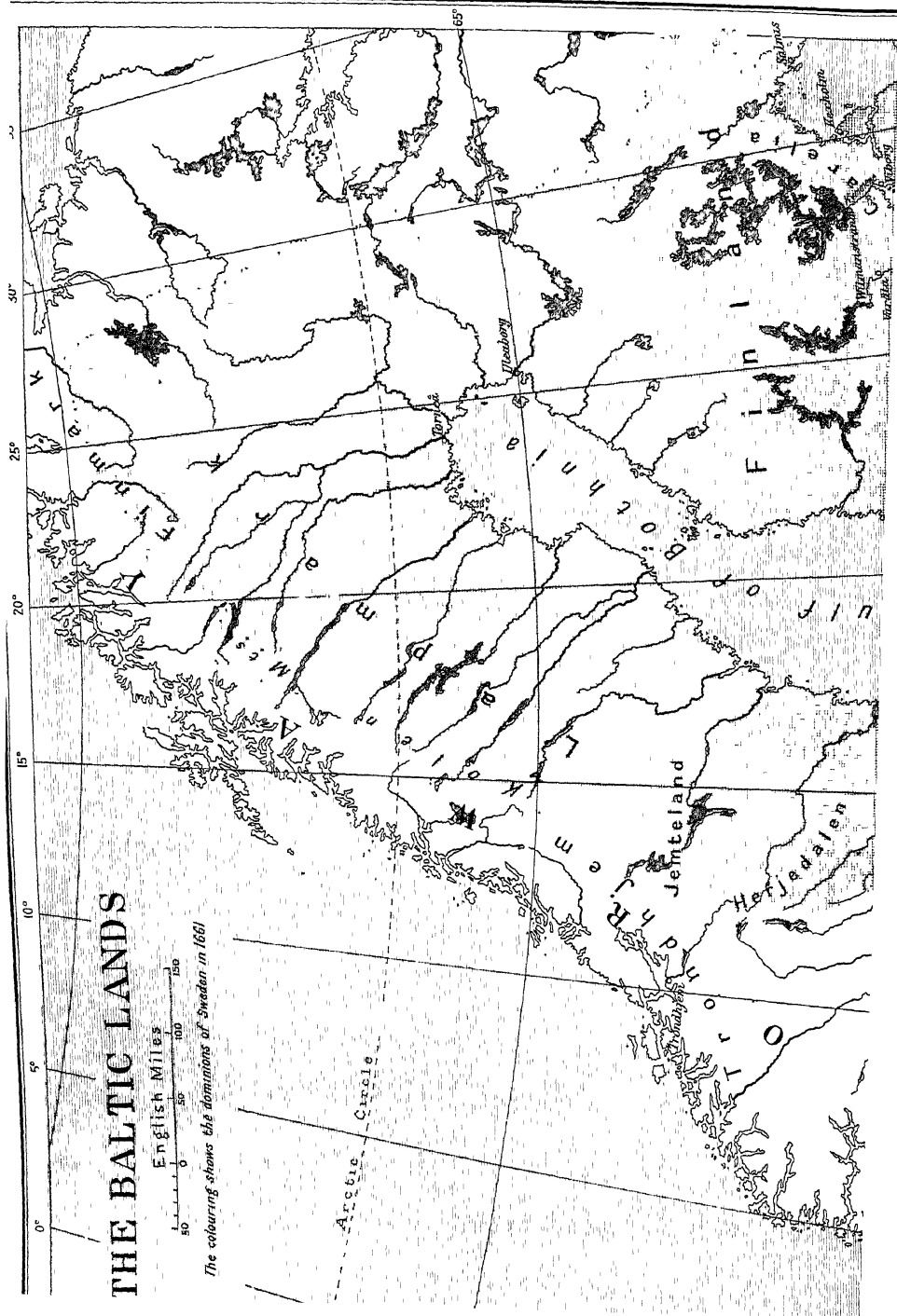
MAP 53

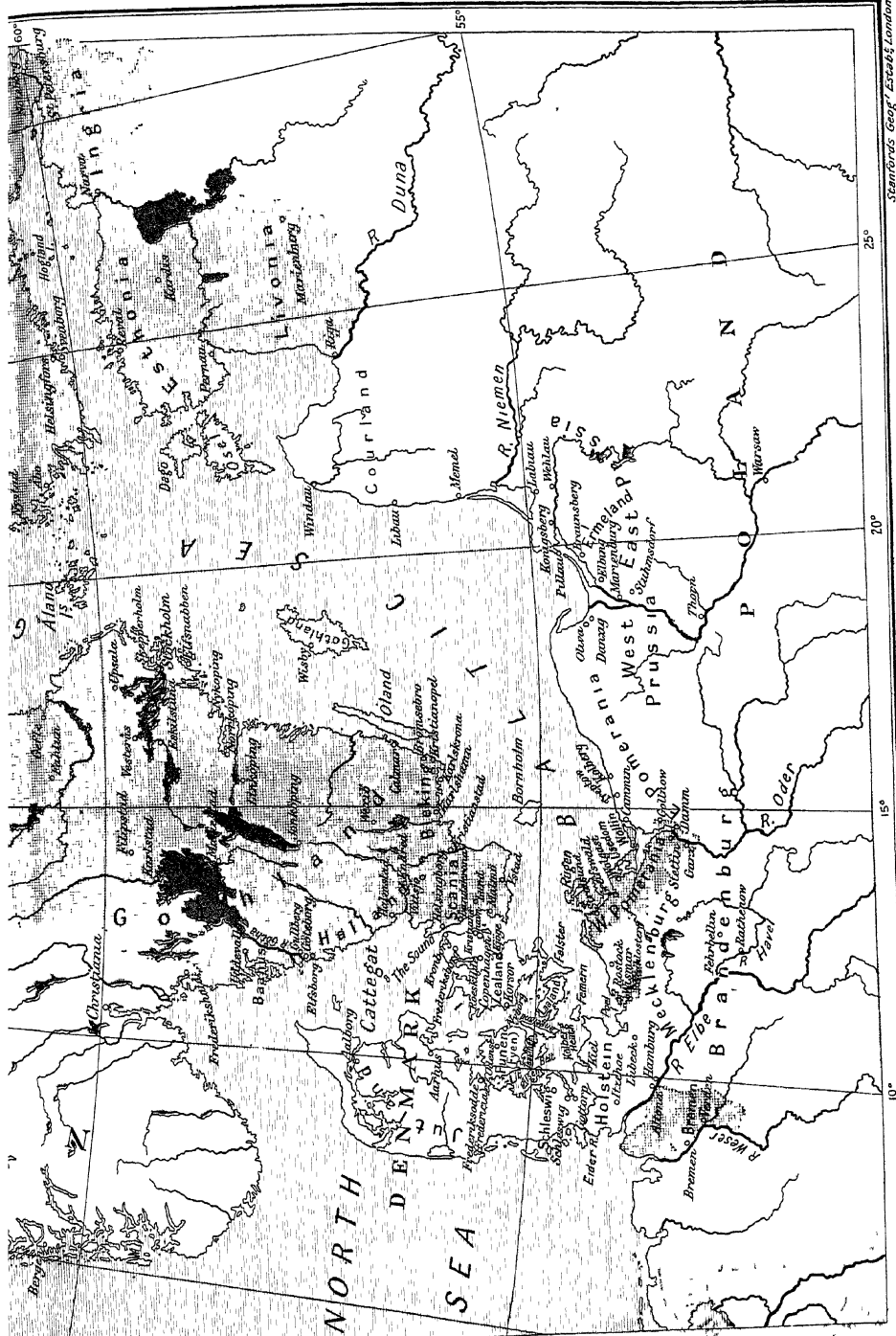
The Baltic Lands

1661

English Miles

The colouring shows the dominions of Sweden in 1661





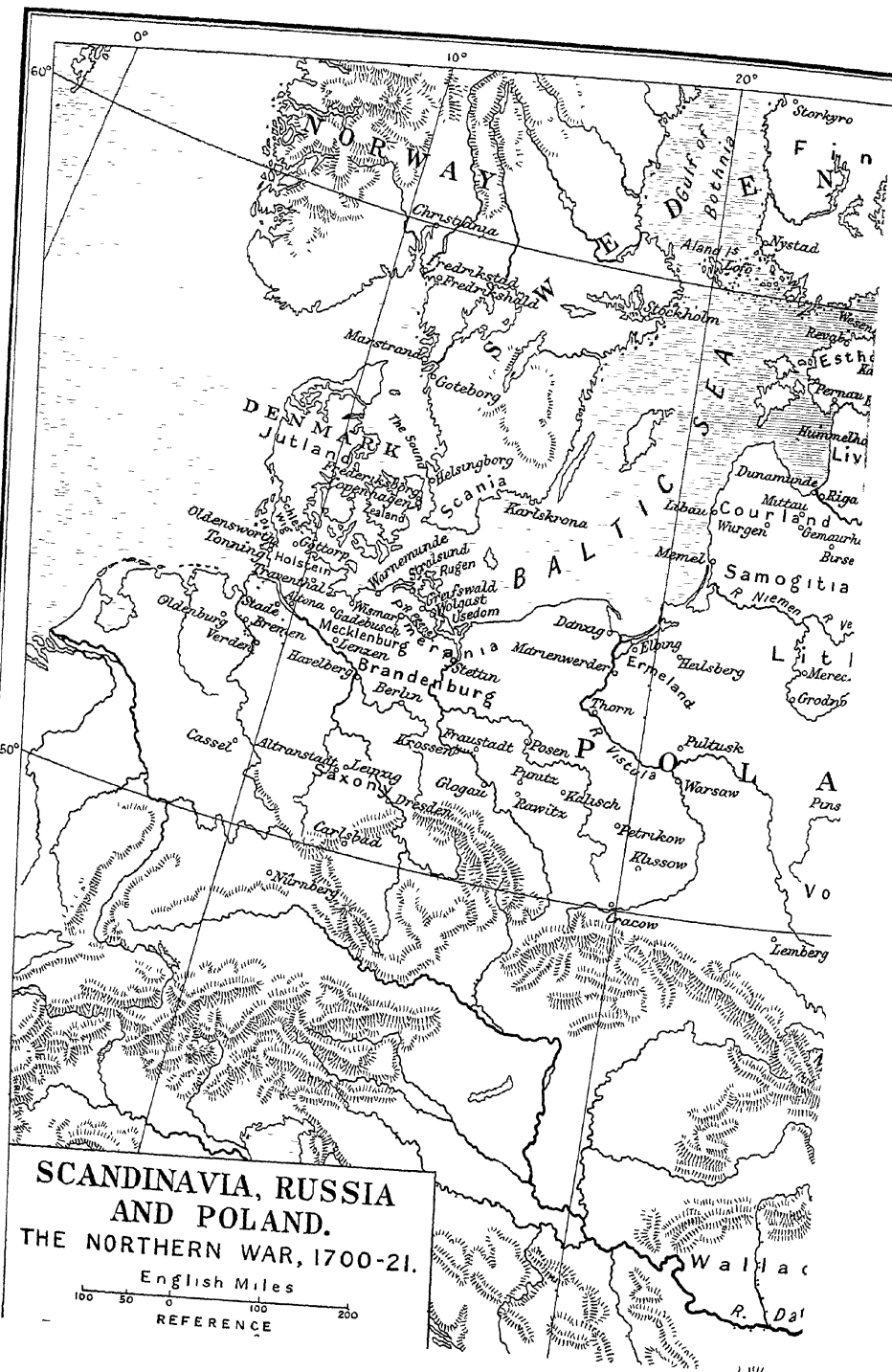
MAP 54

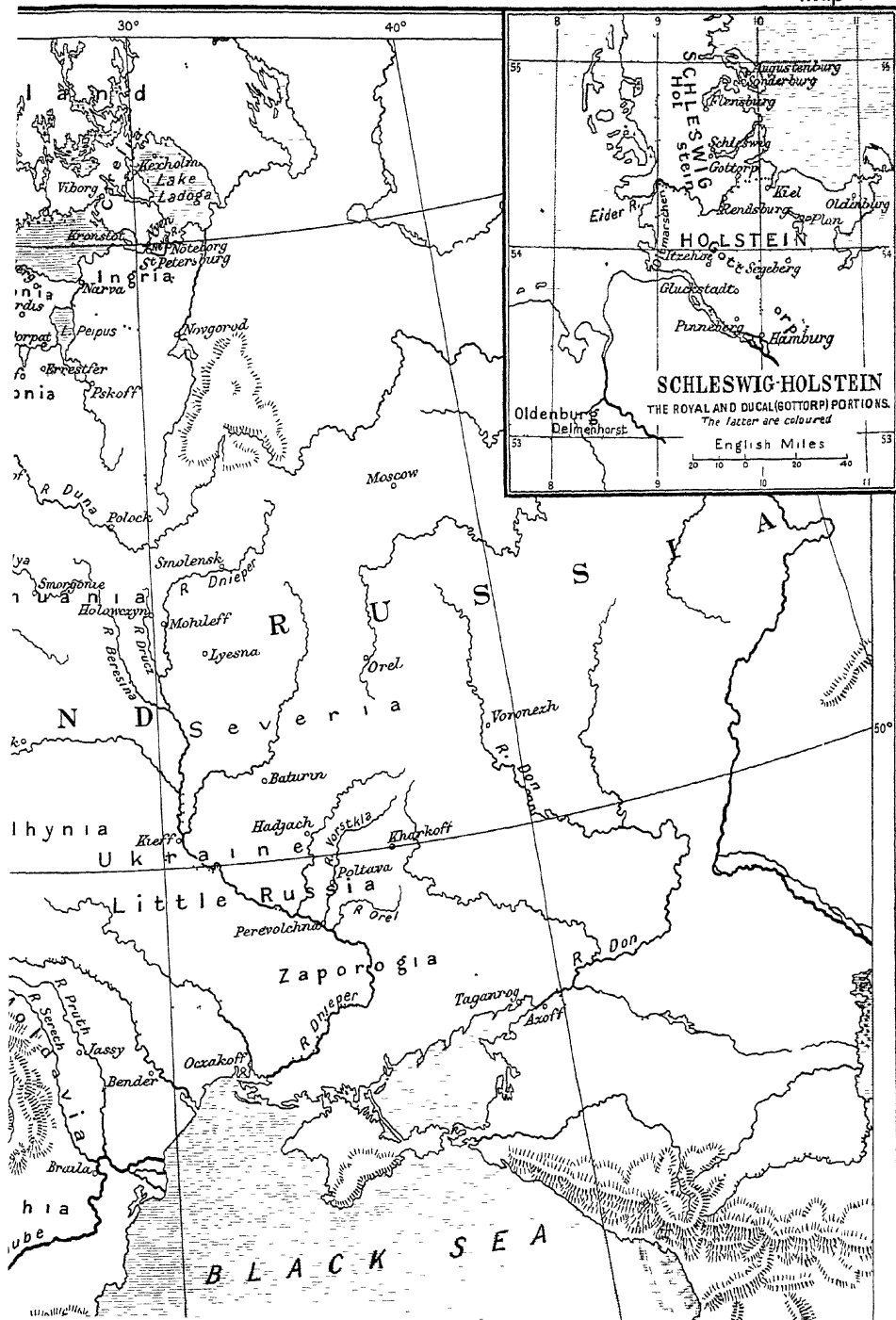
**Scandinavia, Russia
and Poland**

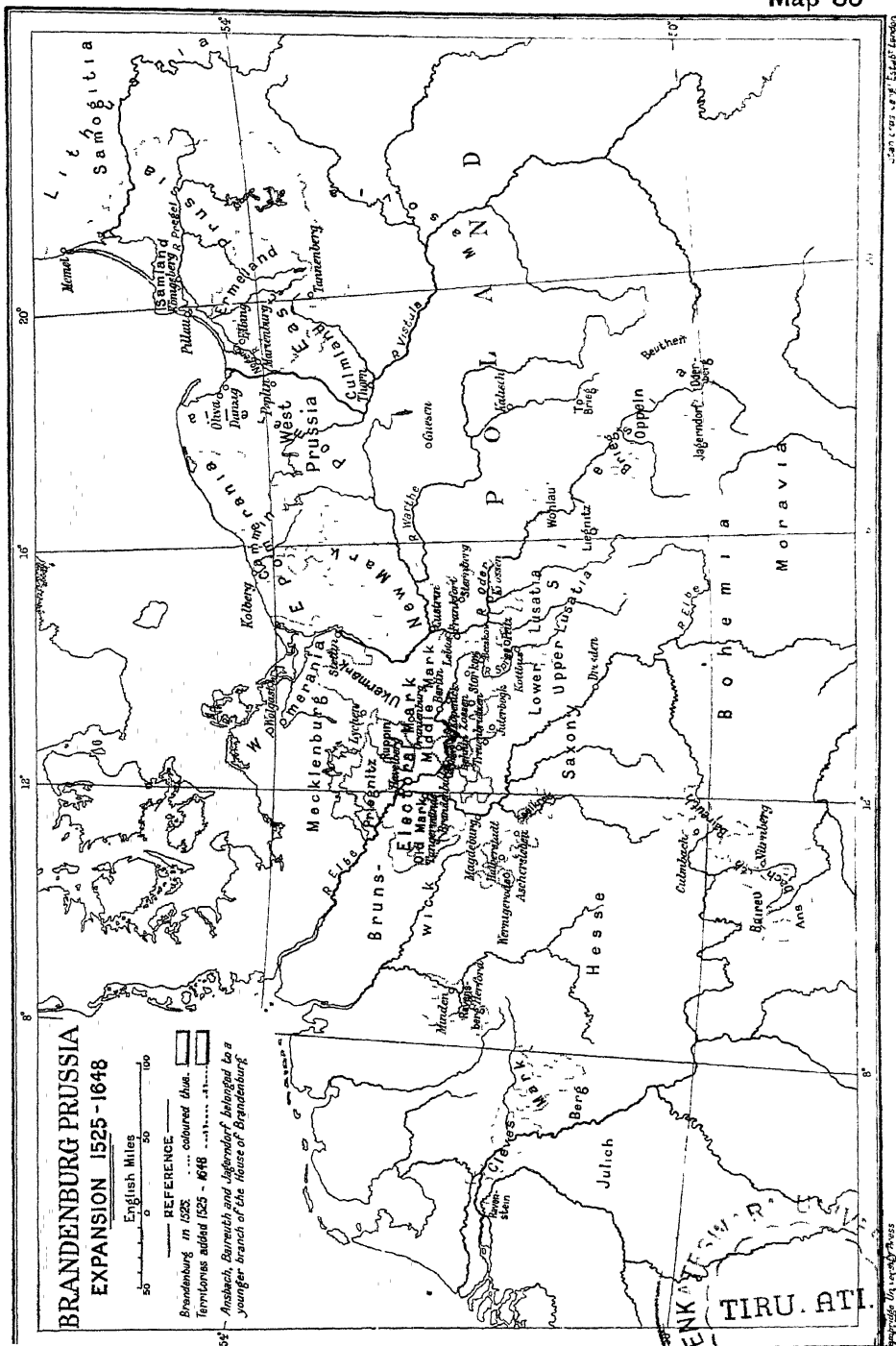
The Northern War, 1700-21

with inset of

Schleswig-Holstein







MAP 56
Scotland
and
Northern England
Campaigns of the Pretenders

SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN ENGLAND CAMPAIGNS OF THE PRETENDERS

English Miles

20 0 20 40 60

58°

56°

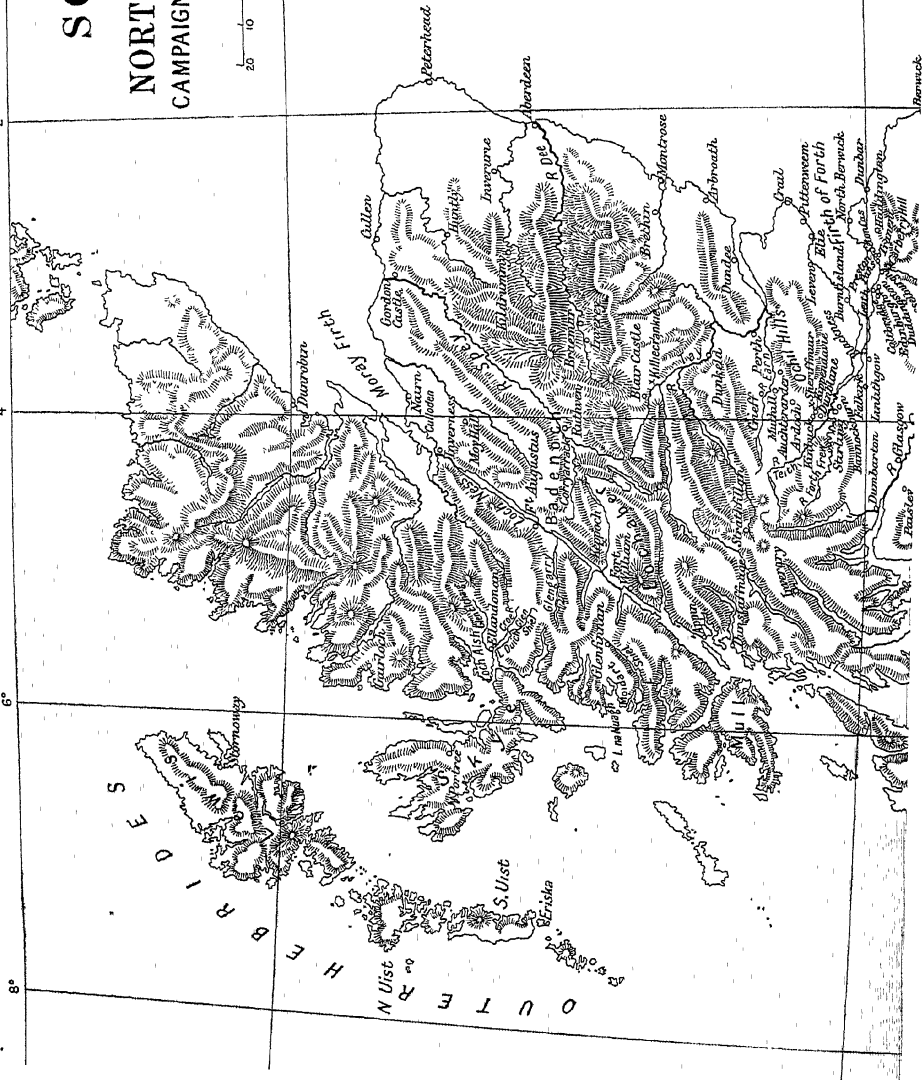
0°

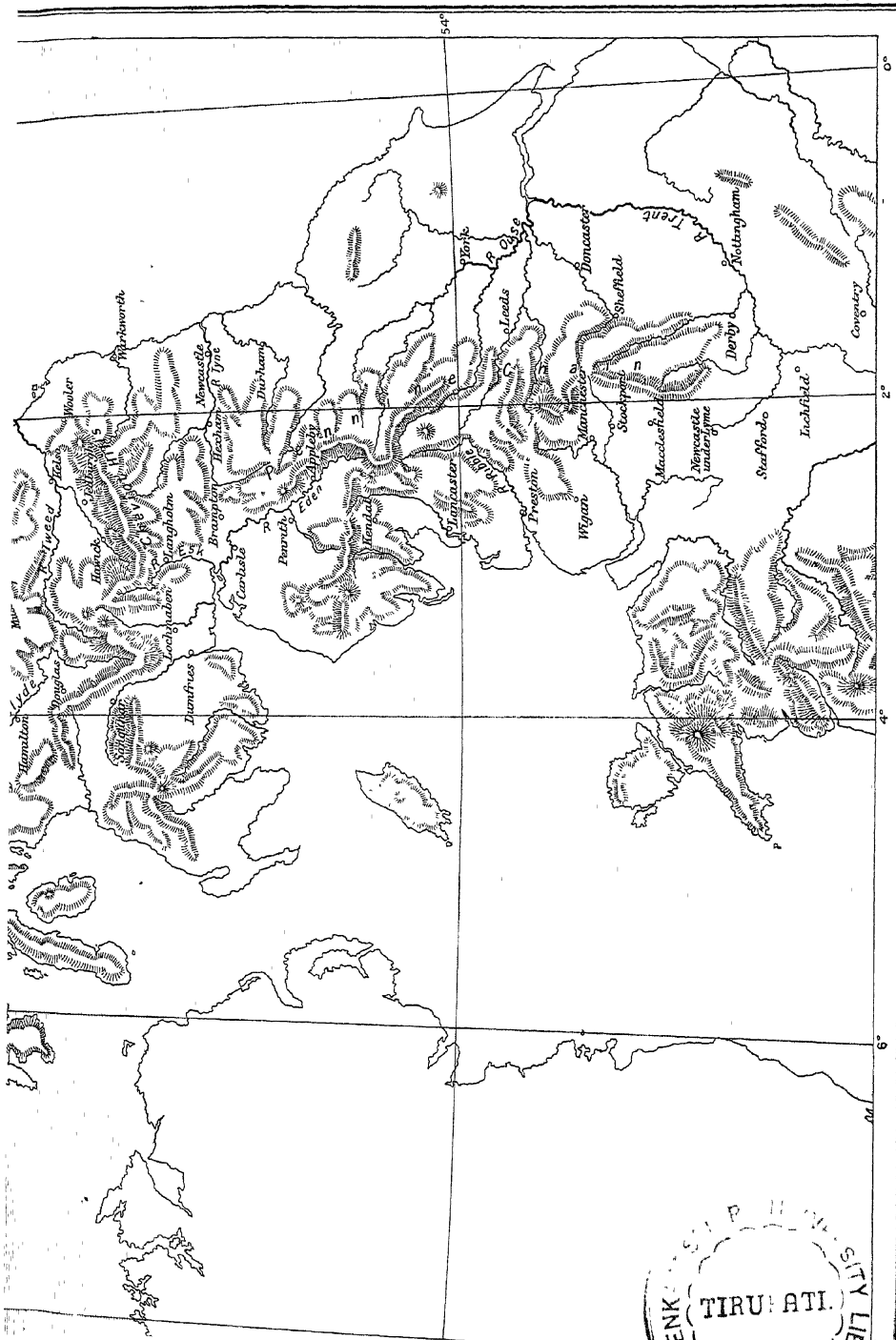
2°

4°

6°

8°





ENK (TIRU:ATI) LIB

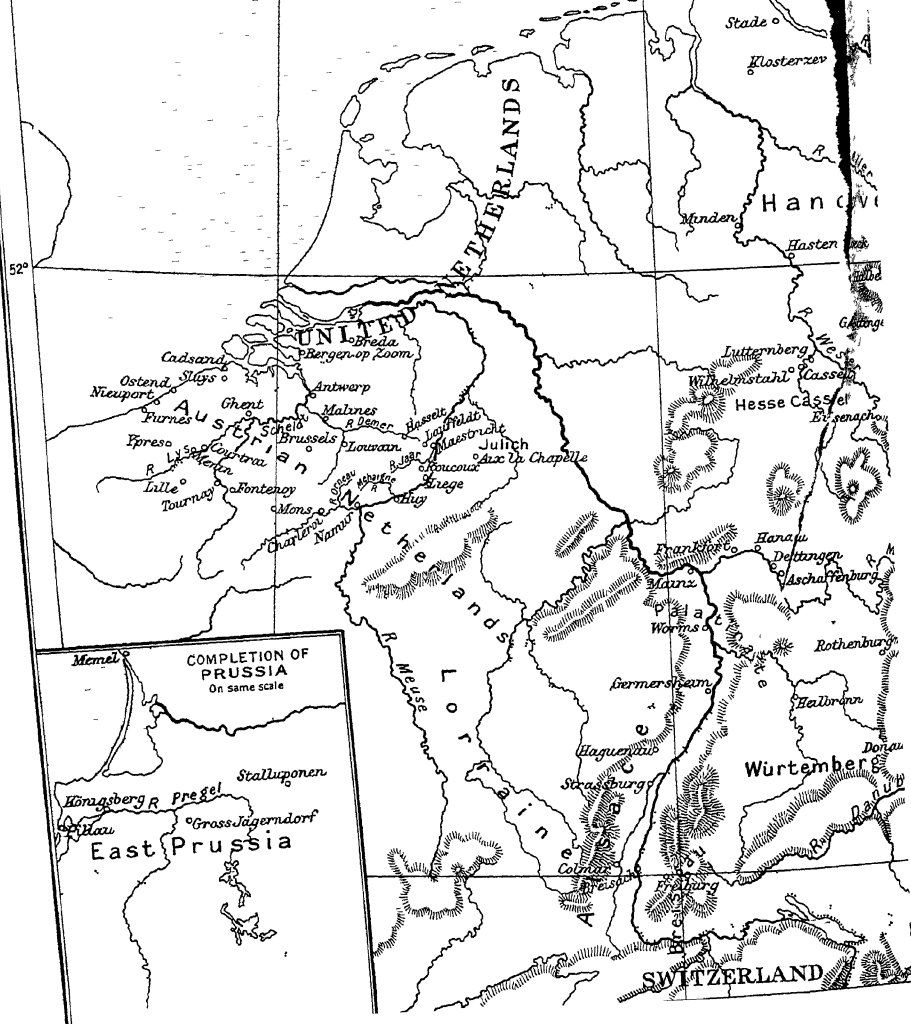
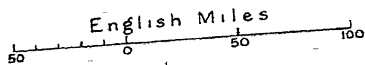
MAP 57

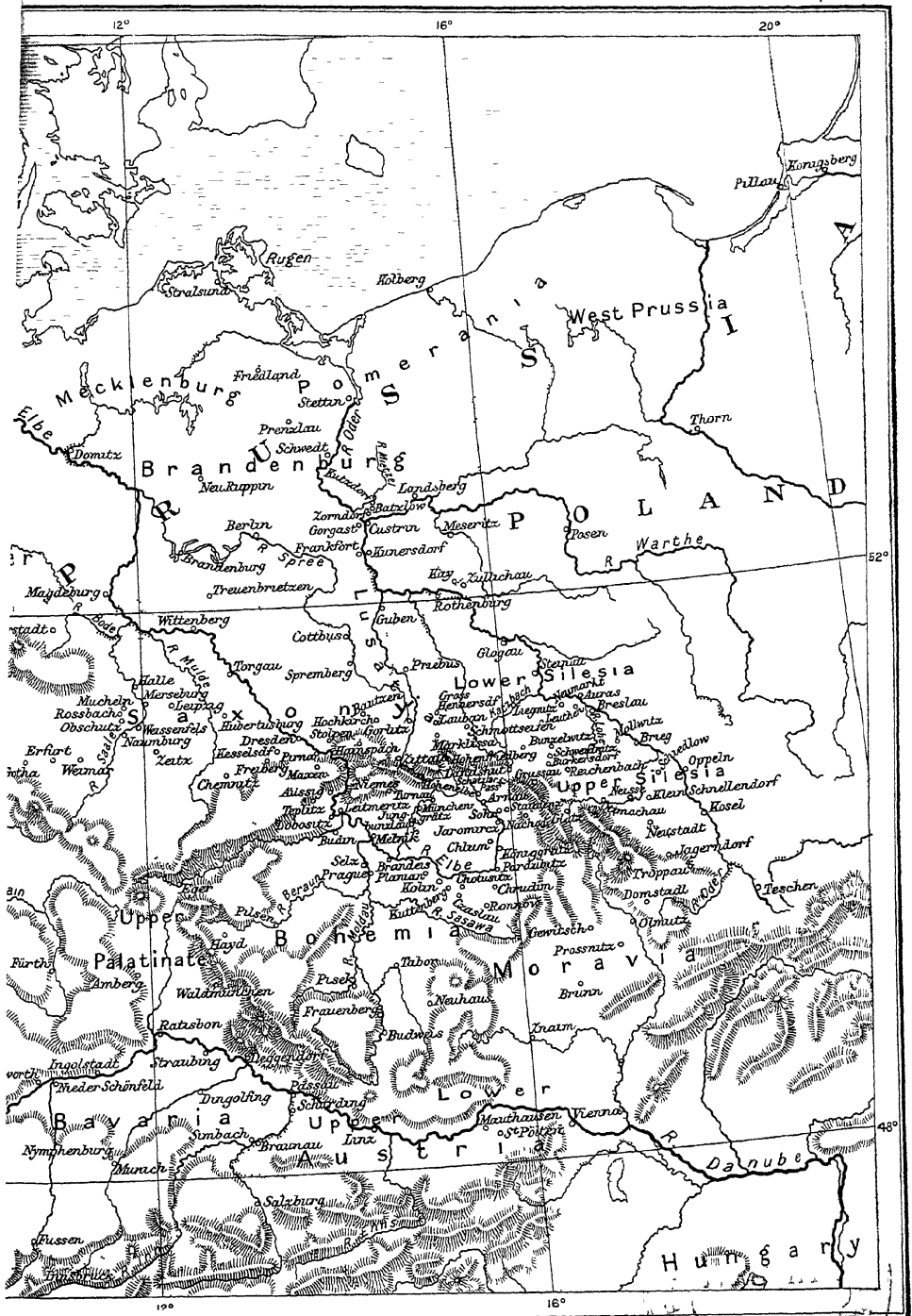
Central Europe

Wars of Frederick the Great

CENTRAL EUROPE

WARS OF FREDERICK THE GREAT





MAP 58

Poland

The Partitions

POLAND

THE PARTITIONS

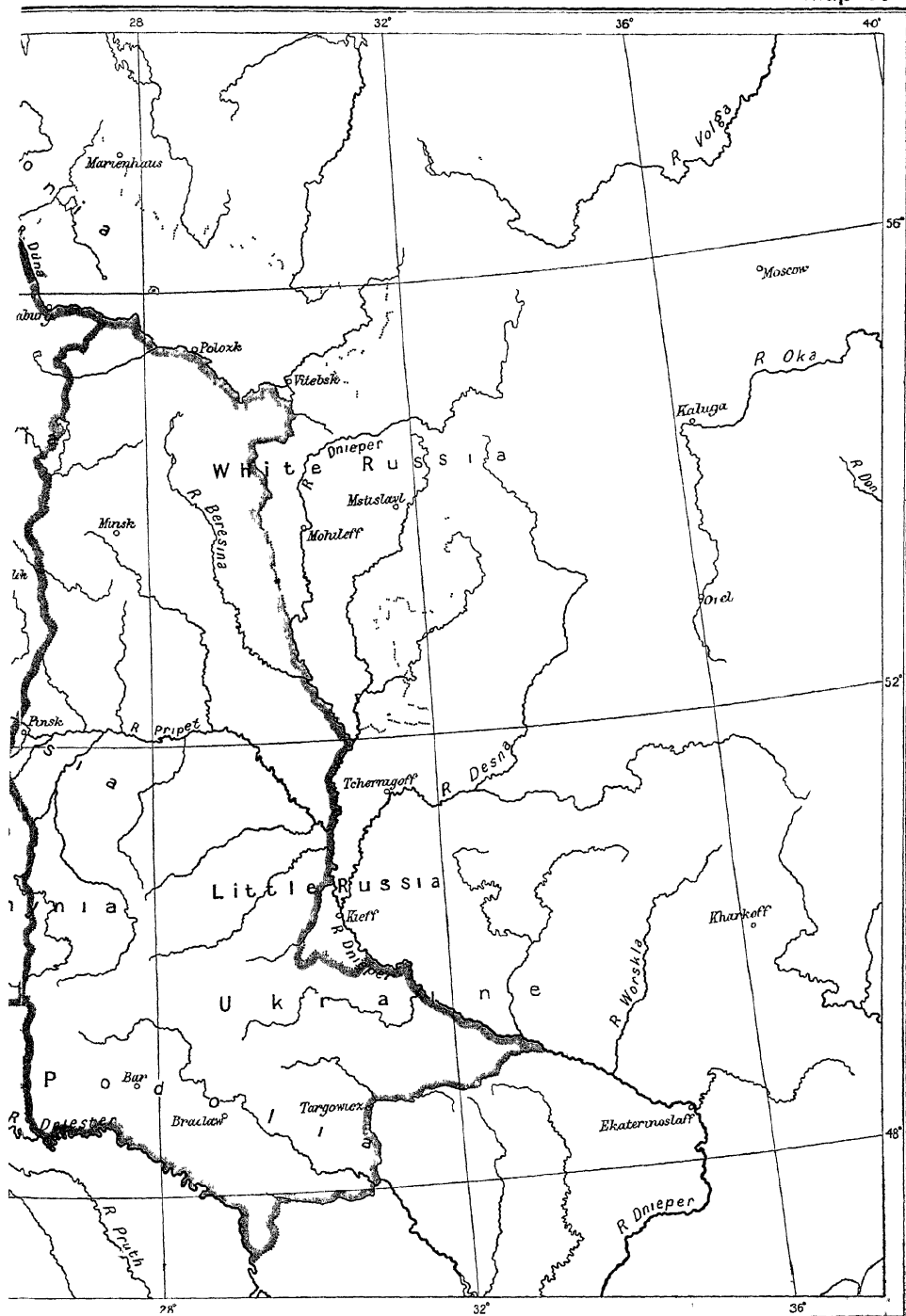
English Miles
50 0 50 100

REFERENCE

Partition of 1772	Territory taken by Russia
	Prussia
	Austria
Partition of 1793	Russia
	Prussia
Partition of 1795	Russia
	Prussia
	Austria

The Boundary of Poland after the first Partition is coloured —
second —





MAP 59

Prussia

Territorial Expansion

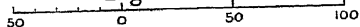
1648-1795

PRUSSIA

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

1648-1795

English Miles

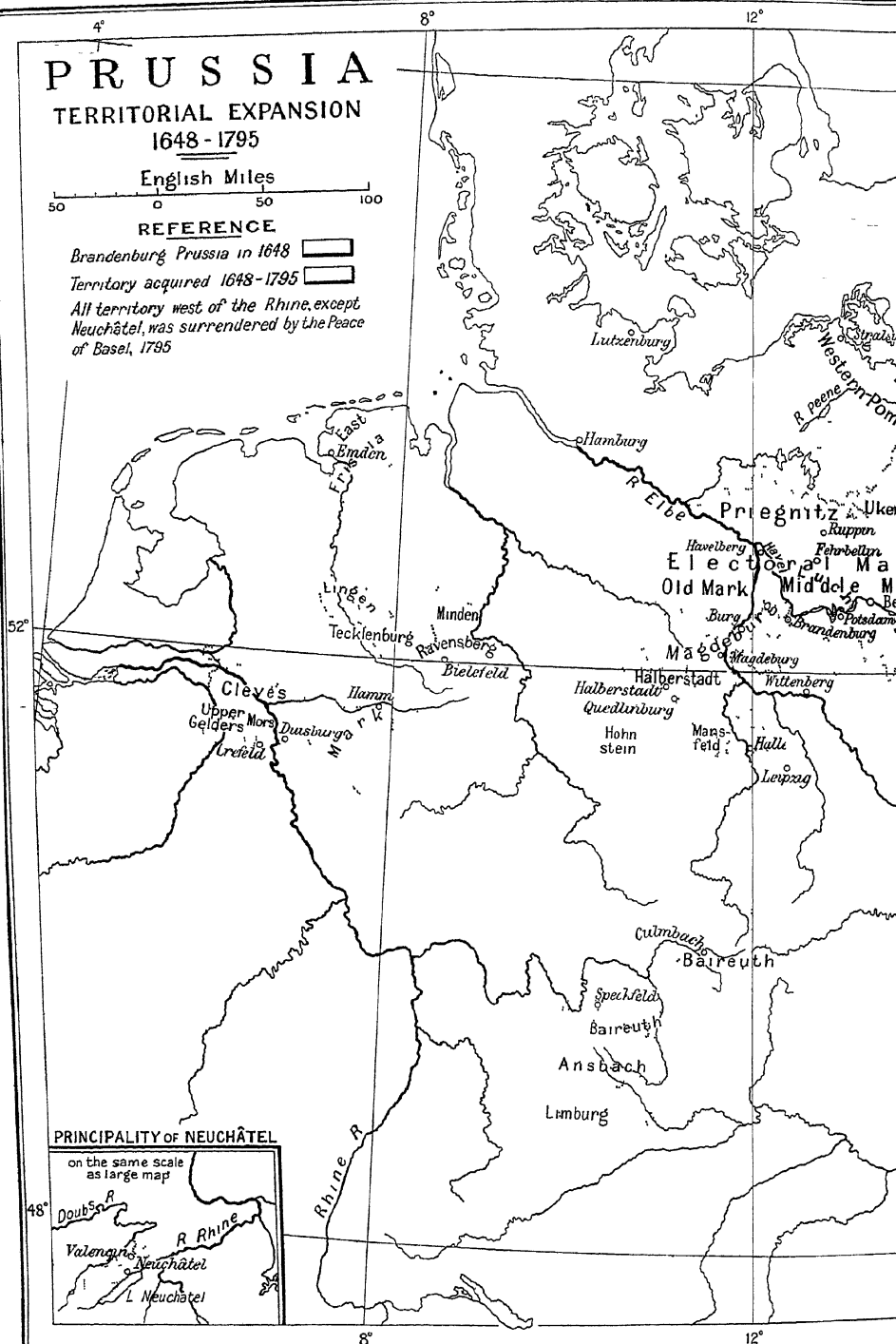


REFERENCE

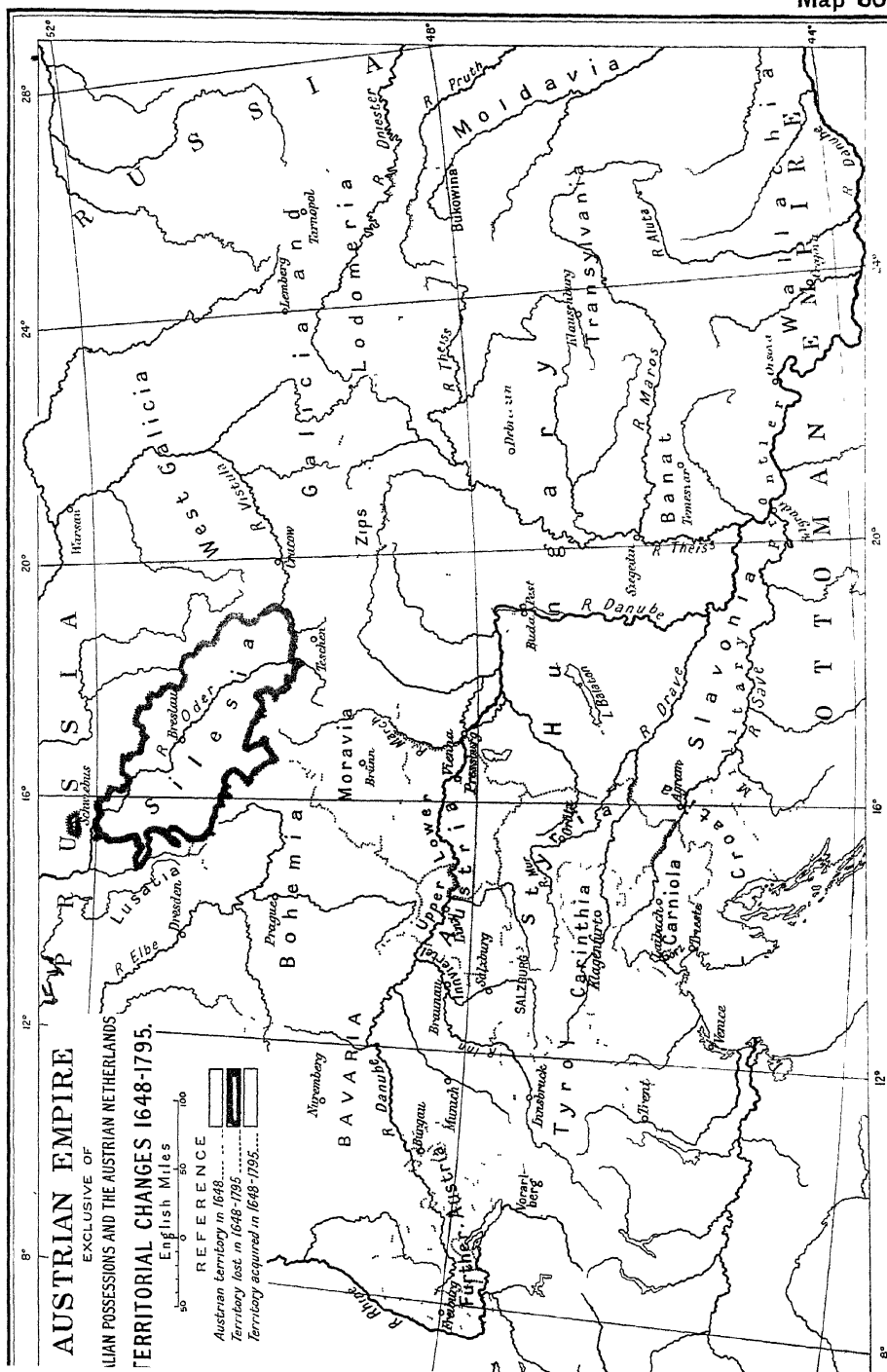
Brandenburg Prussia in 1648

Territory acquired 1648-1795

All territory west of the Rhine, except Neuchâtel, was surrendered by the Peace of Basel, 1795







MAP 61

Russia

Territorial Expansion 1725-1741

R U S S I A

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION 1725-1795.

English Miles

0 50 100 200

REFERENCE



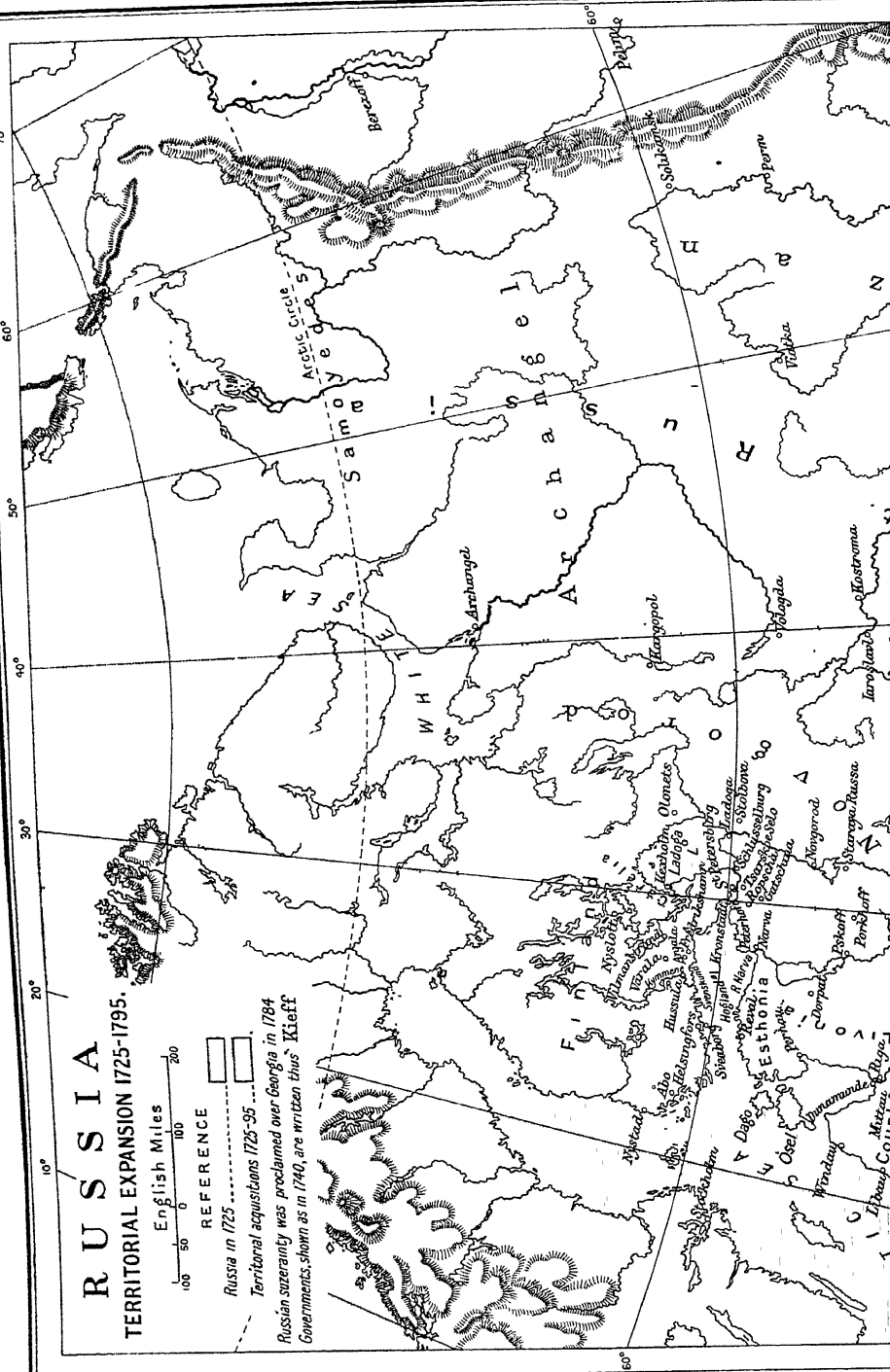
Russia in 1725

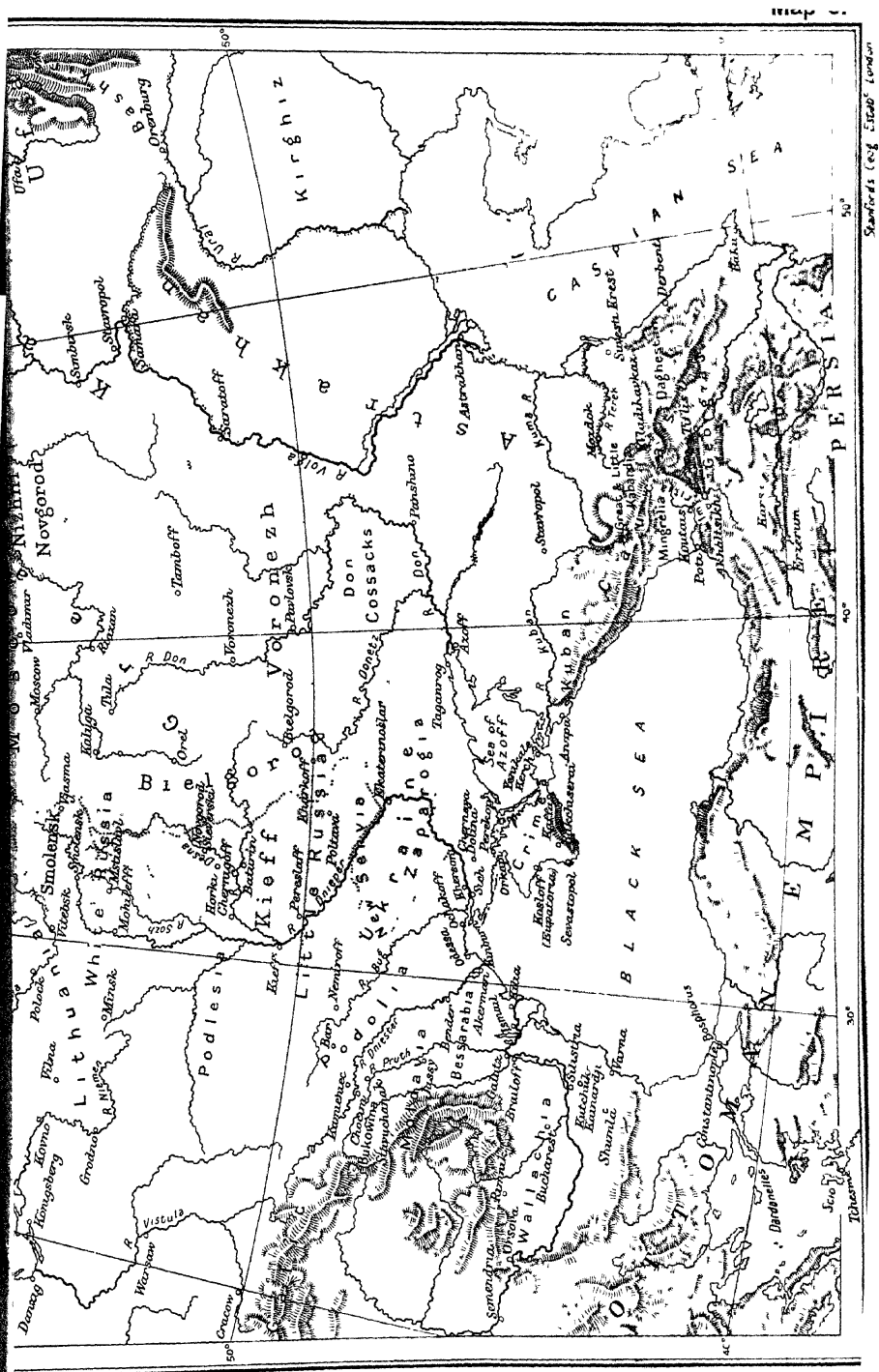


Territorial acquisitions 1725-95

Russian suzerainty was proclaimed over Georgia in 1784

Governments shown as in 1740, are written thus: Kieff



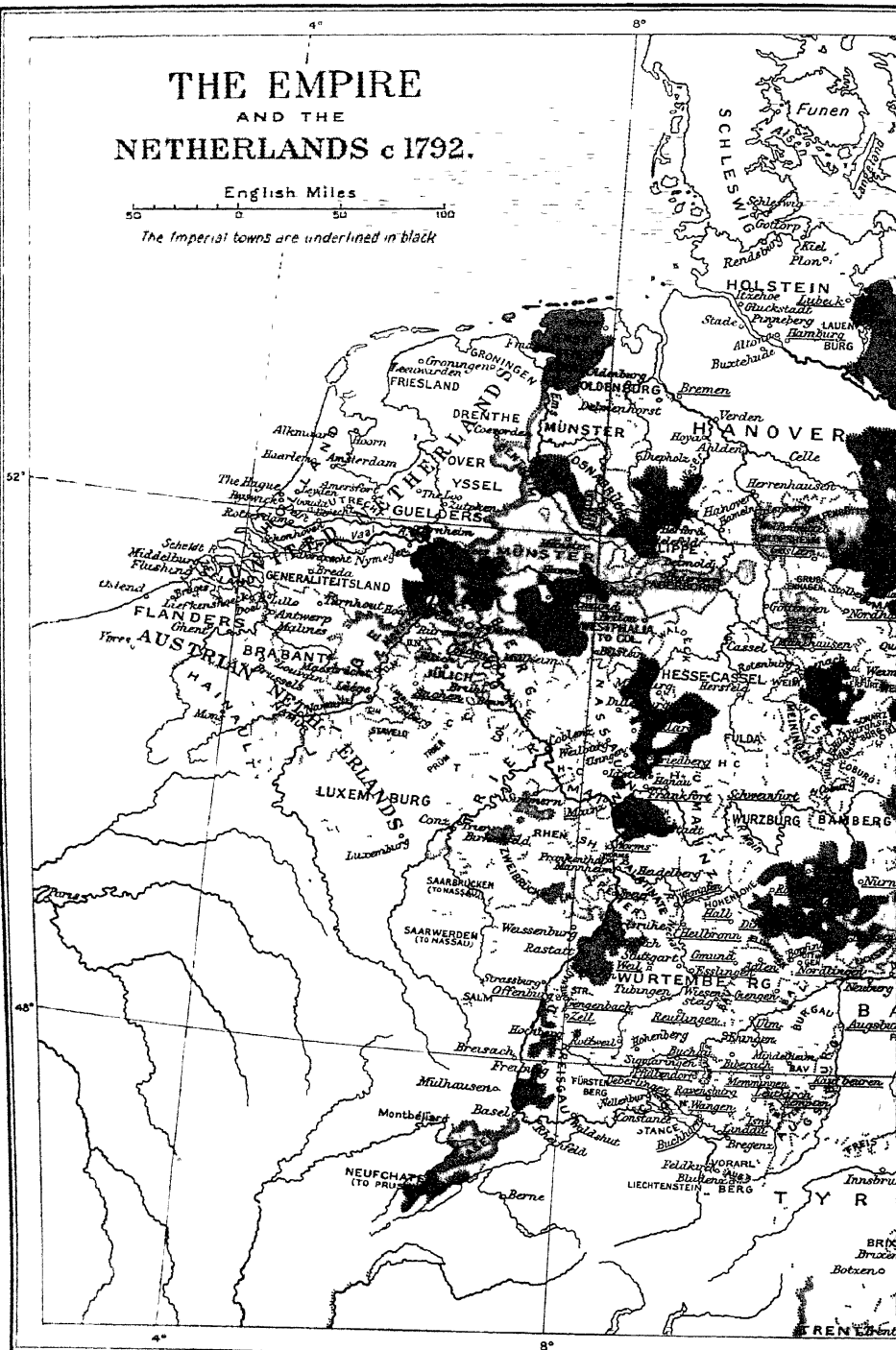


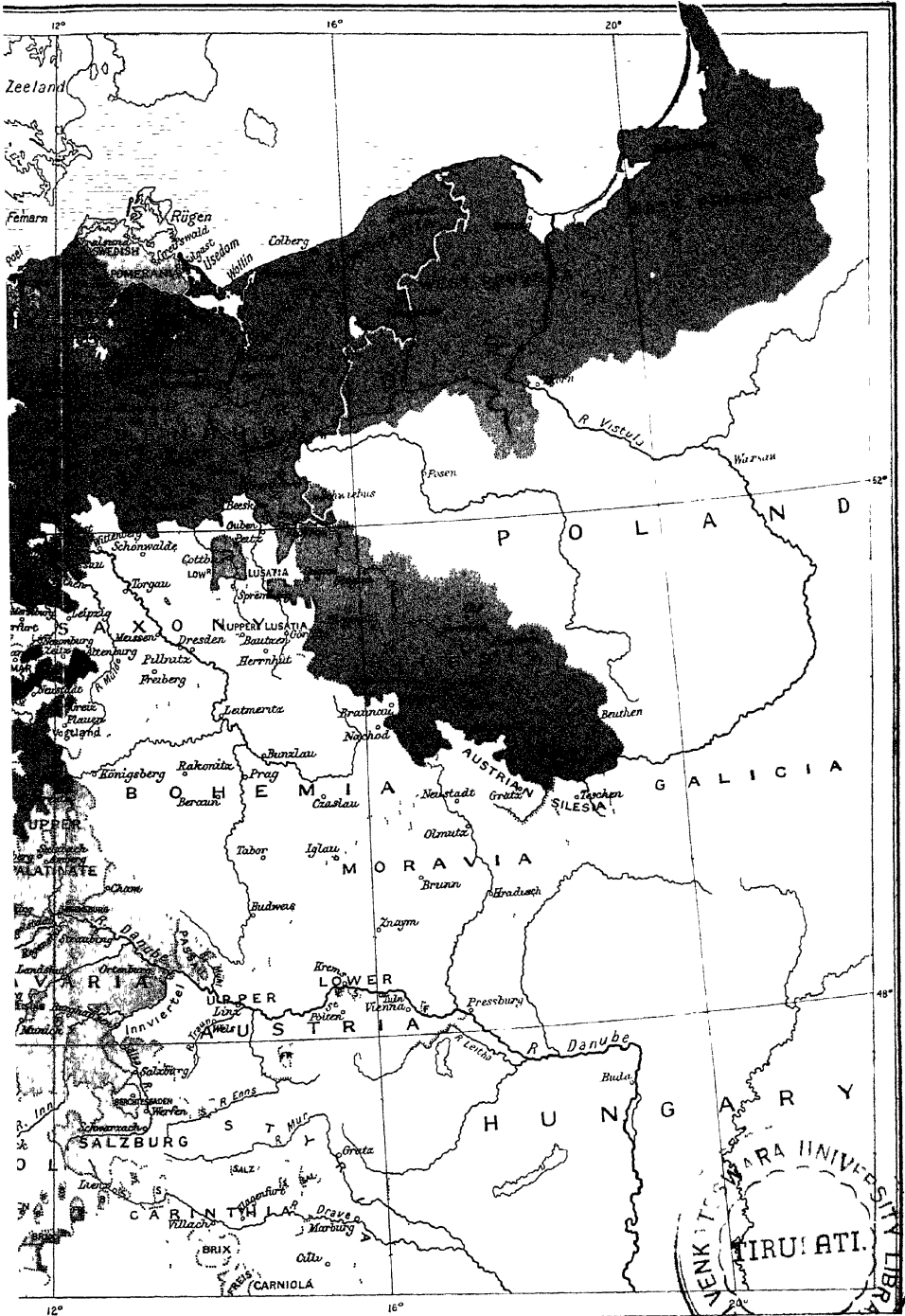
MAP 62
The Empire
and the
Netherlands
c. 1792

THE EMPIRE AND THE NETHERLANDS c 1792.

English Miles
50 0 50 100

The Imperial towns are underlined in black

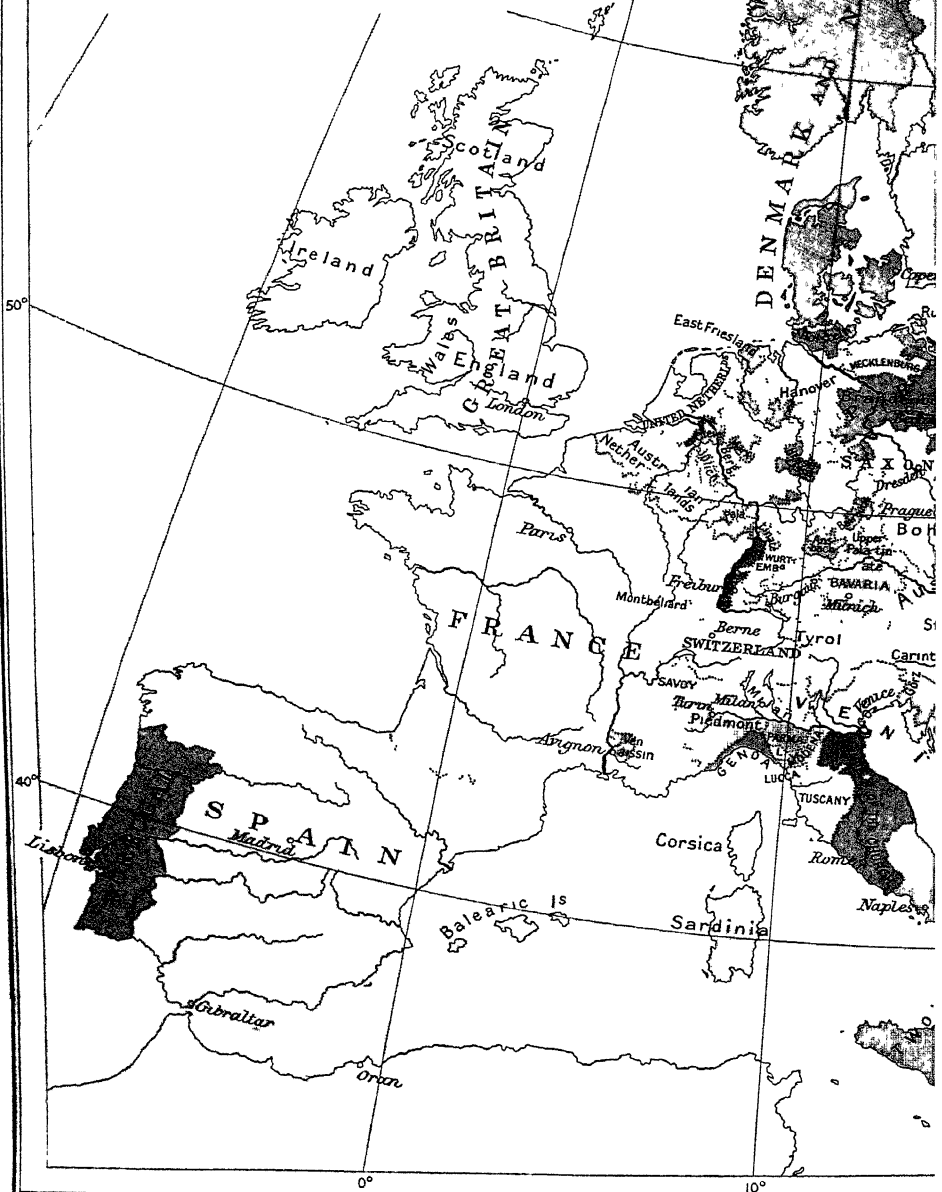
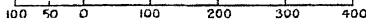




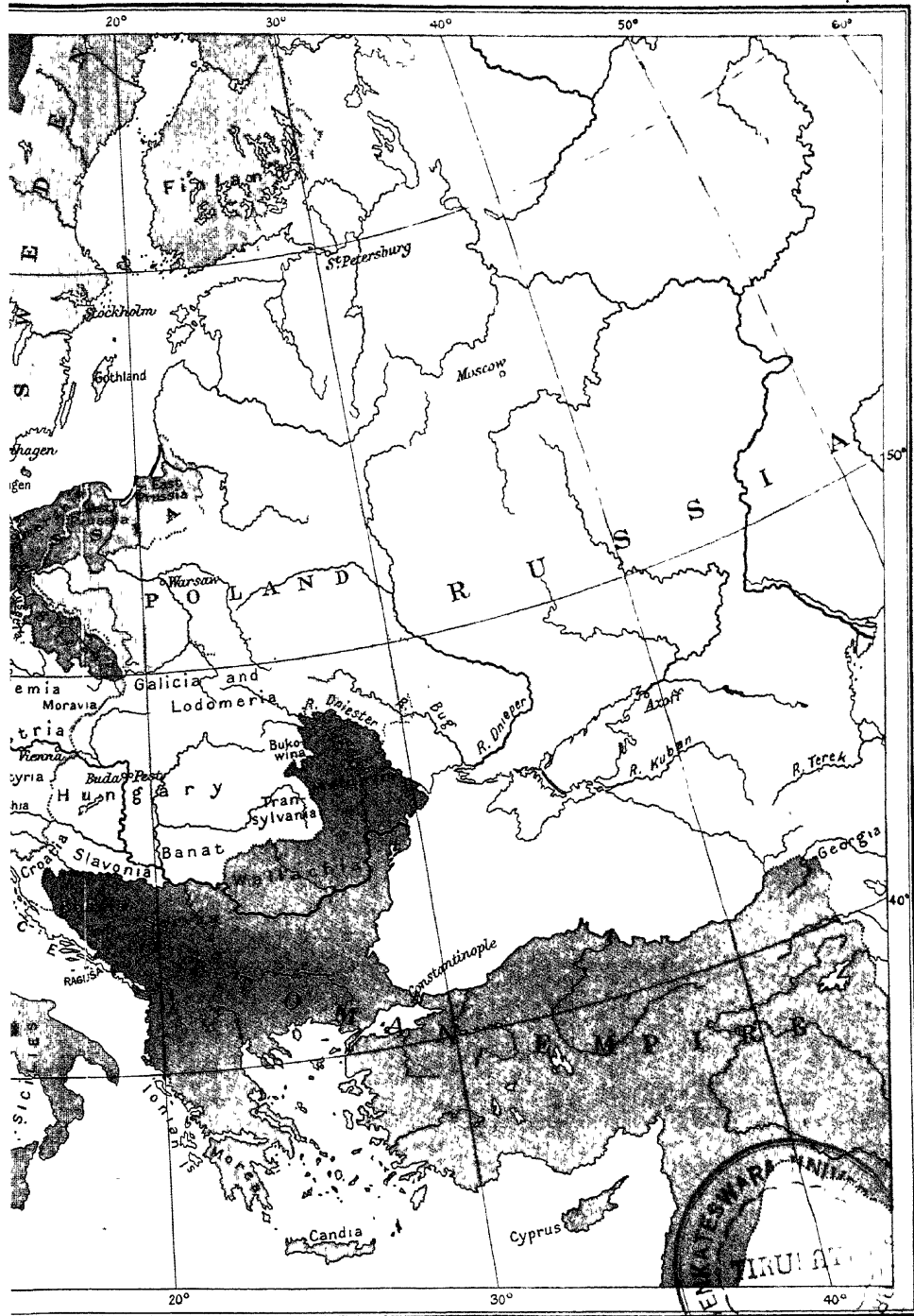
MAP 63
Europe in 1792

EUROPE IN 1792

English Miles



1" mehr 182 1/2 lbs an 12 Pence



MAP 64

India

The Beginnings of British Domini

INDIA

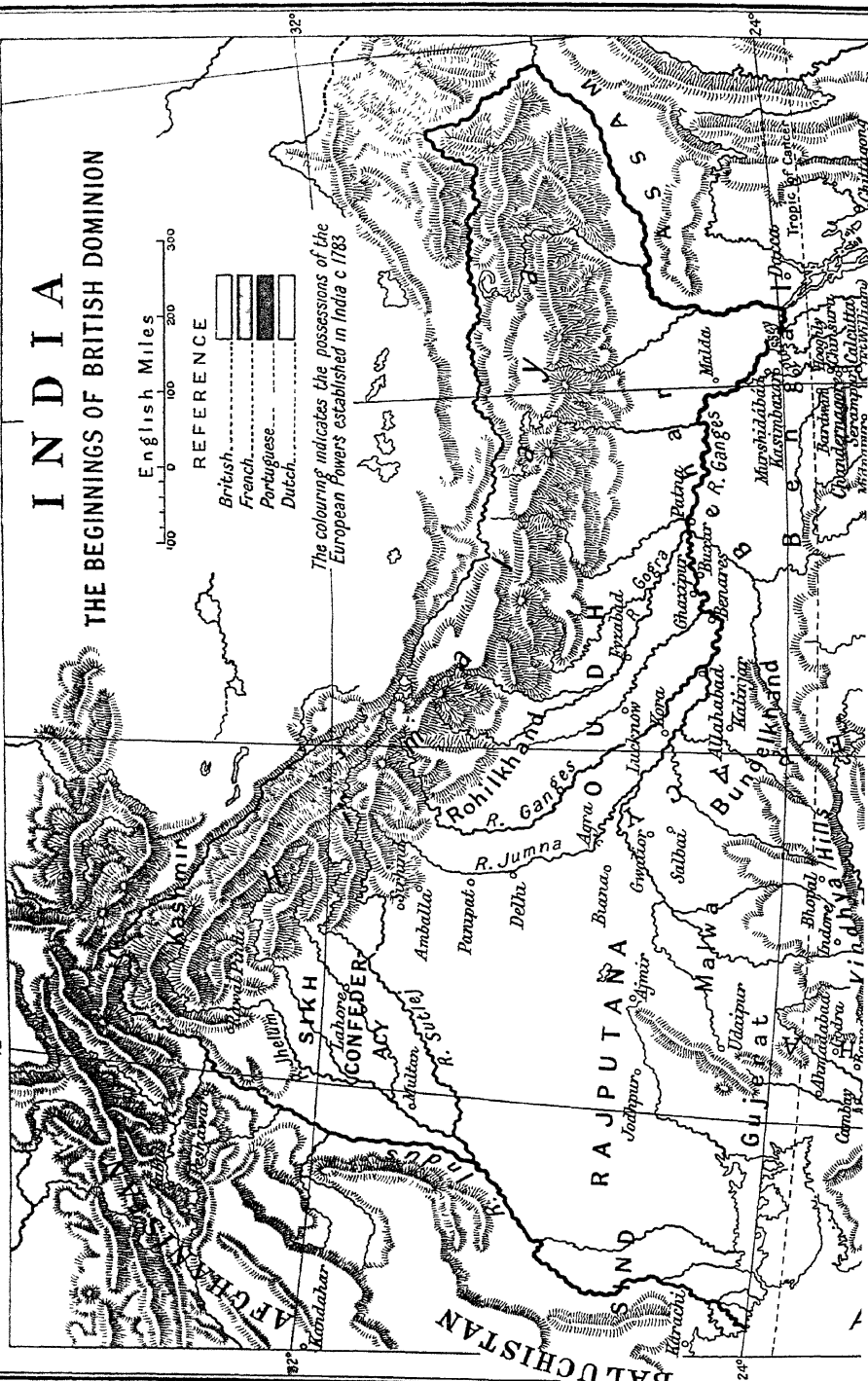
THE BEGINNINGS OF BRITISH DOMINION

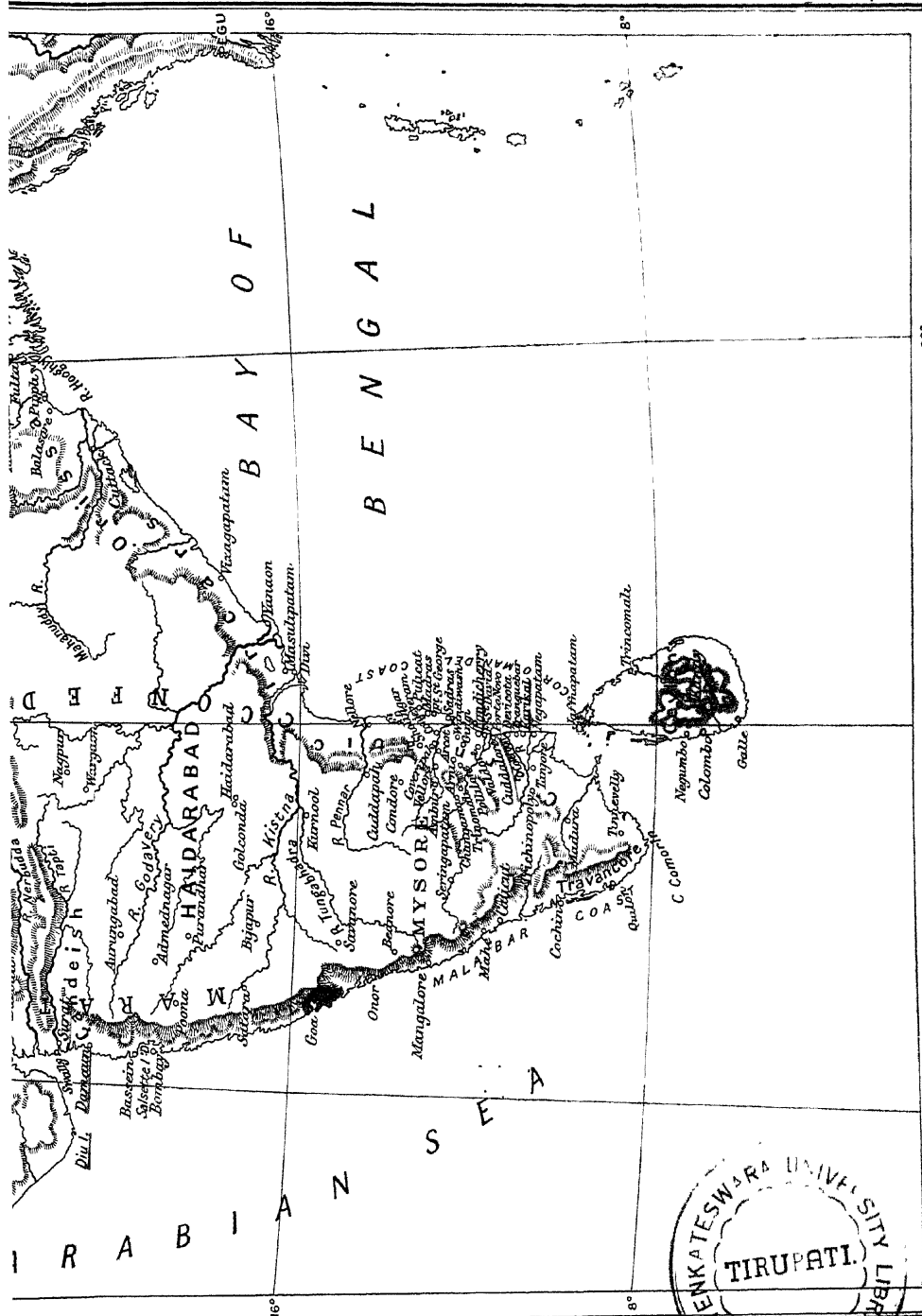
English Miles
0 100 200 300

REFERENCE

- British.....
- French.....
- Portuguese.....
- Dutch.....

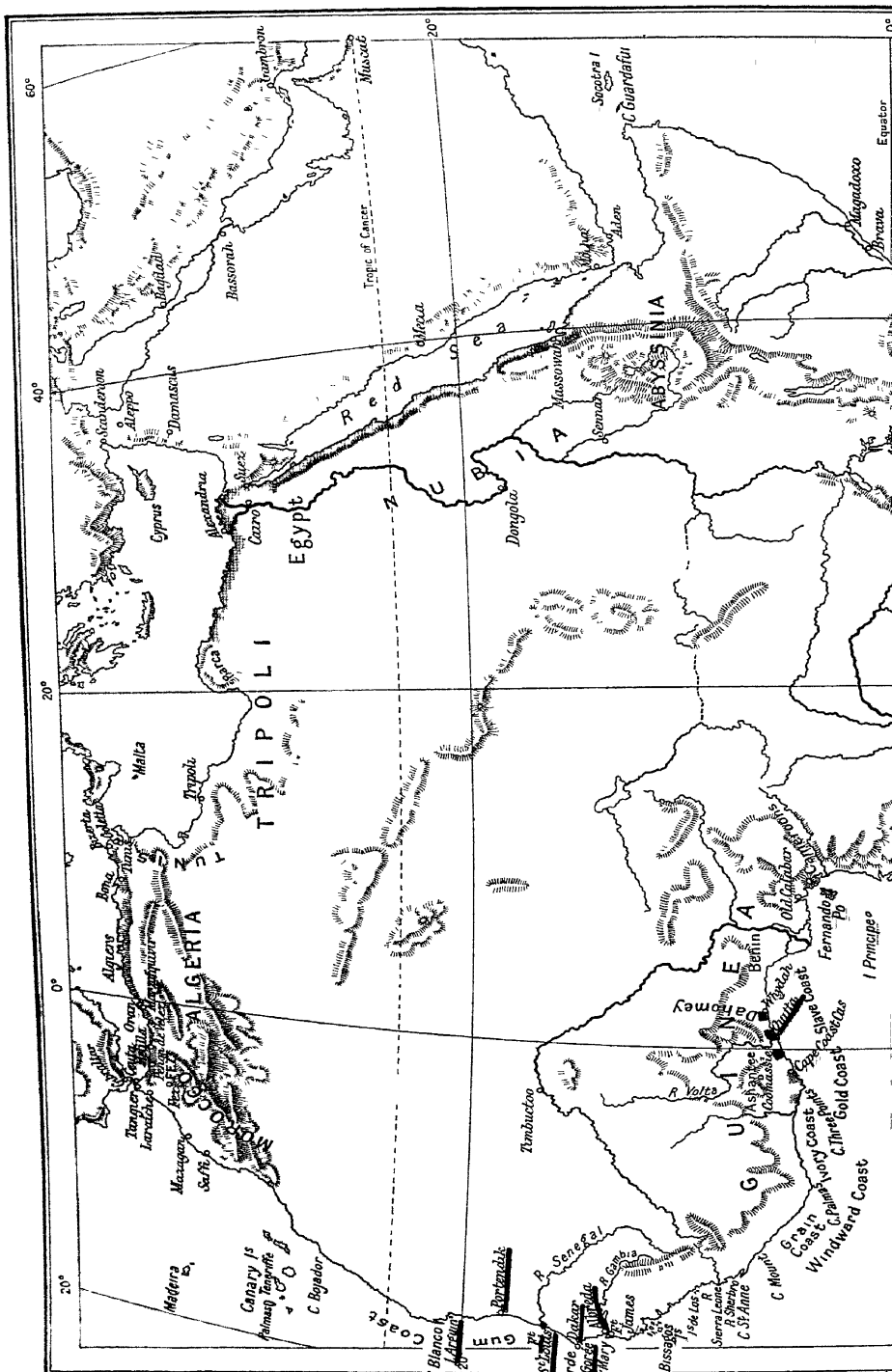
The colouring indicates the possessions of the European Powers established in India c 1783

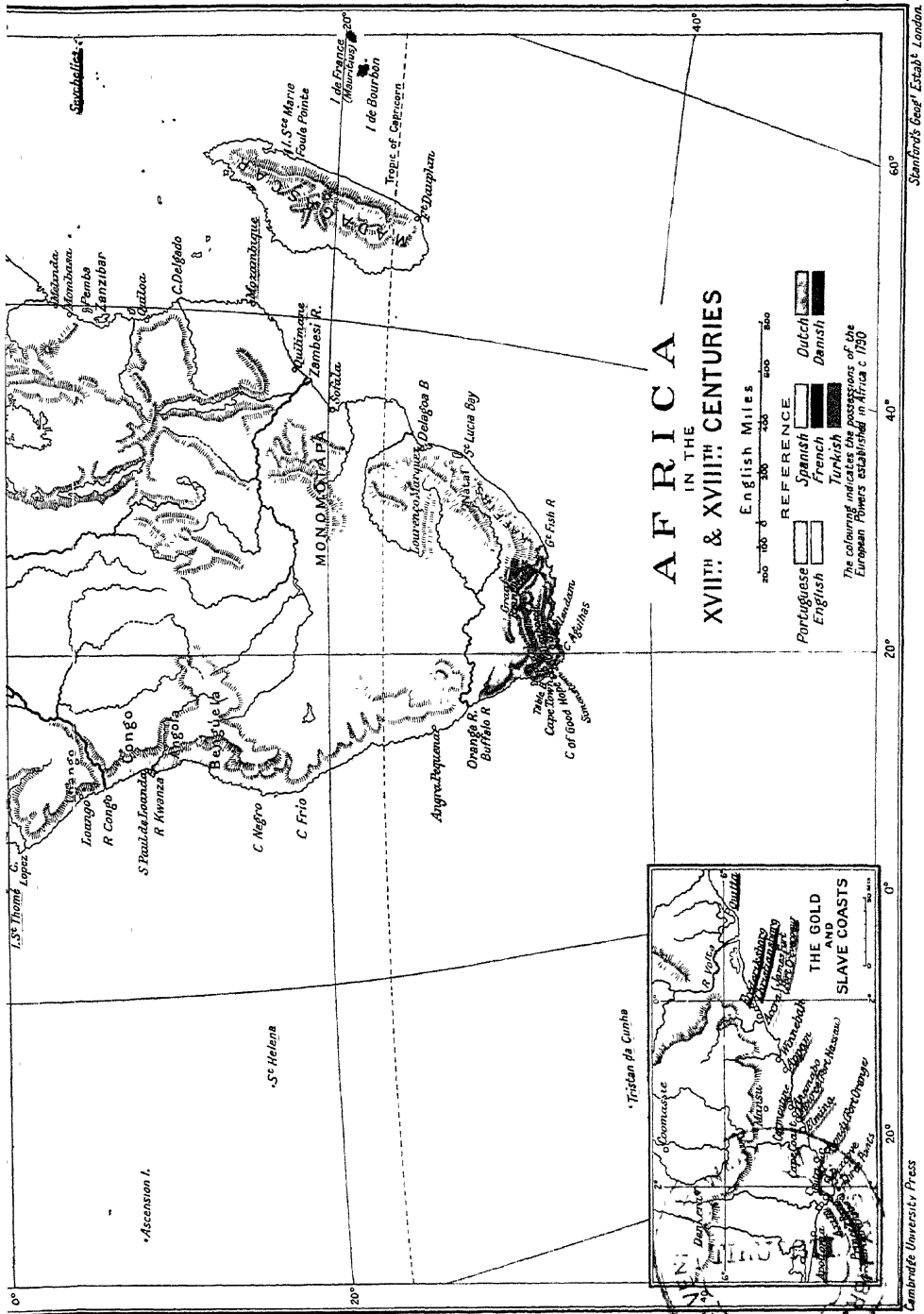




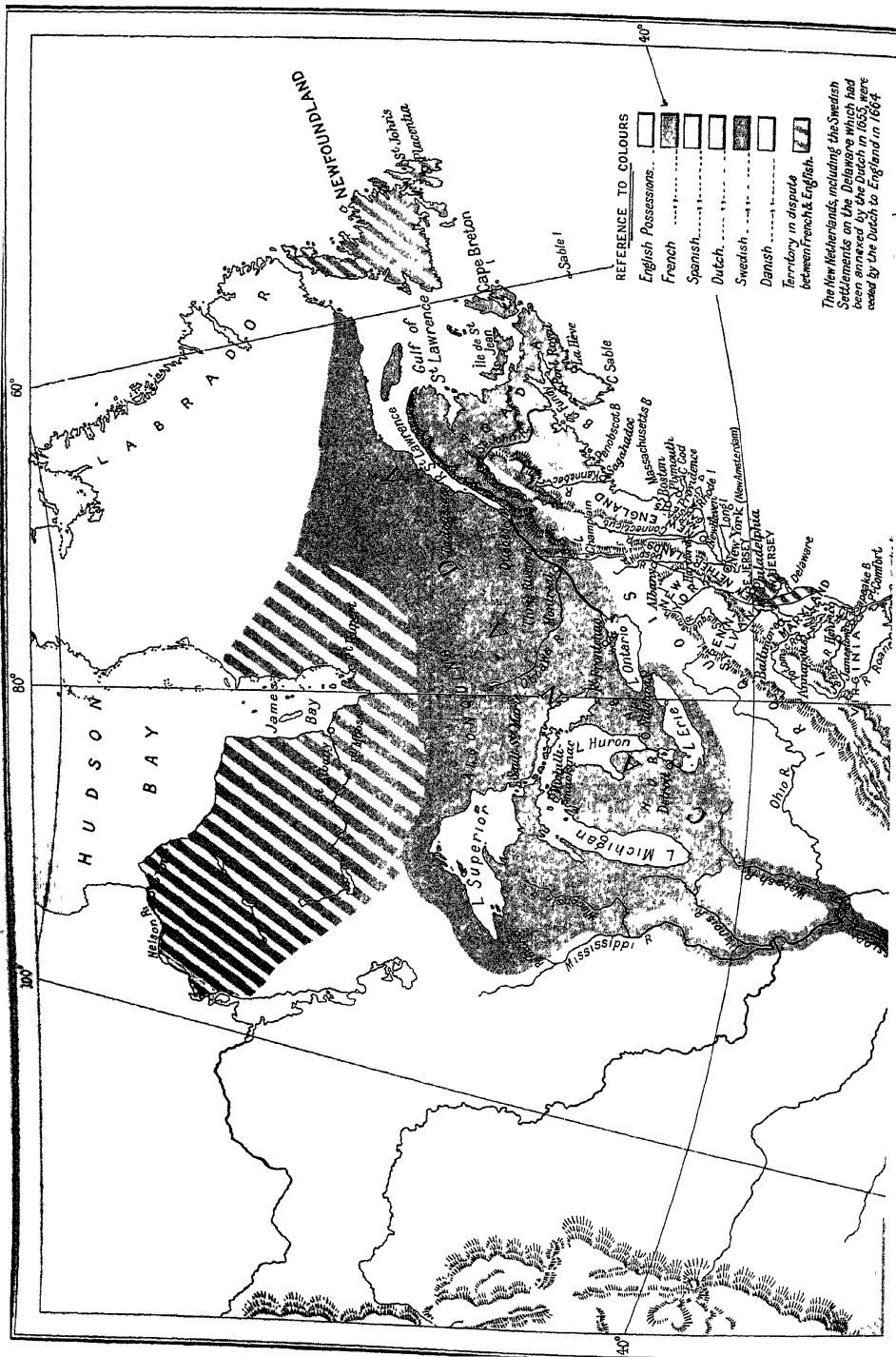
MAP 65

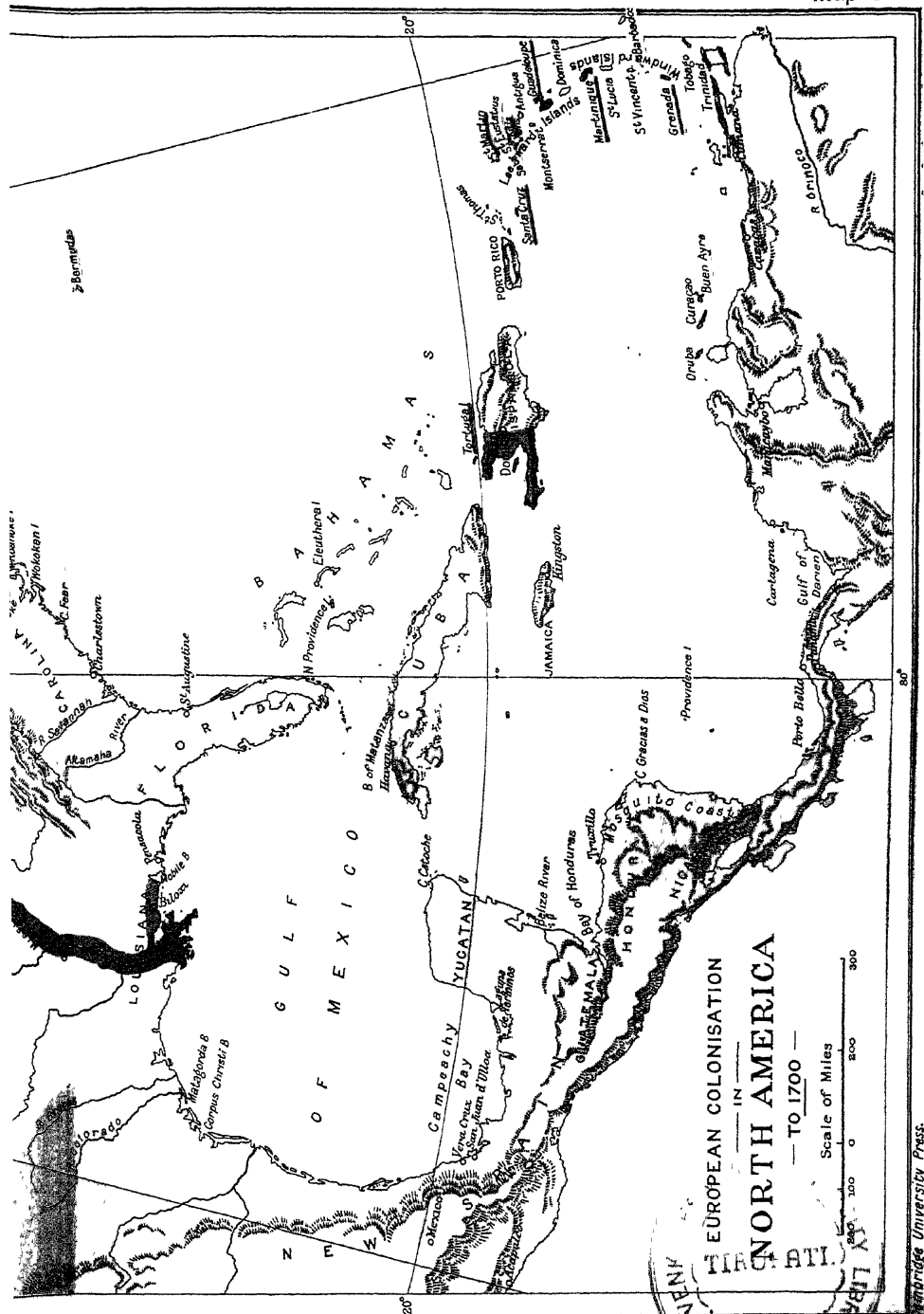
Africa
in the
XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries
with inset
The Gold and Slave Coasts





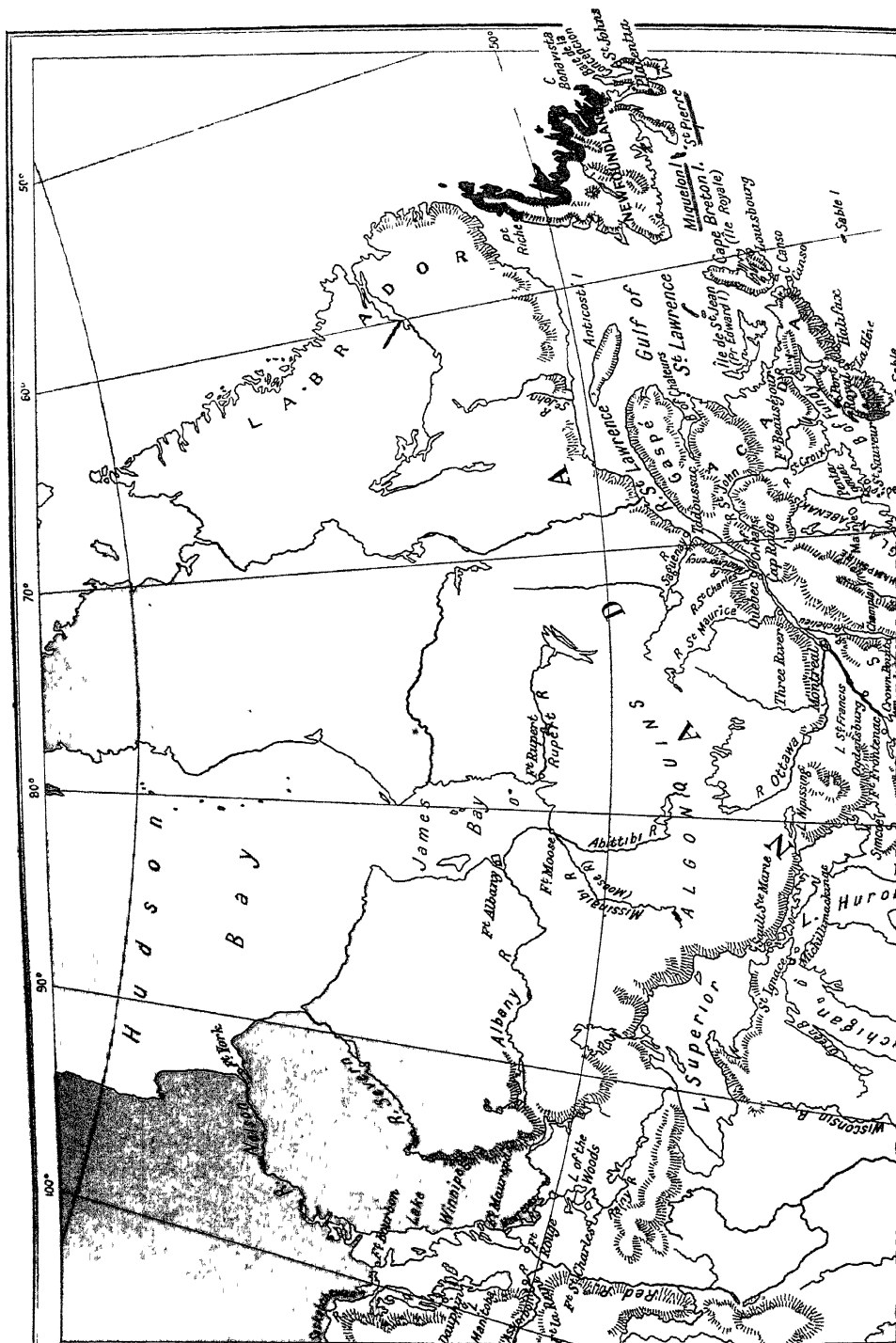
MAP 66
European Colonisation
in
North America
to 1700

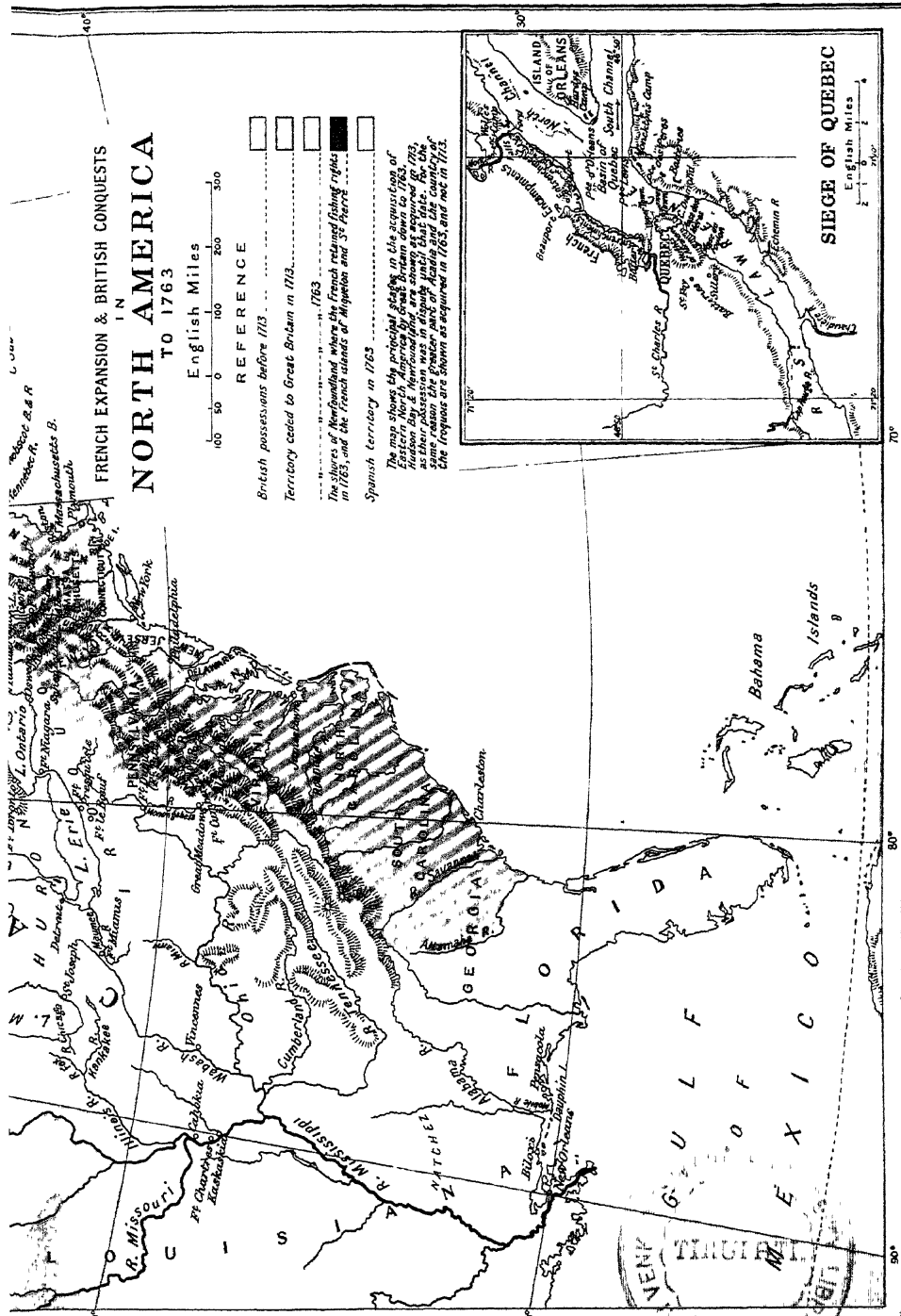


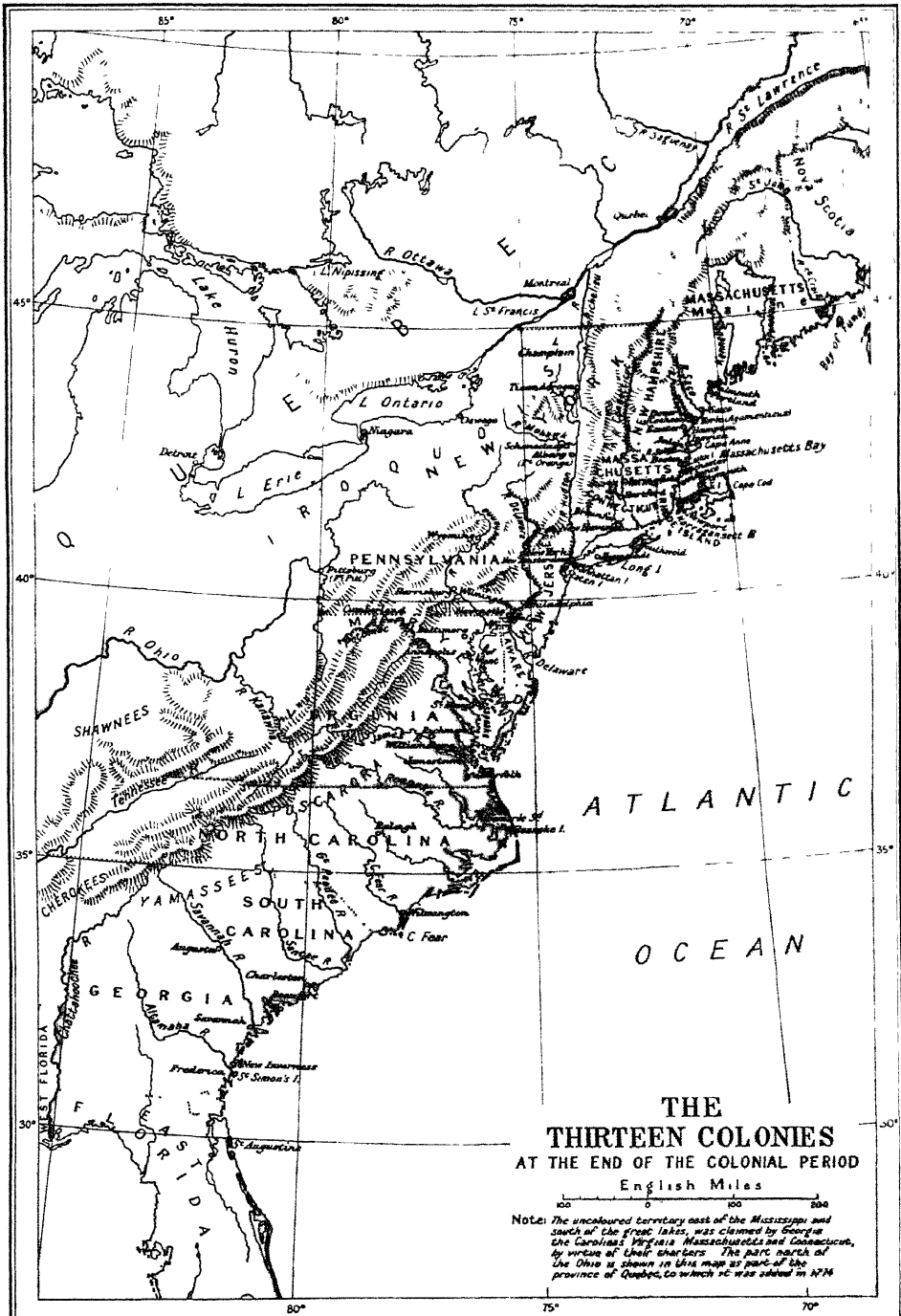


MAP 67

French Expansion
and British Conquests
in
North America
to 1763
with inset
Quebec







MAP 69

West Indies in 1763

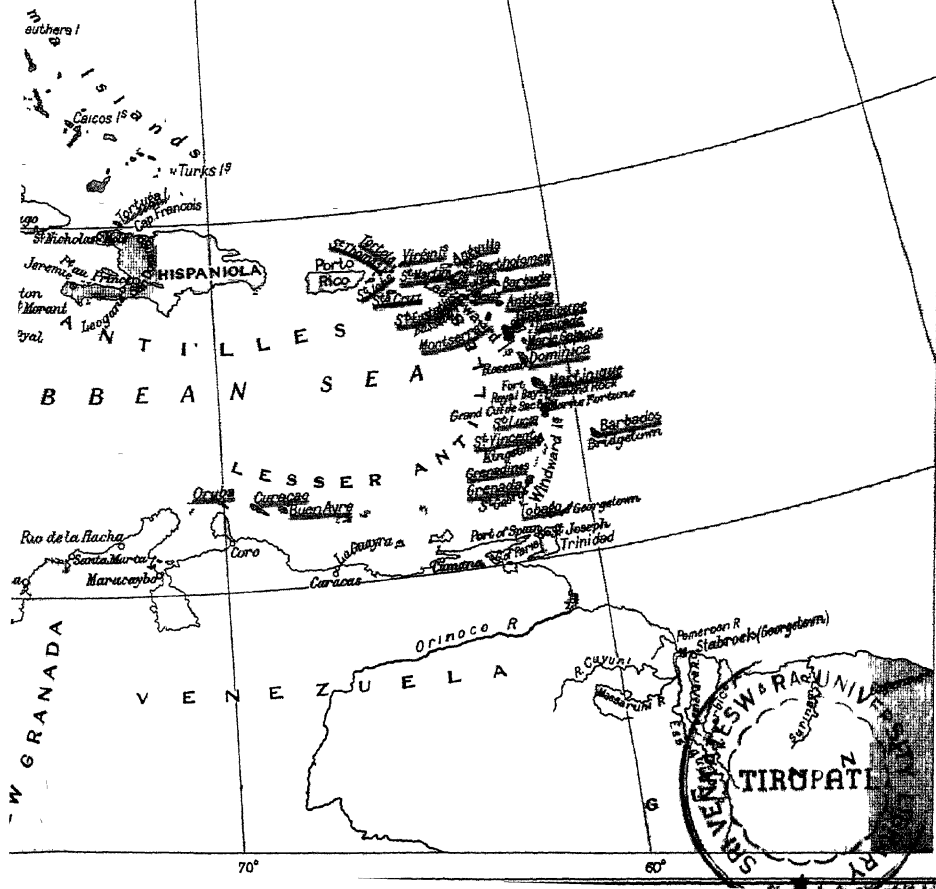
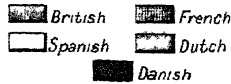


WEST INDIES IN 1763

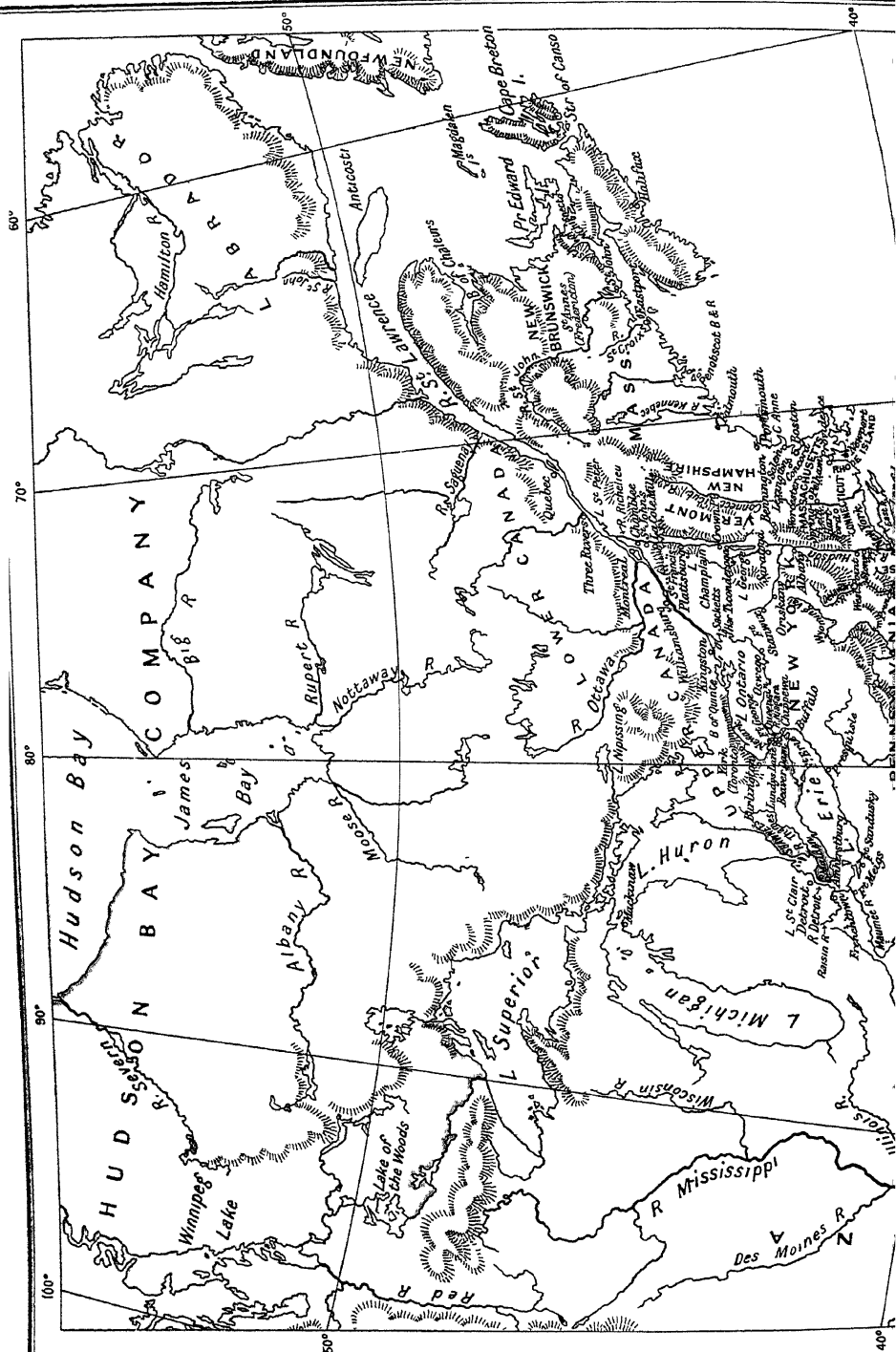
Scale of Miles

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500

REFERENCE



MAP 70
Eastern North America
in 1812
The War of Independence
and the War of 1812-14
with inset
Boston



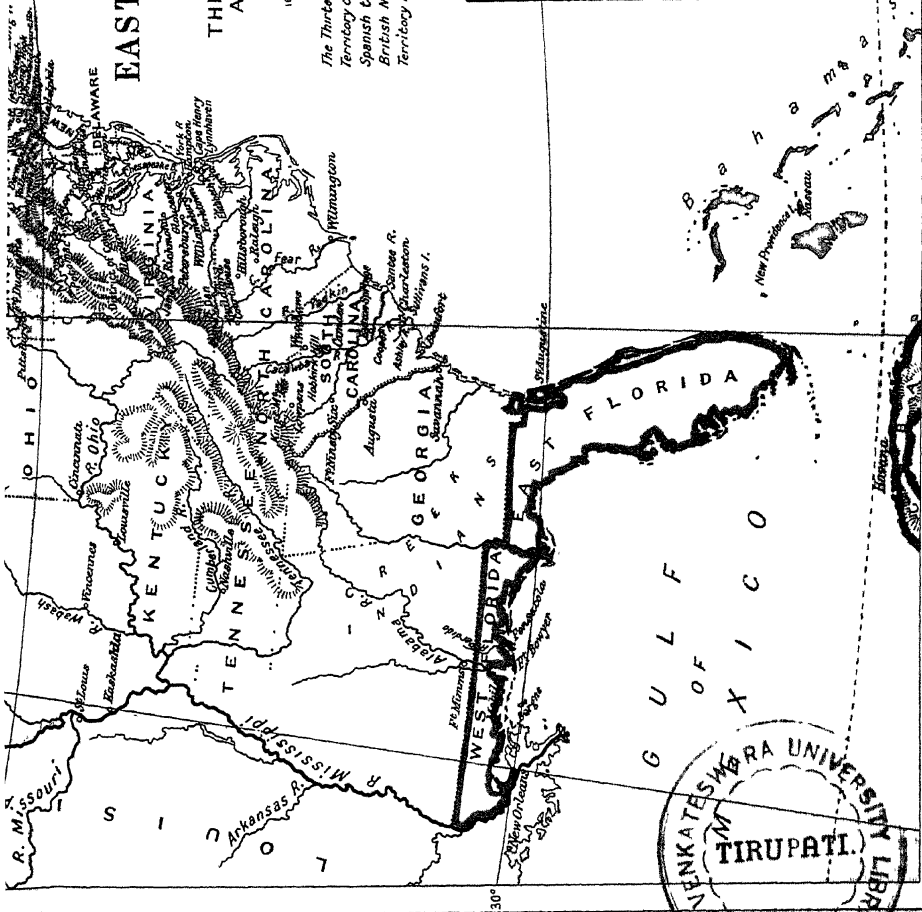
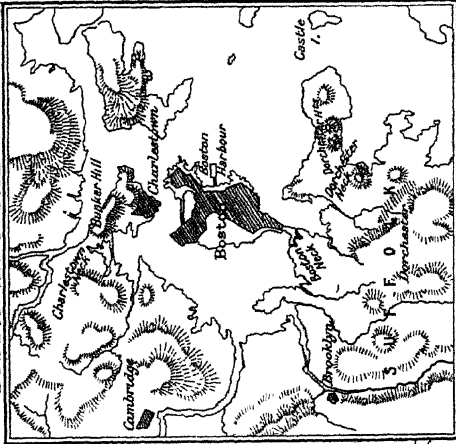
EASTERN NORTH AMERICA IN 1812.

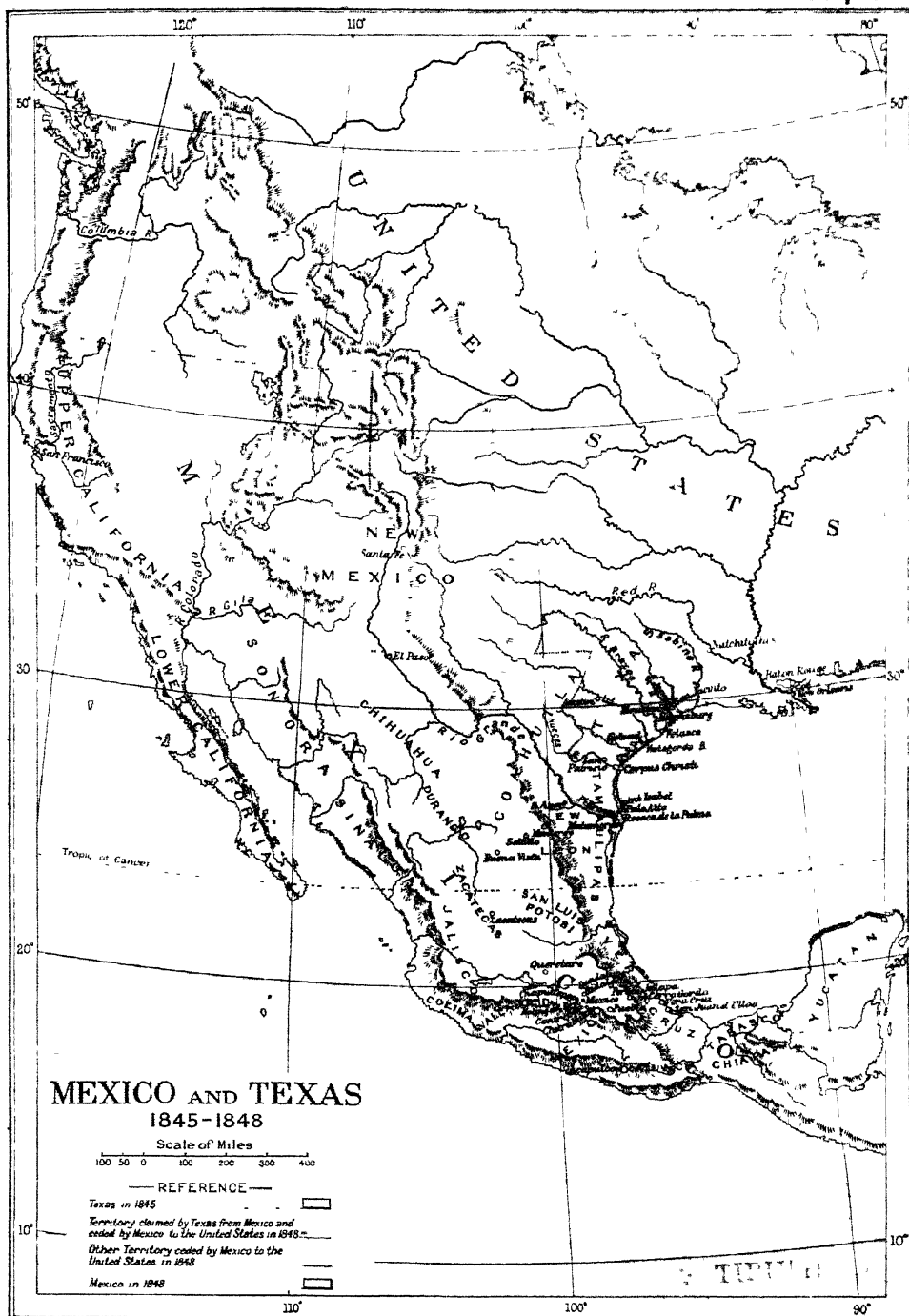
THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE
AND THE WAR OF 1812-14

English Miles
100 0 100 200 300

REFERENCE
The Thirteen Colonies.....are shown thus
Territory ceded to the Colonies at the peace of 1783.....
Spanish Territory.....
British North America.....
Territory in dispute with Great Britain.....

BOSTON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

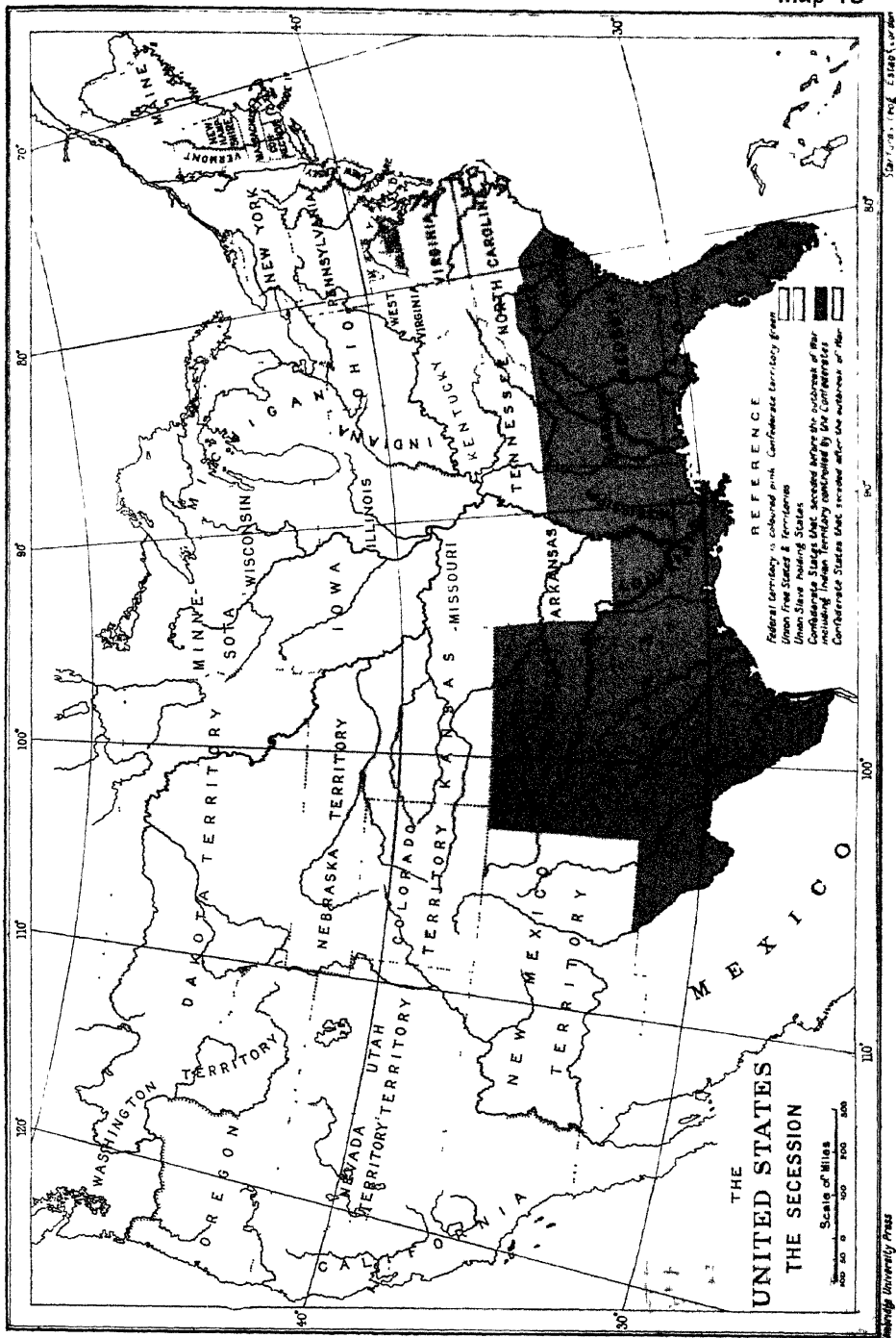




MAP 72
Expansion
of the
United States

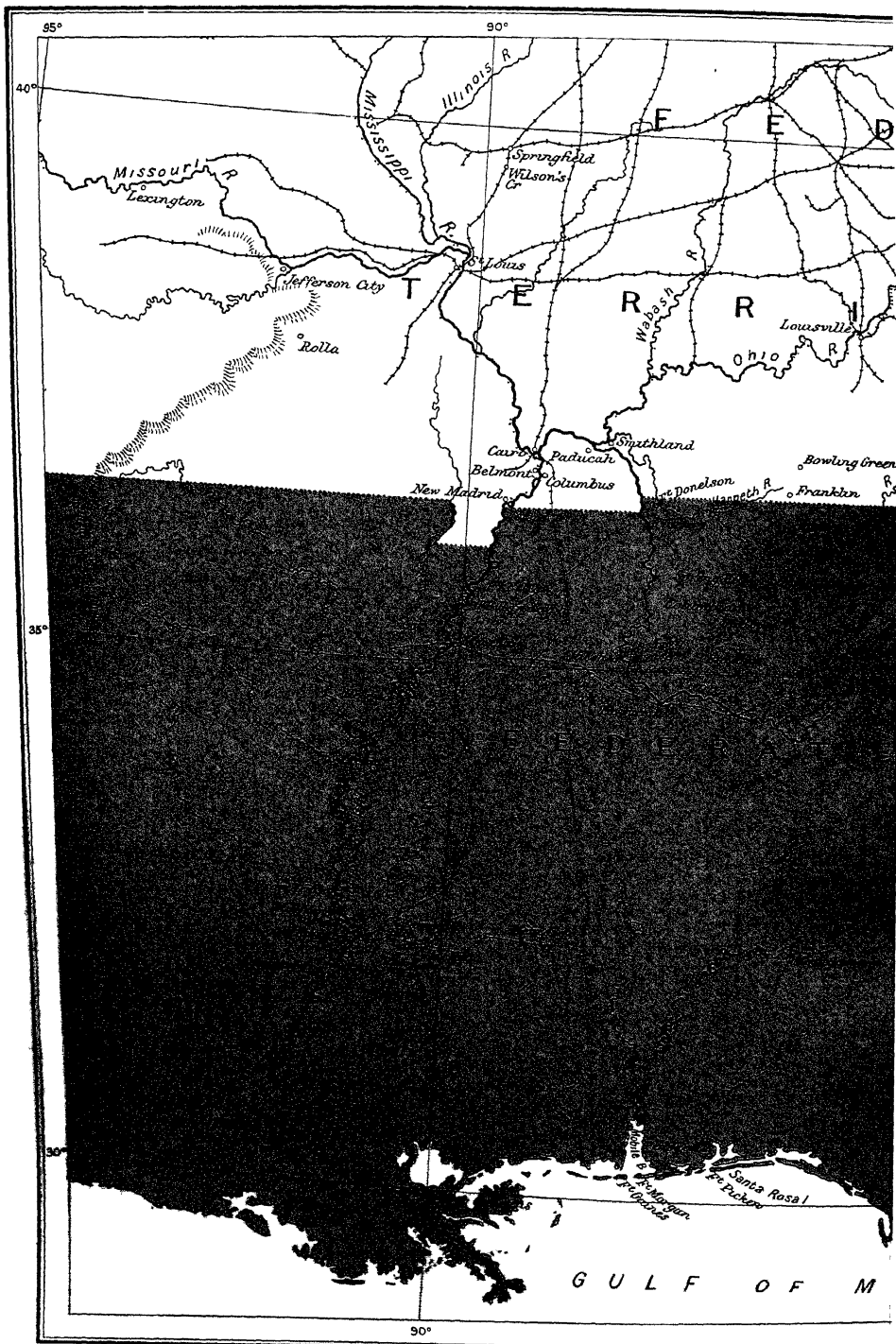


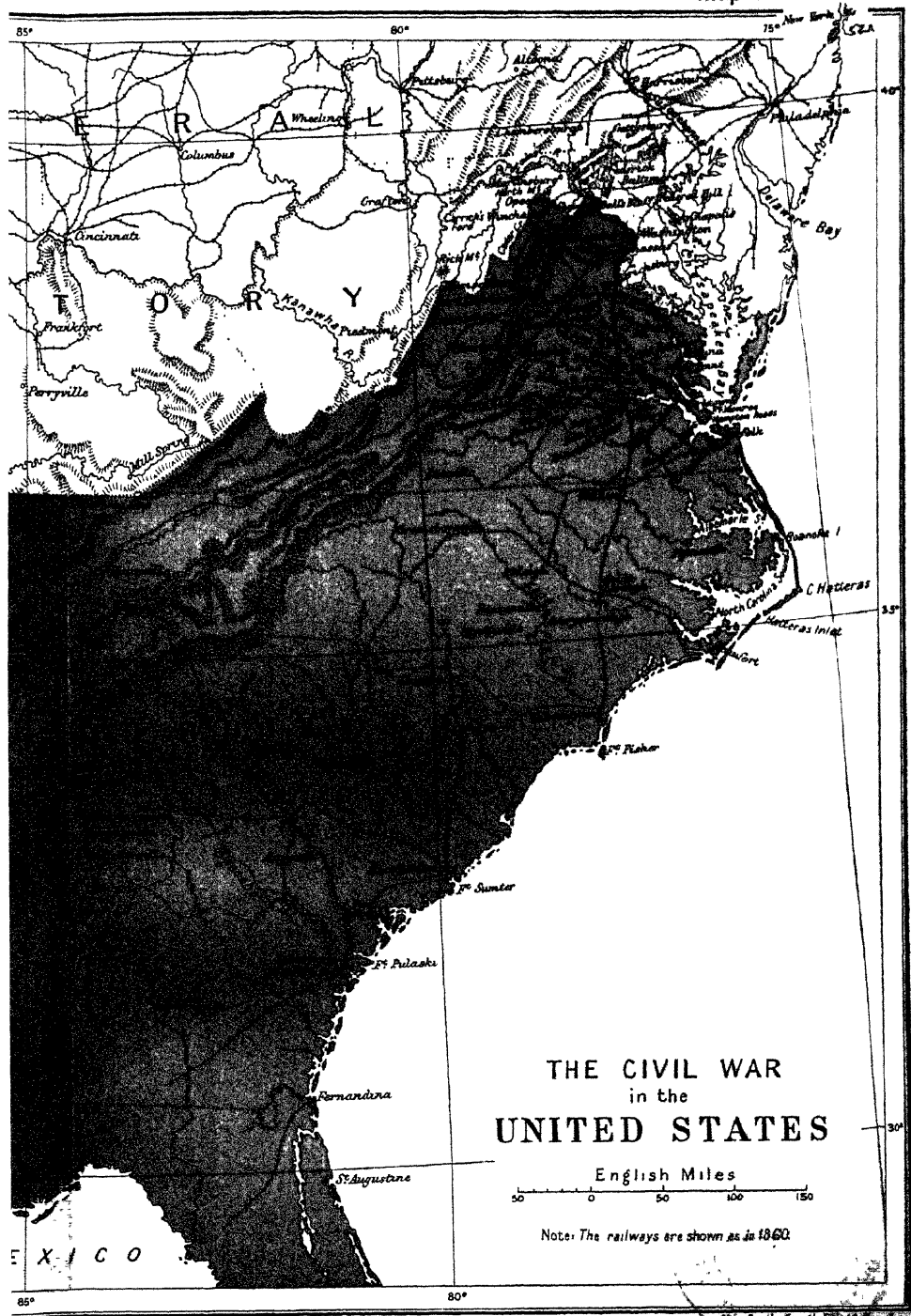




MAP 74

**The Civil War
in the
United States**

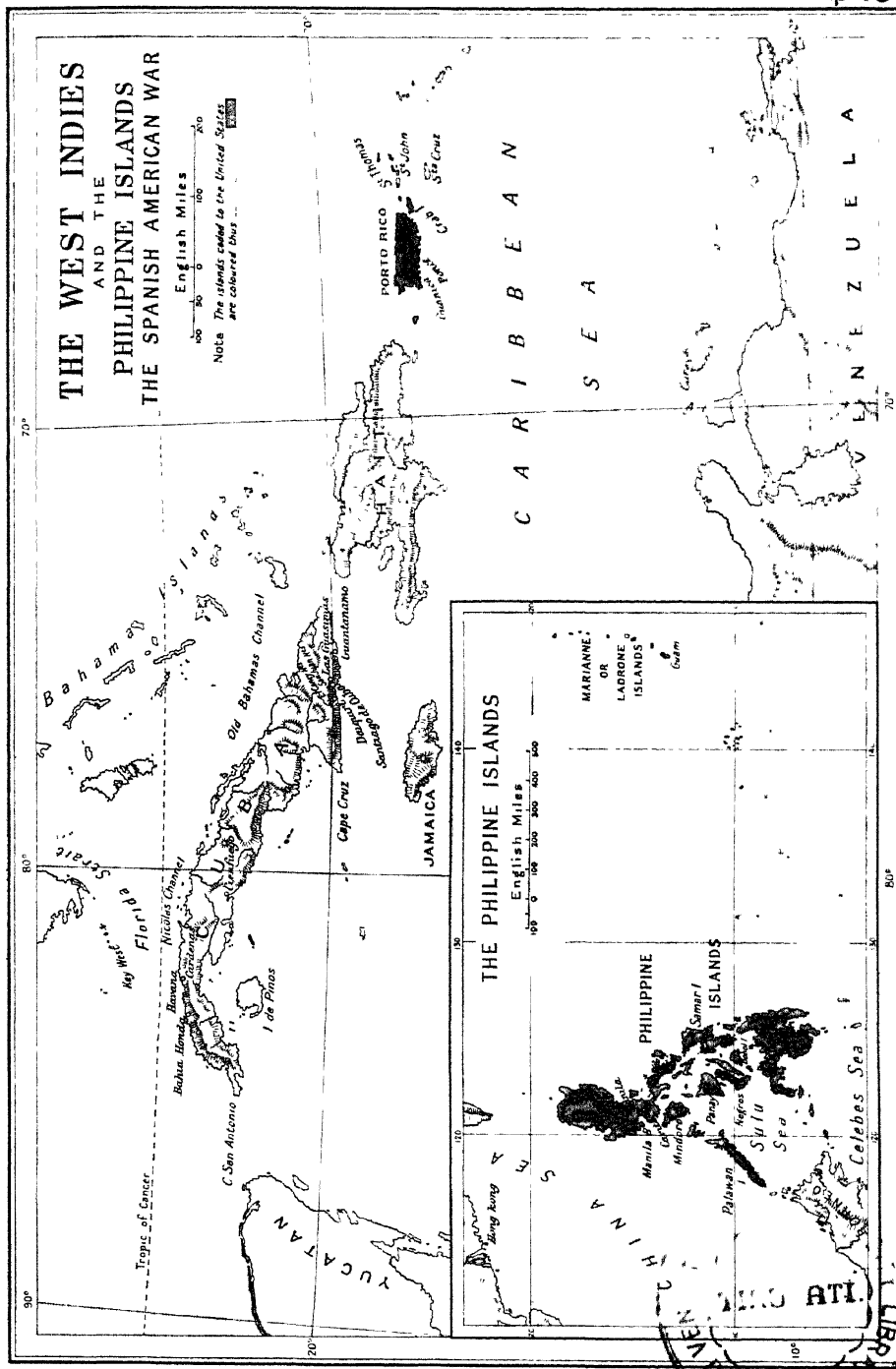




THE WEST INDIES AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

English Miles
0 100 200
Note: The islands ceded to the United States
are colored blue.

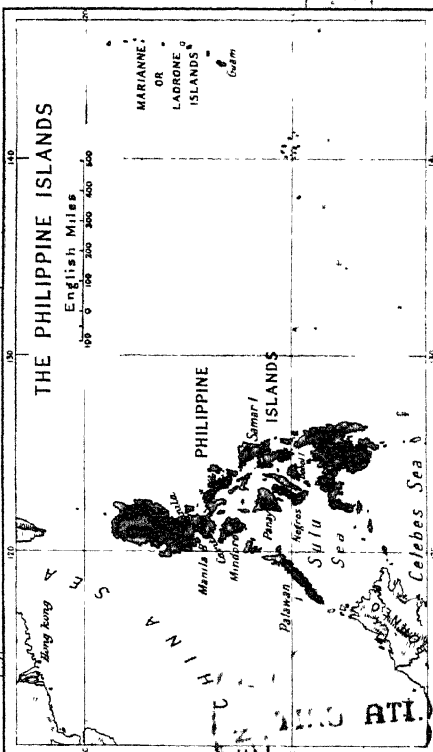
1898



Source: U.S. Navy, 1898

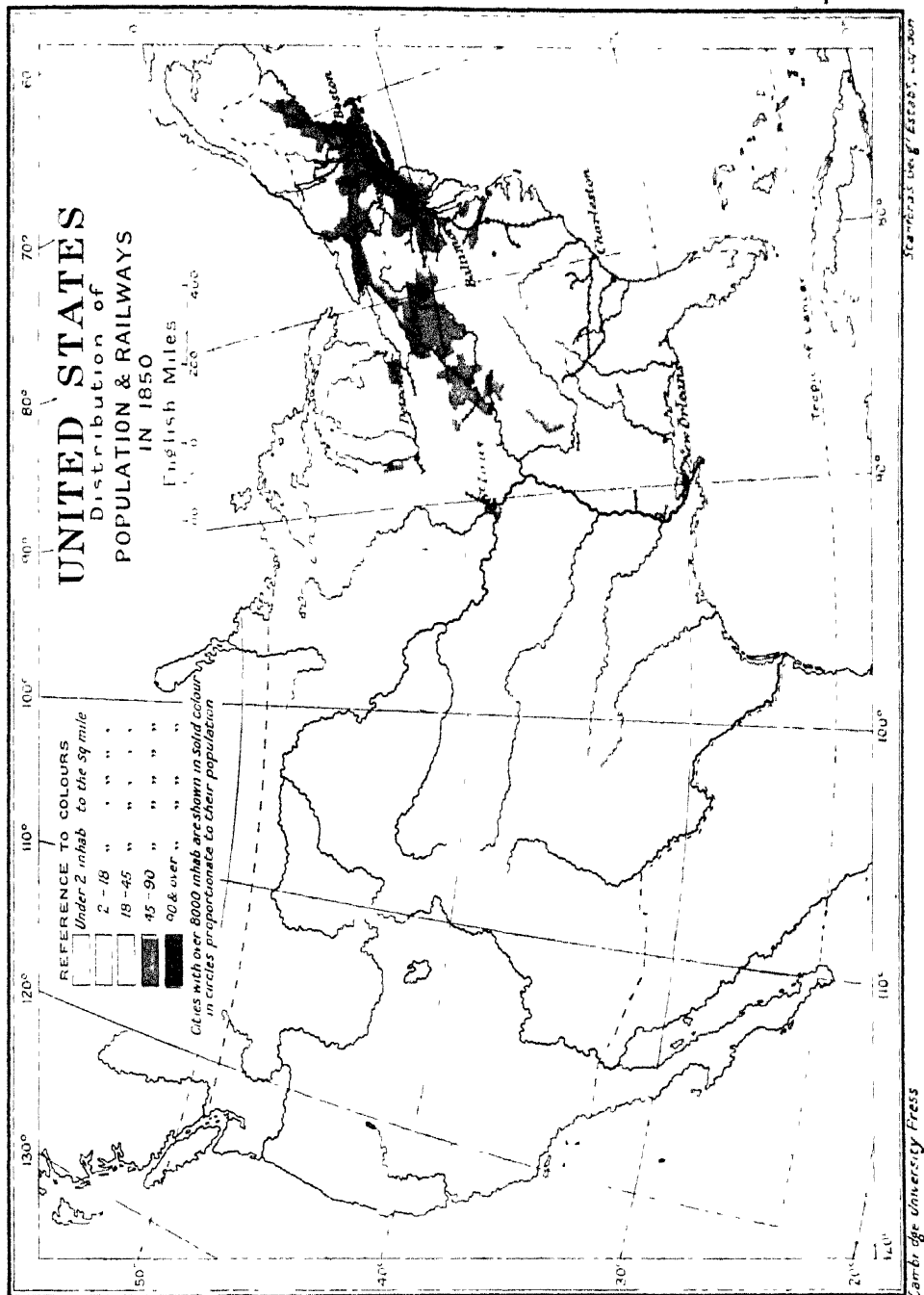
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

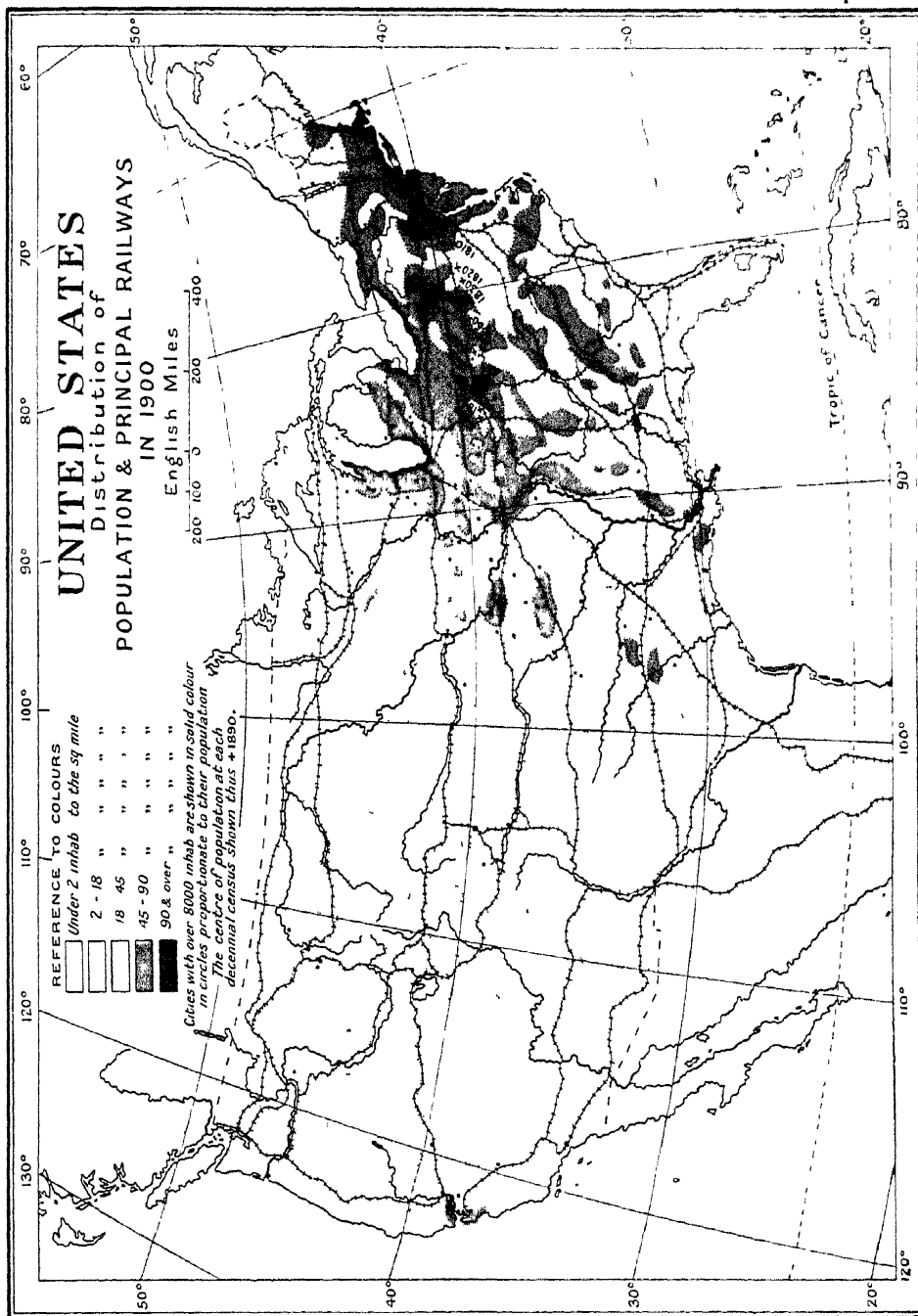
English Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500

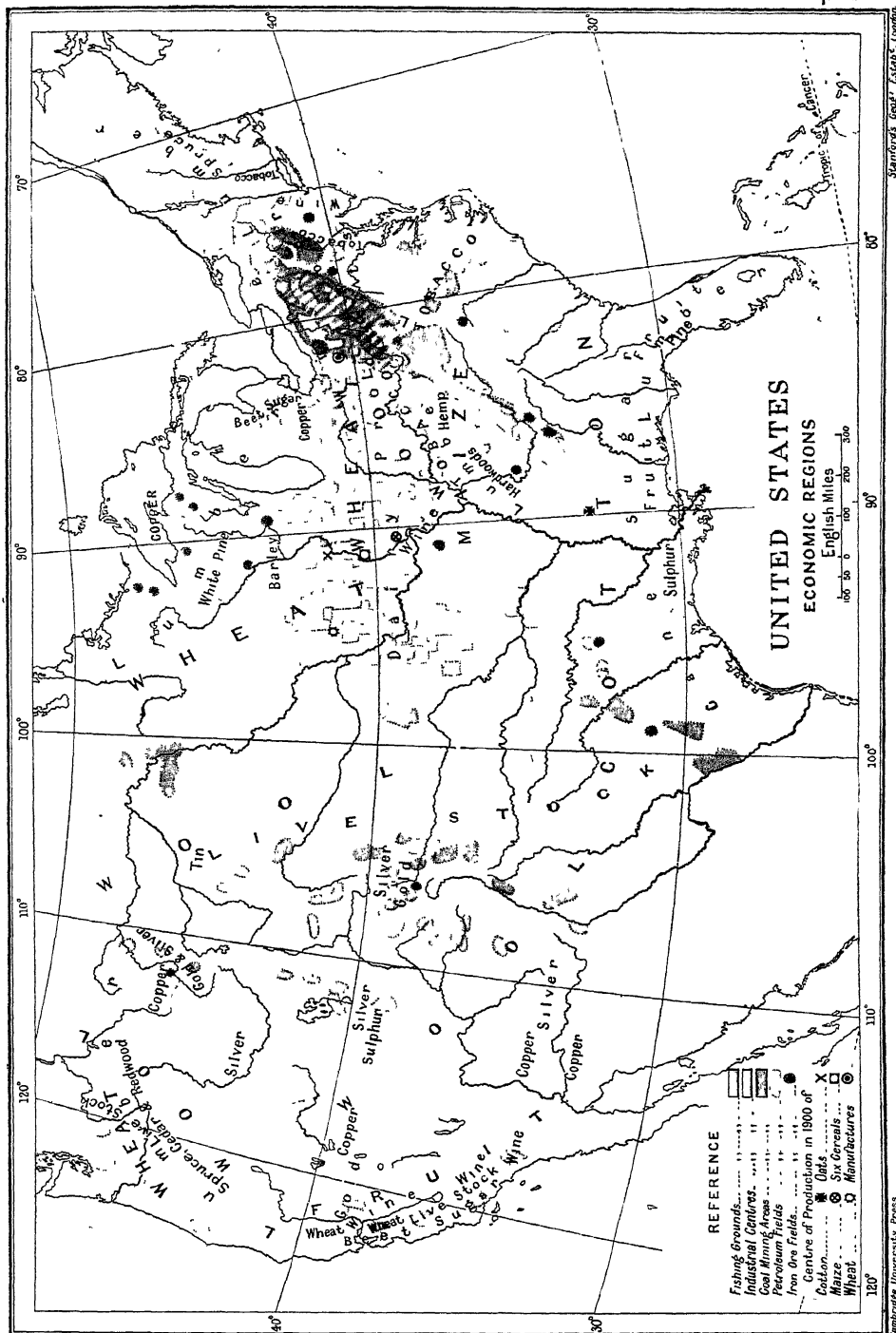


U.S. Navy

Cambridge University Press



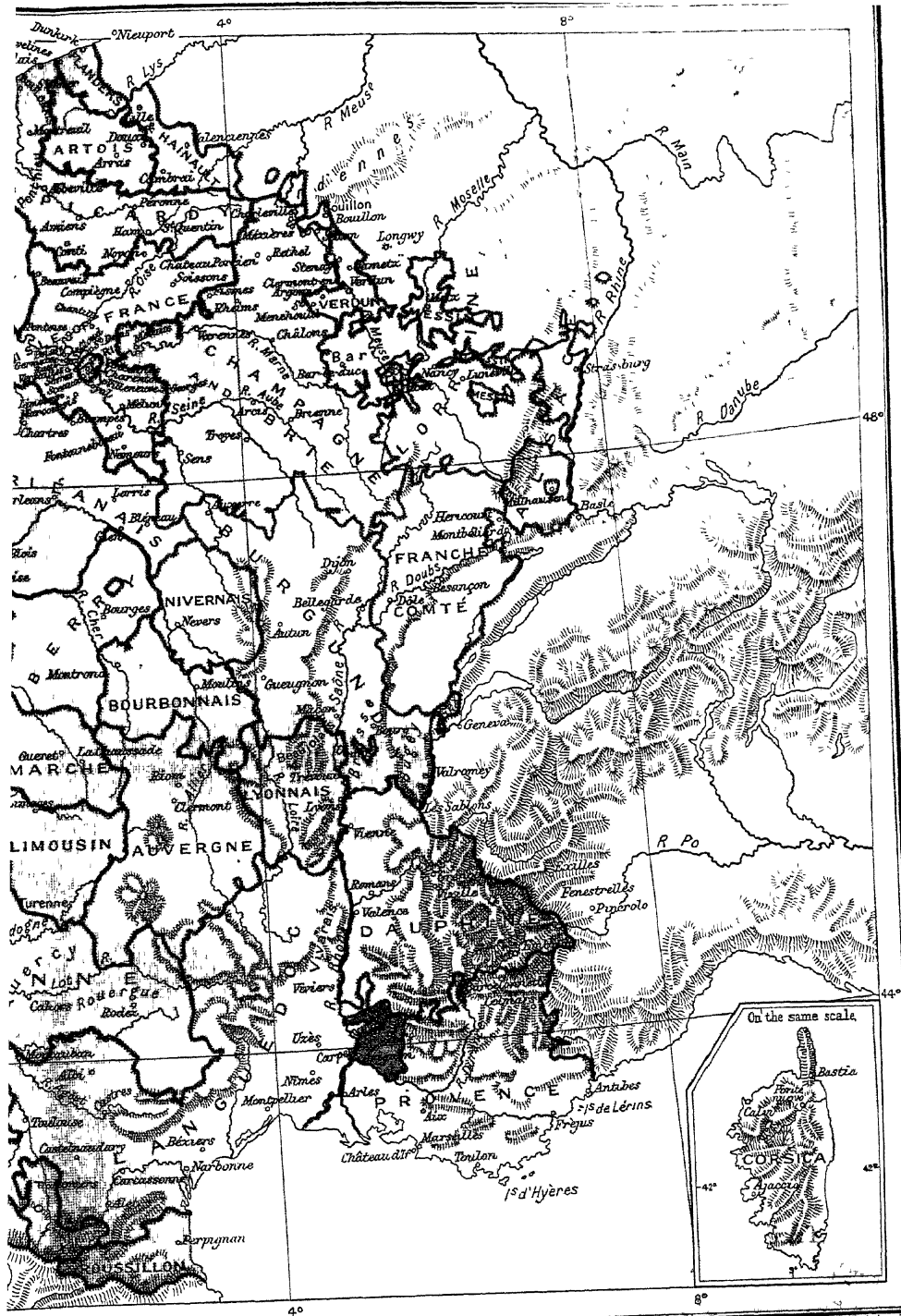




MAP 79

**France
before the
Revolution**

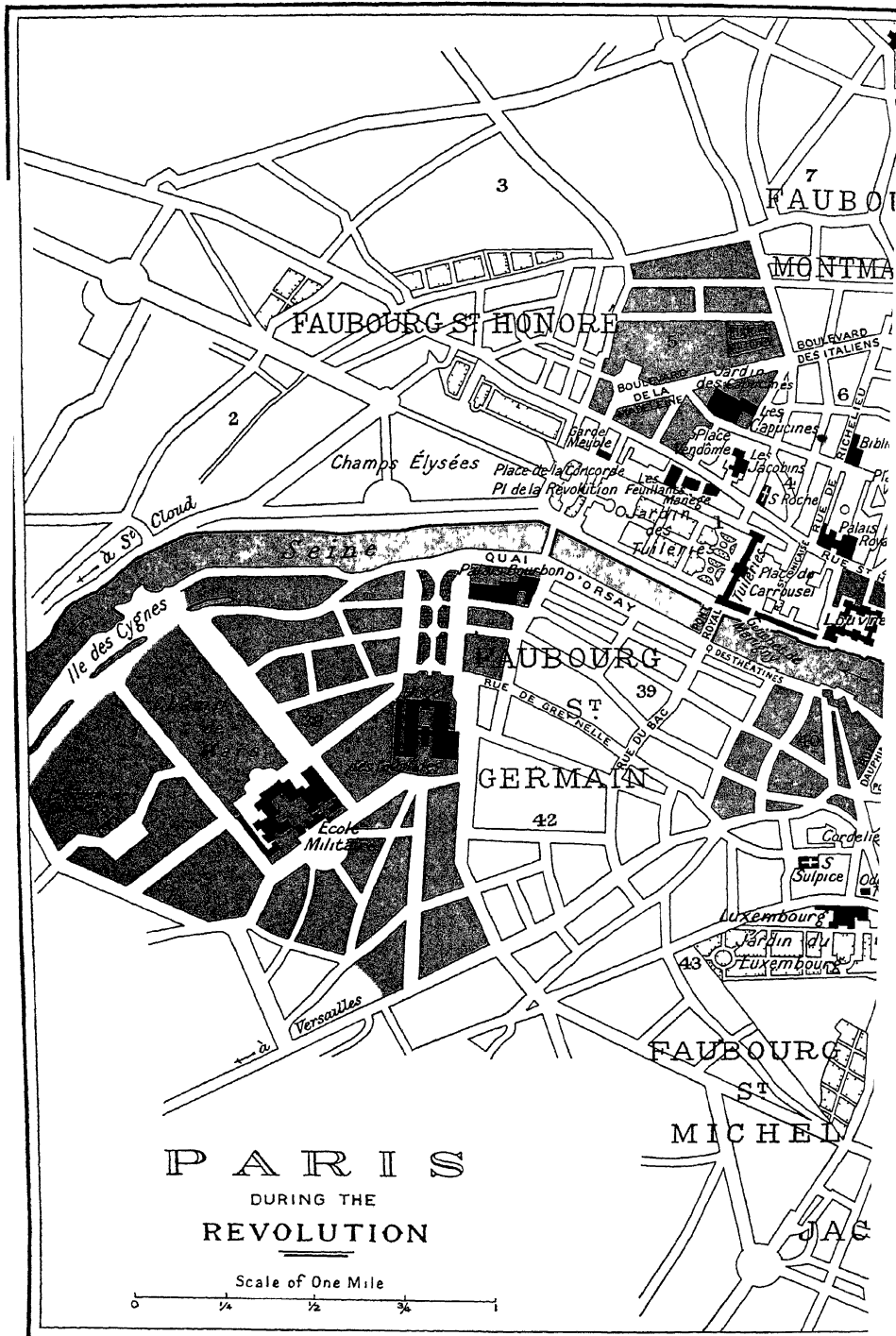




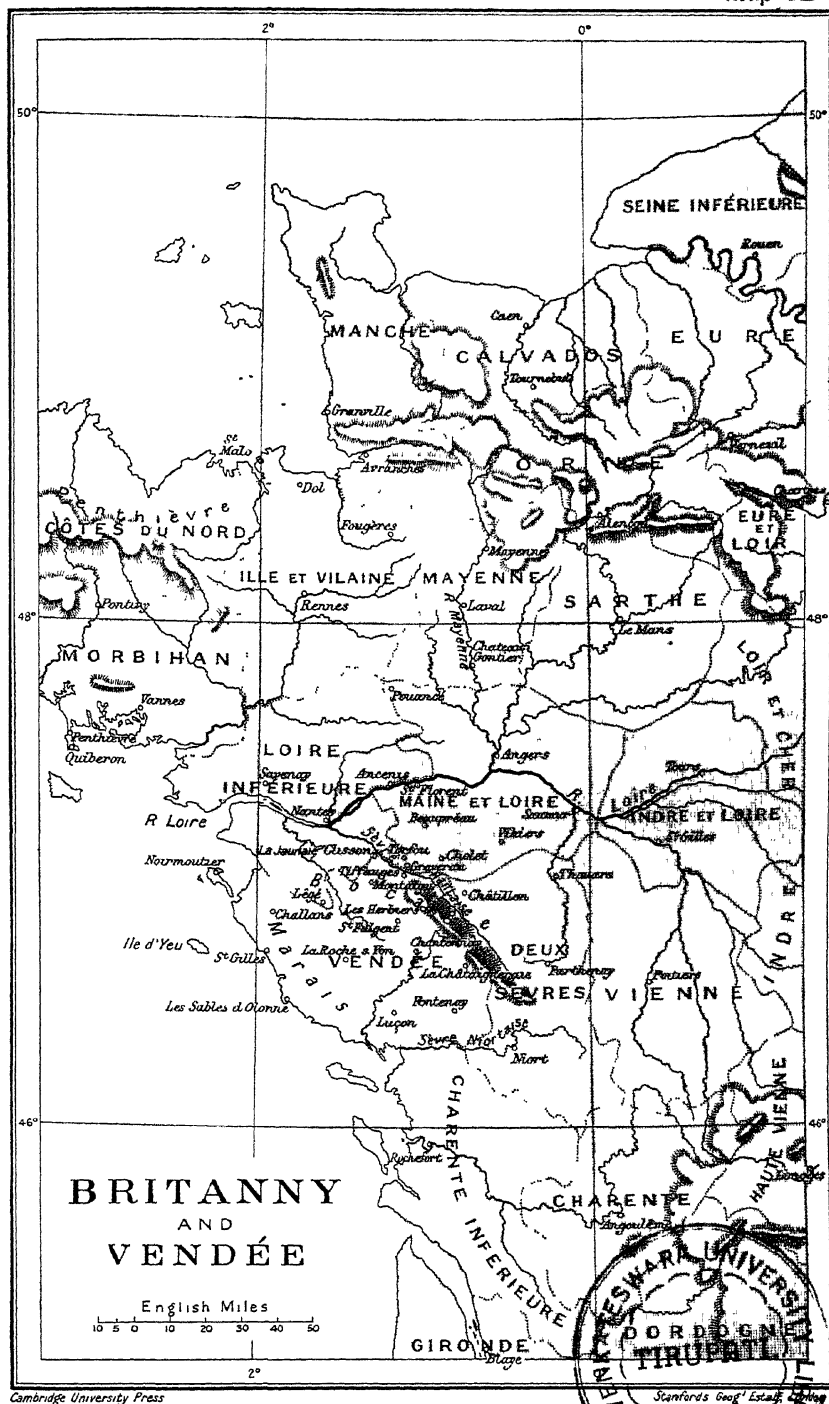


MAP 80

Paris
during the
Revolution



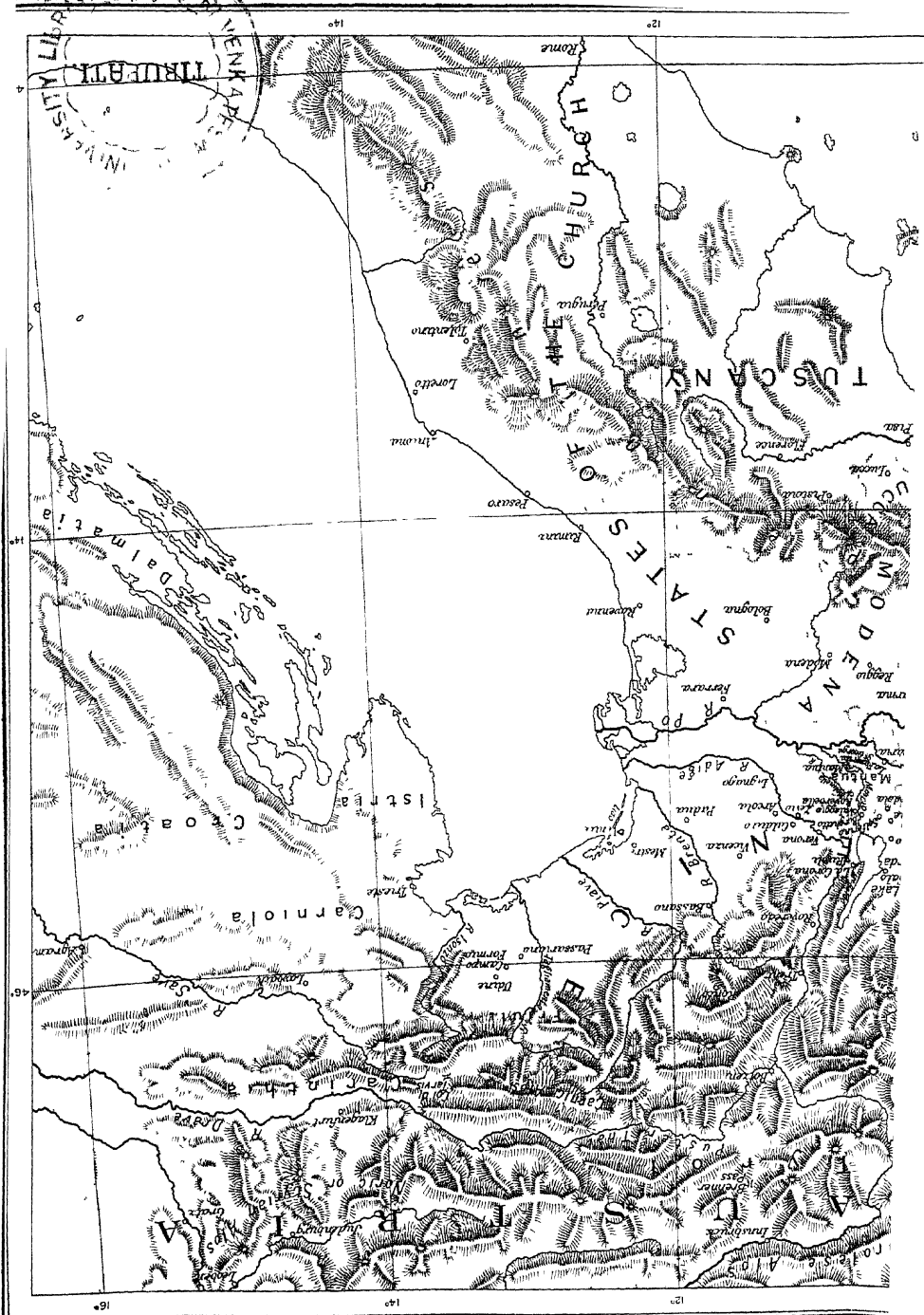
MAP 81
Eastern Frontier
of
France
Revolutionary Campaigns
1792-5

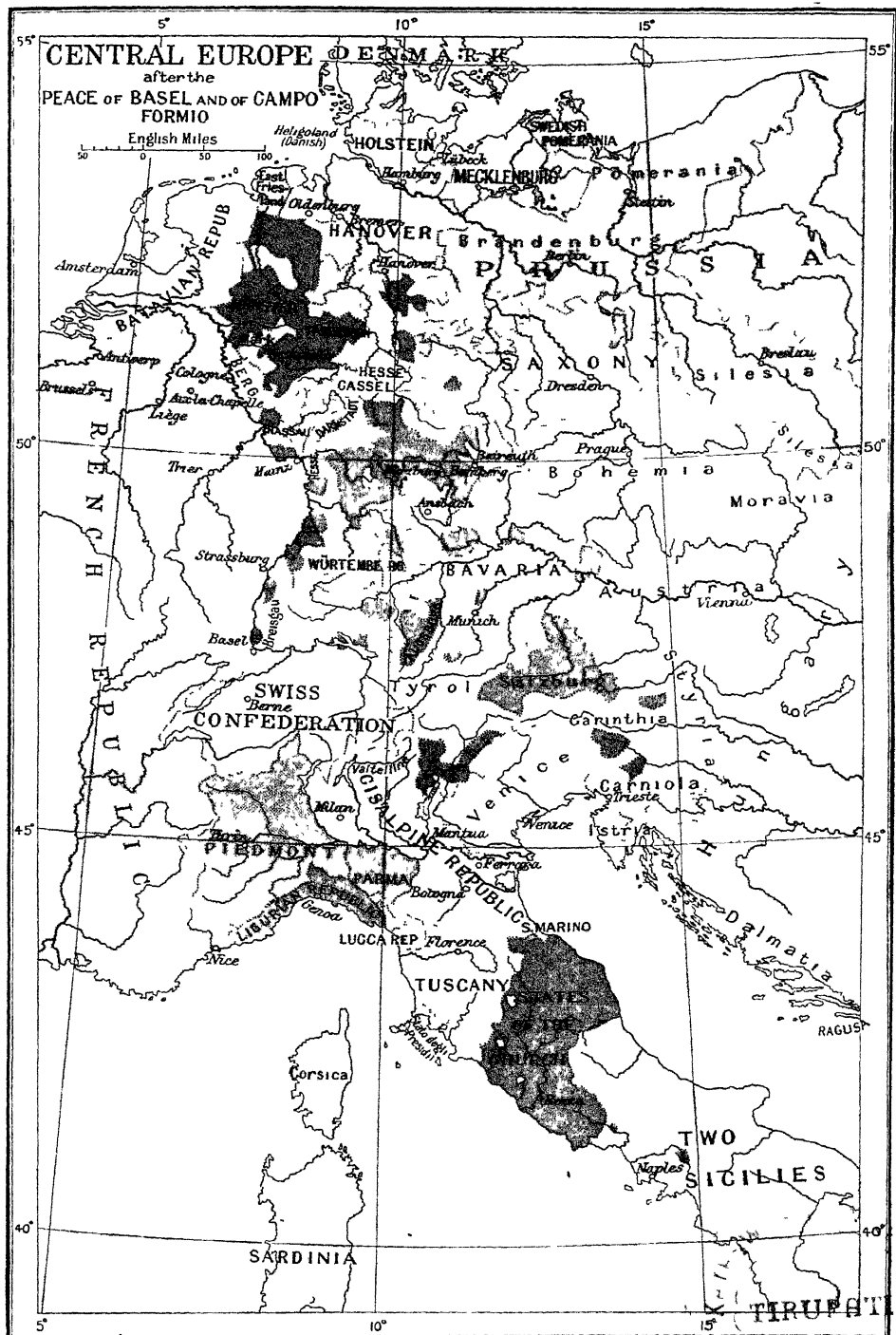


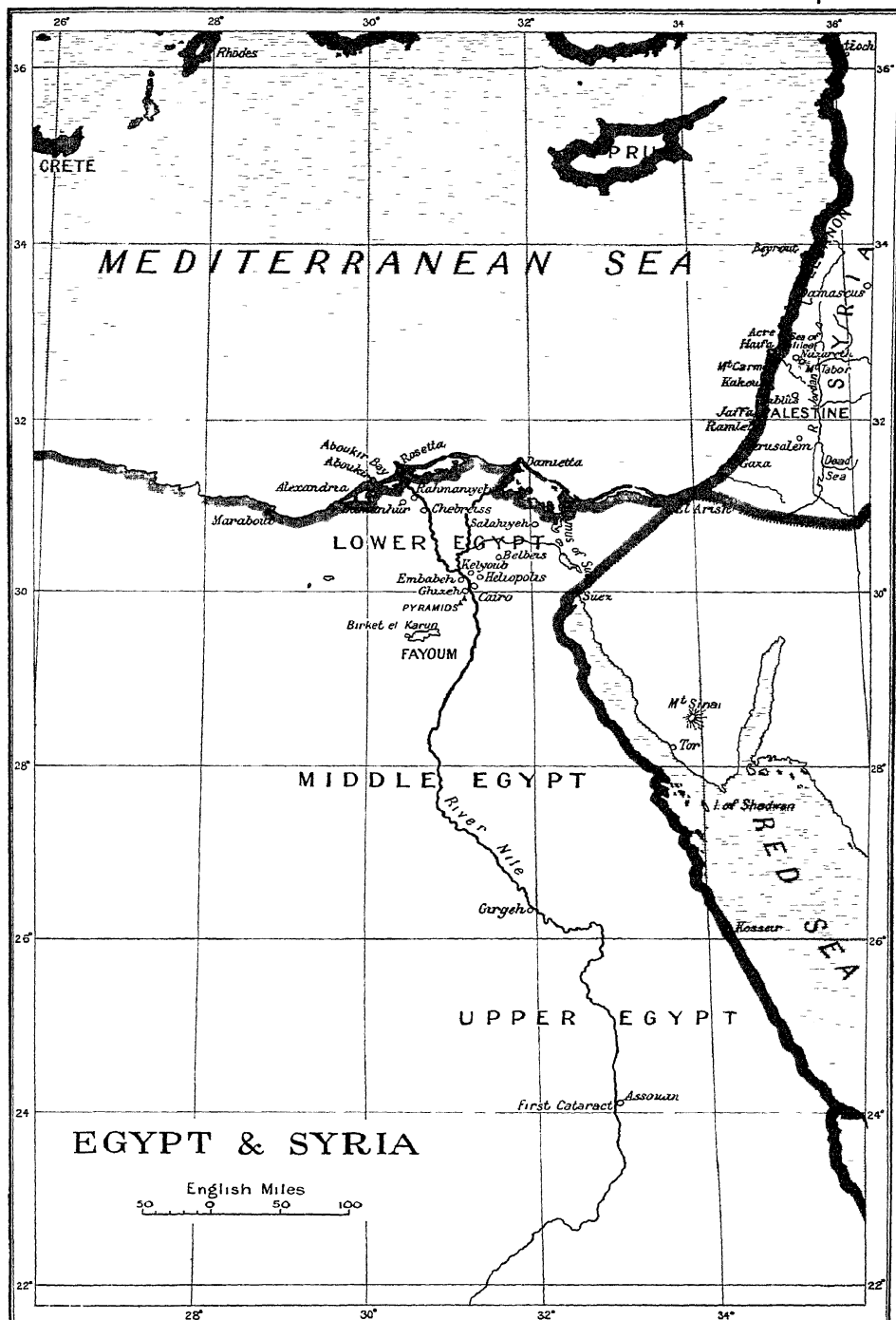
MAP 83

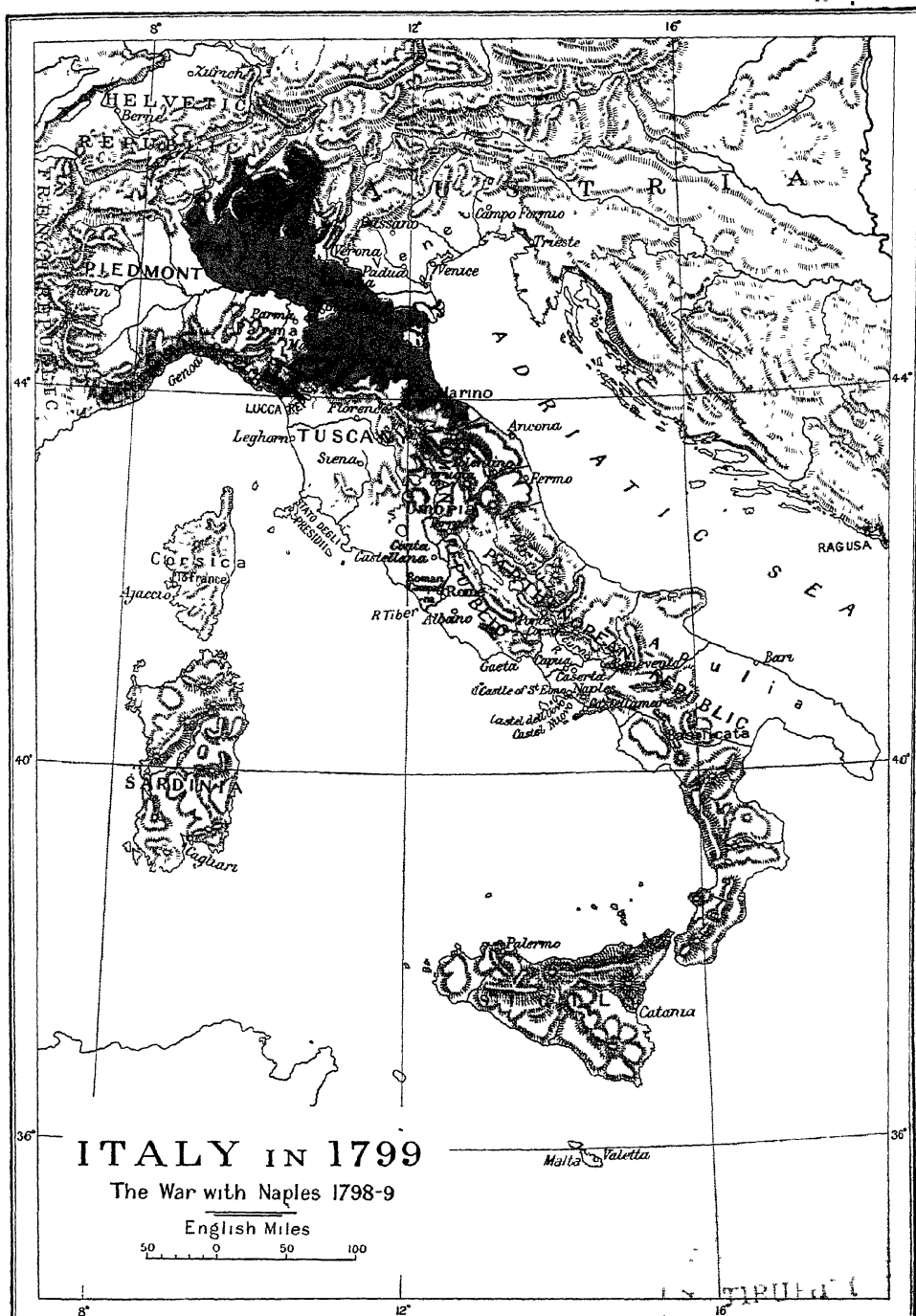
Northern Italy
Bonaparte's Campaign
1796-7











ITALY IN 1799

The War with Naples 1798-9

English Miles

50 0 50 100

MAP 87

European Waters

Naval Wars 1792-1815

with inset

part of

the French & Flemish coast





MAP 88

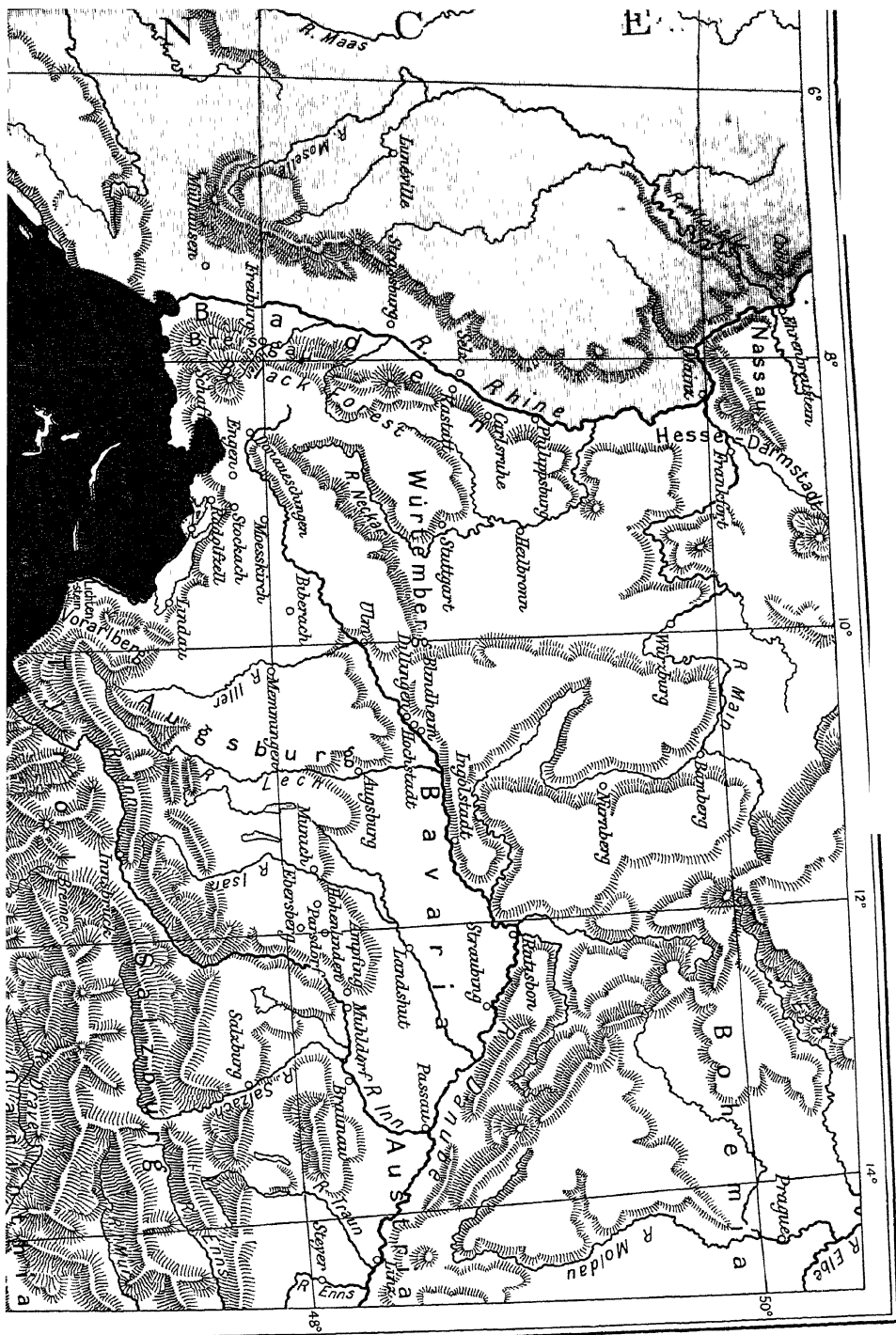
South West Germany

and

North Italy

The War of the Second Coalition

1798-1801





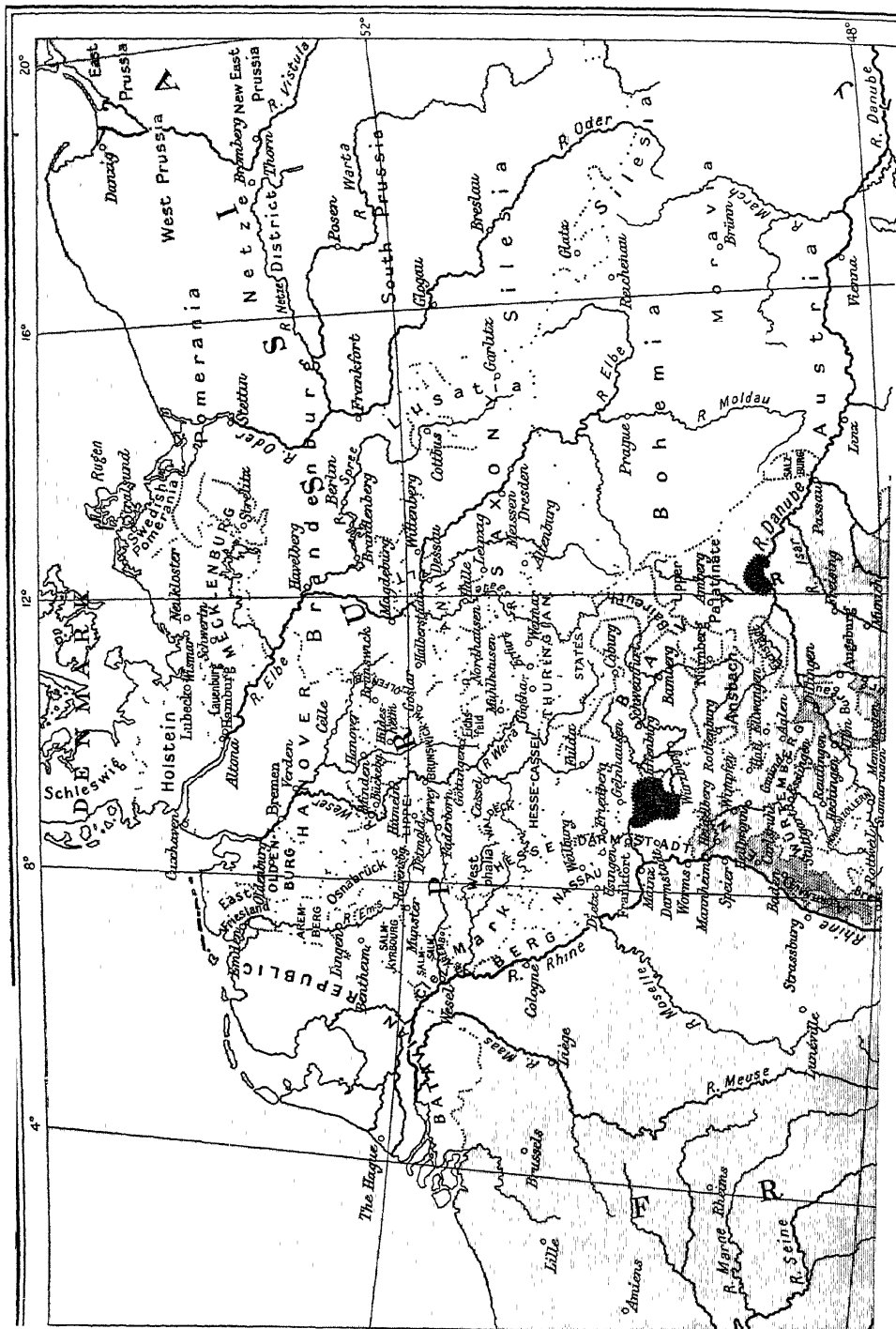
MAP 89

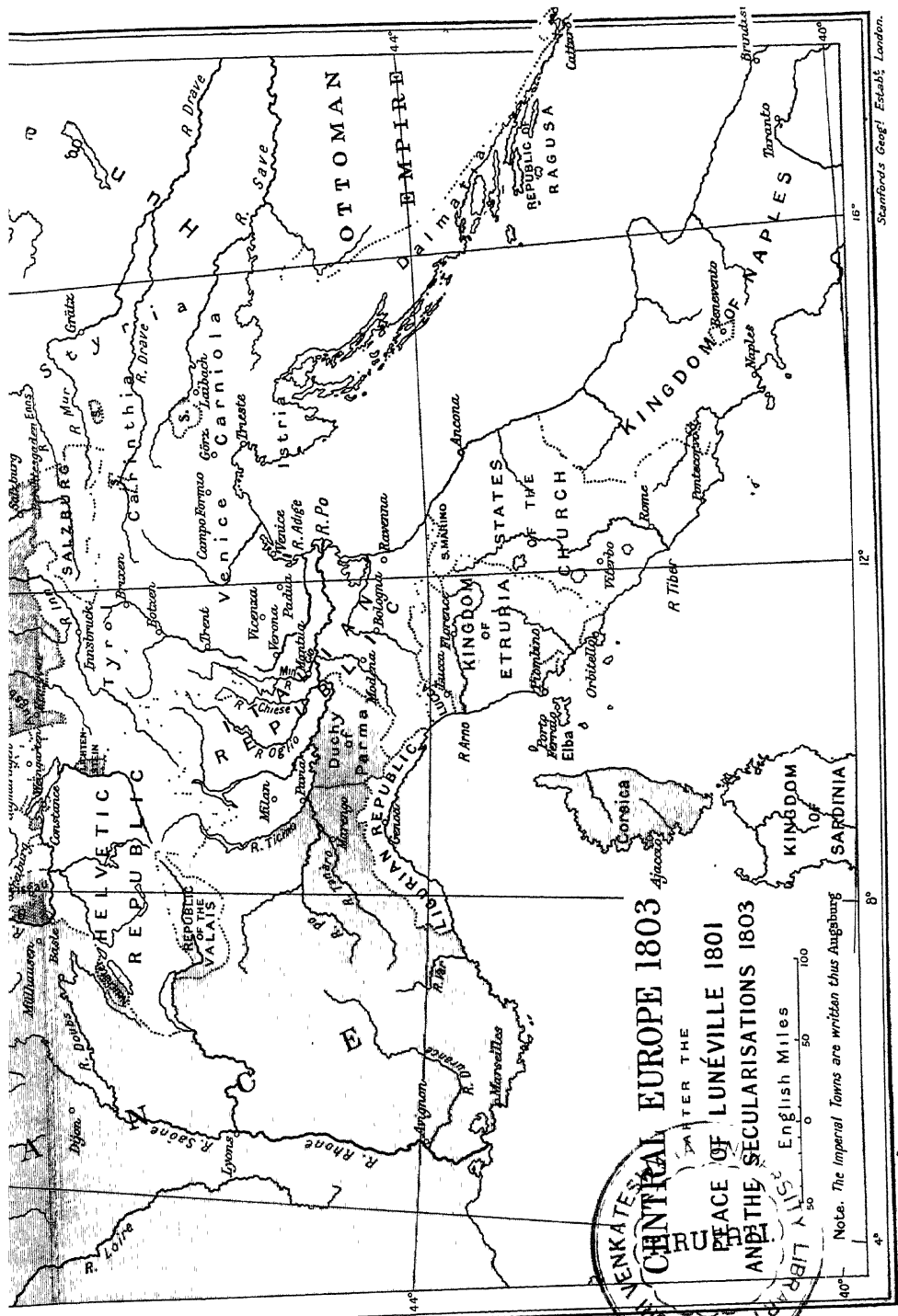
Central Europe 1803

after the

Peace of Lunéville 1801

and the Secularisations 1803



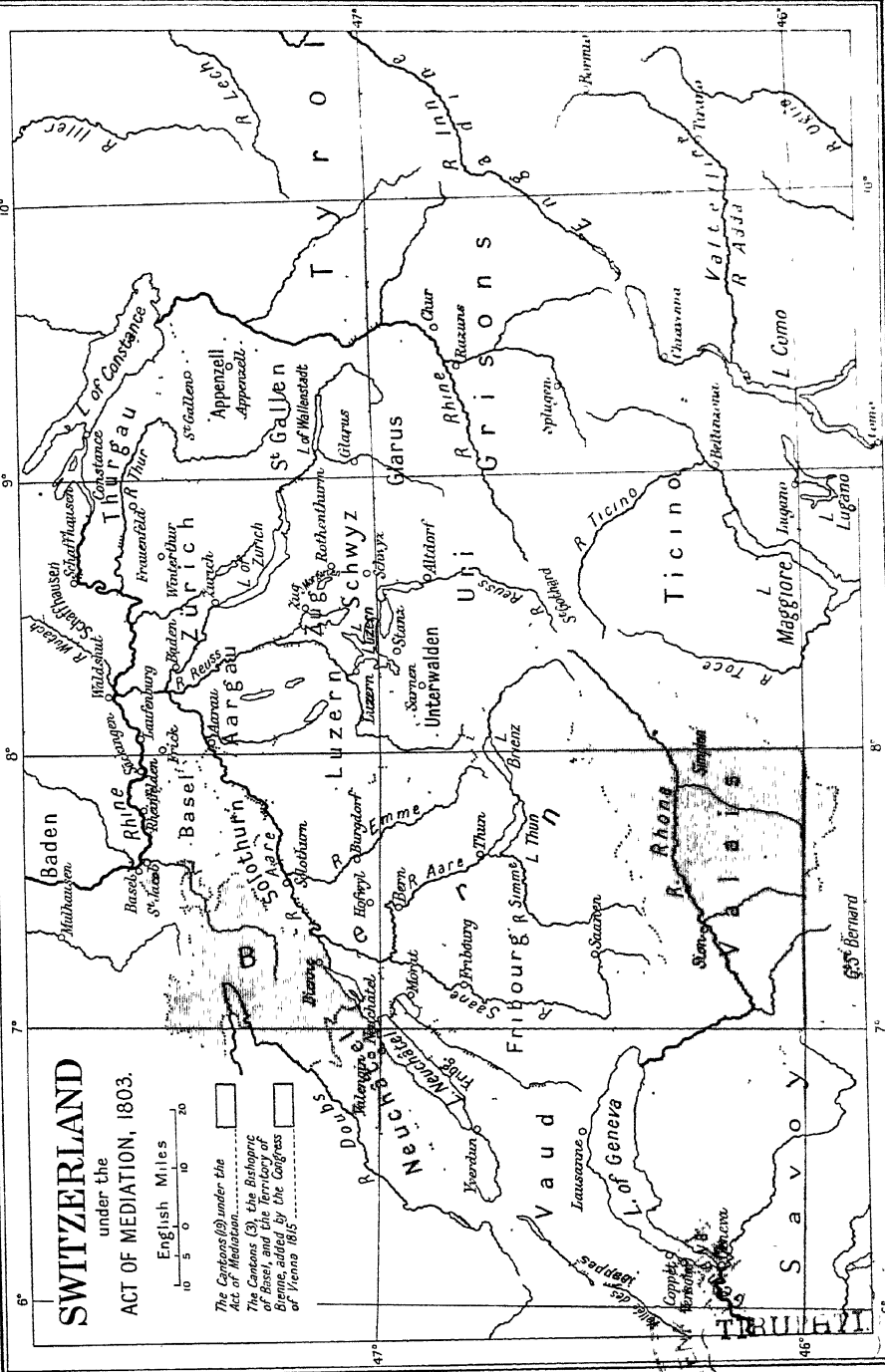


SWITZERLAND

under the
ACT OF MEDIATION, 1803.

English Miles
10 5 0 10 20

The Cantons (a) under the
Act of Mediation.
The Cantons (b) the Bishopric
of Basel, and the Territory of
Bienne, added by the Congress
of Vienna 1815

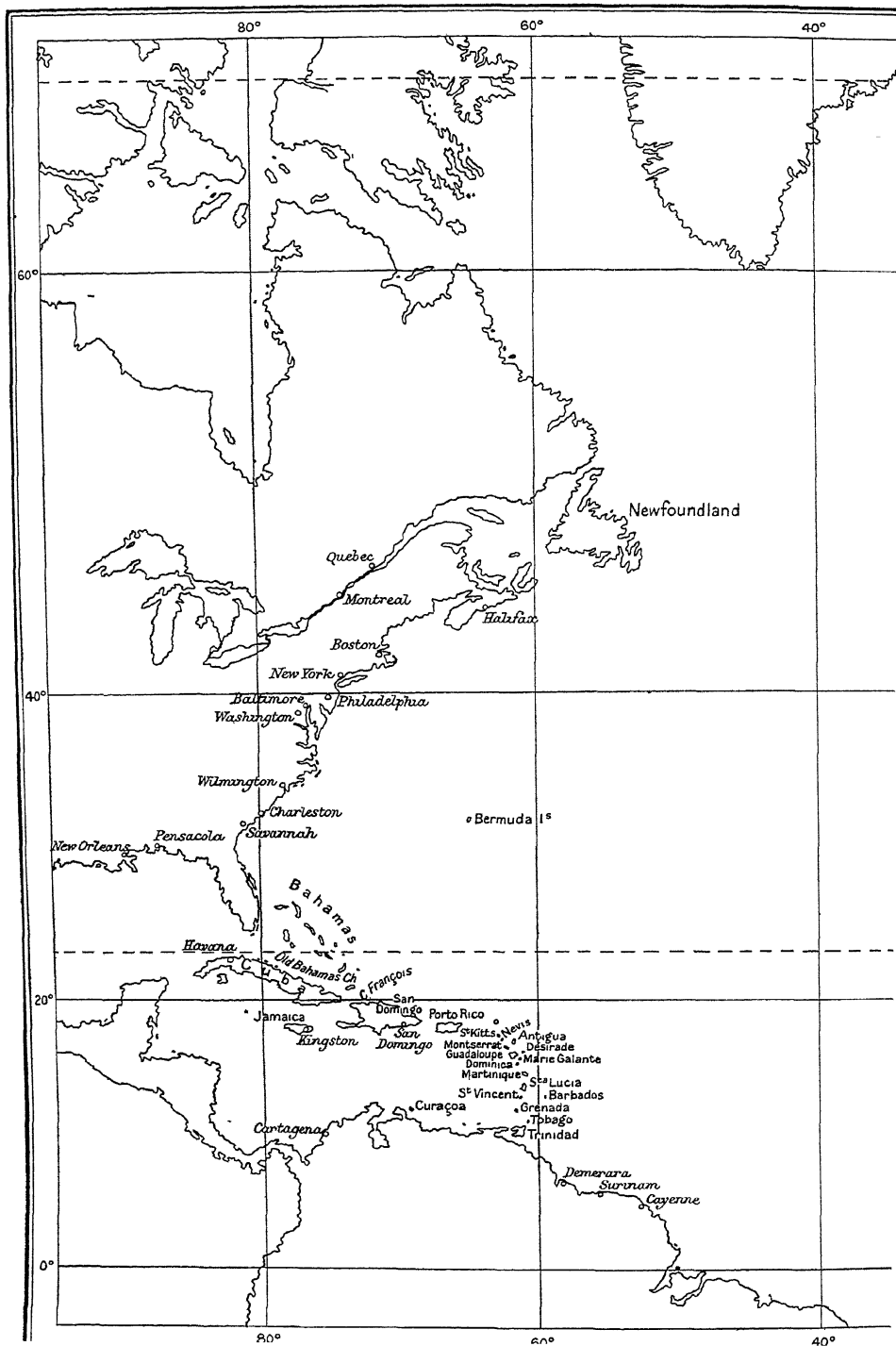


MAP 91

North Atlantic

Naval War

1803-5





MAP 92

Central Europe

Wars of the

Third Coalition 1805–7

with inset

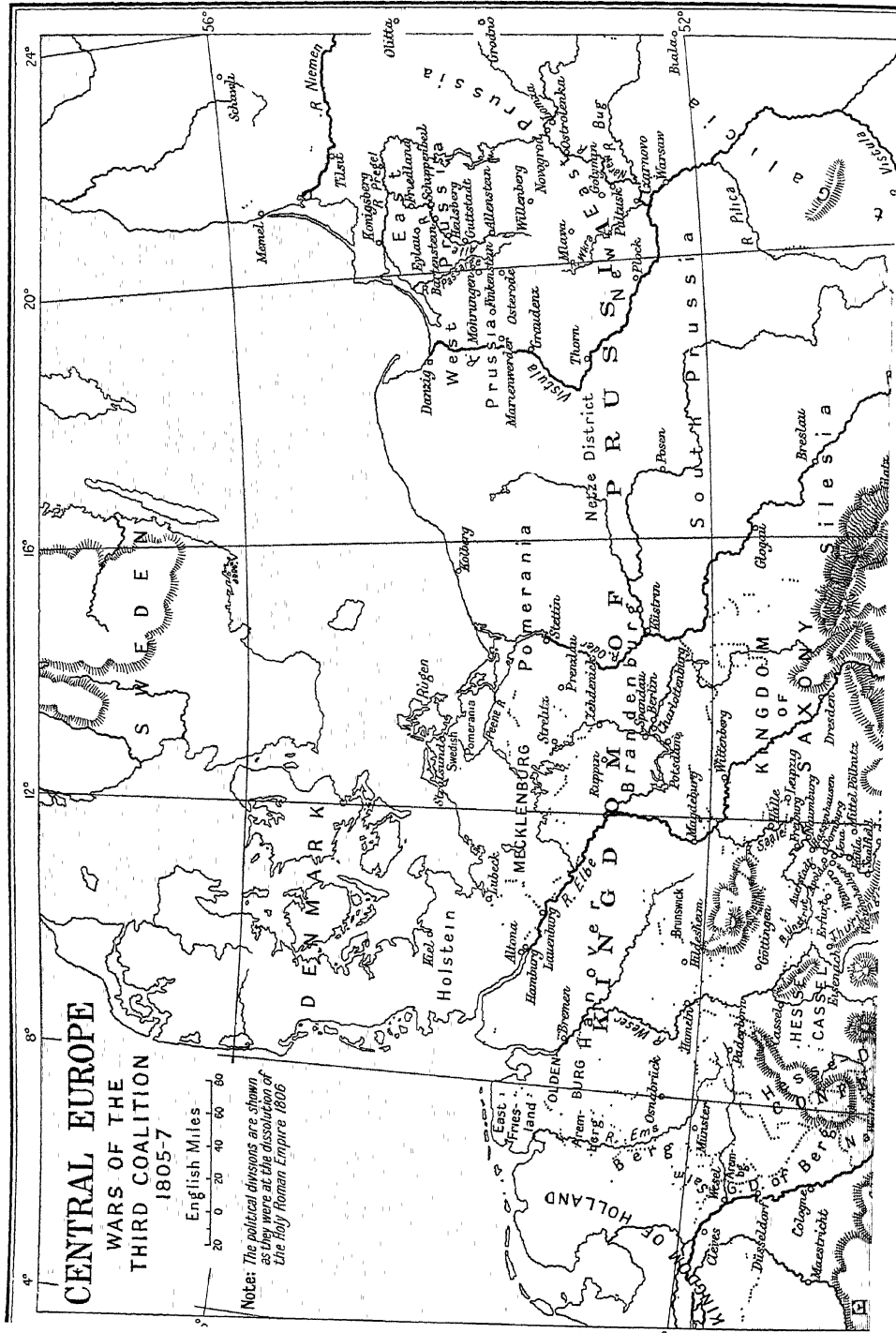
The Neighbourhood of Auster

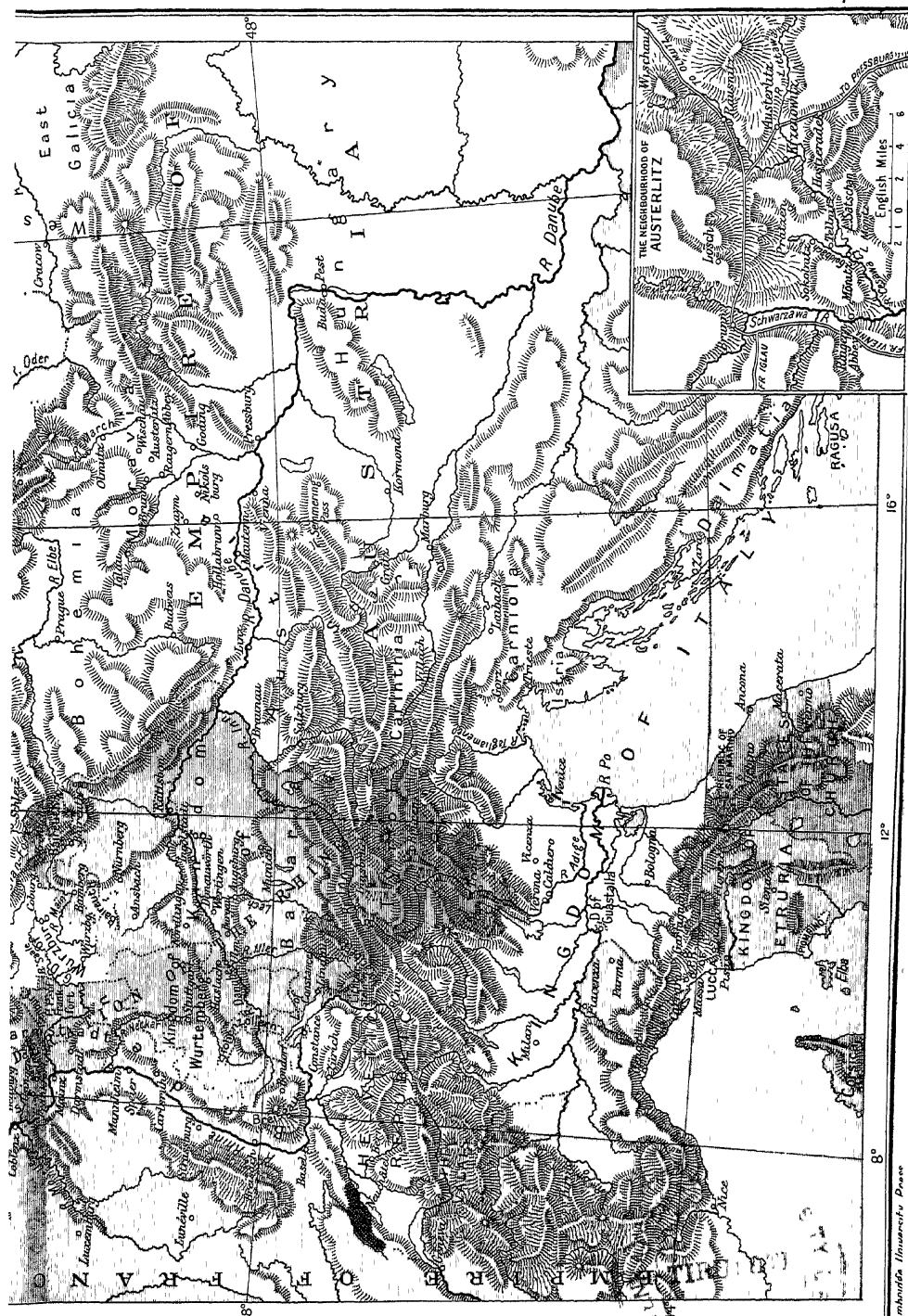
CENTRAL EUROPE

WARS OF THE
THIRD COALITION
1805-7

English Miles
20 0 20 40 60 80

Note: The political divisions are shown
as they were at the dissolution of
the Holy Roman Empire 1806





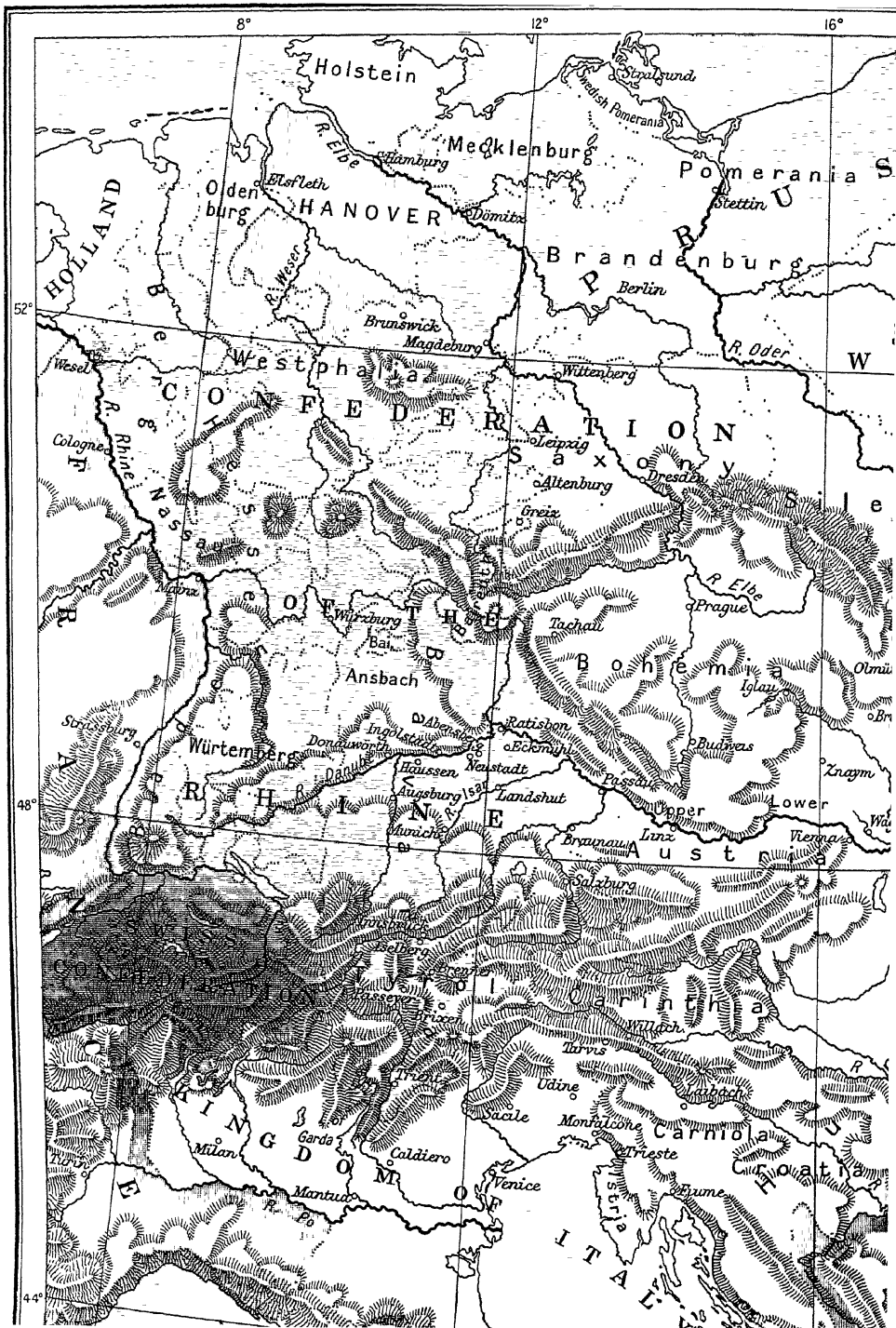
MAP 93

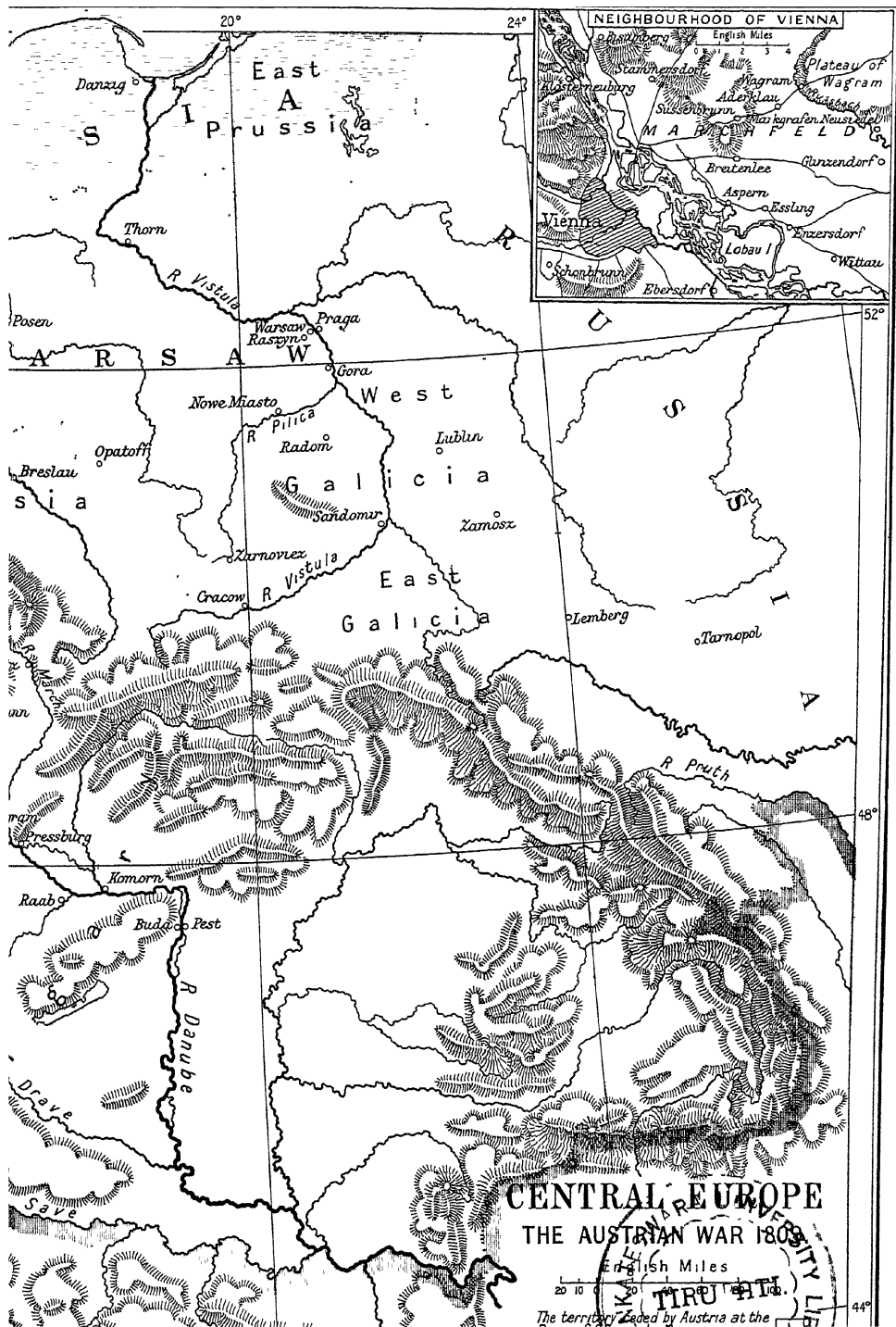
Central Europe

The Austrian War 1809

with Inset

Neighbourhood of Vienna







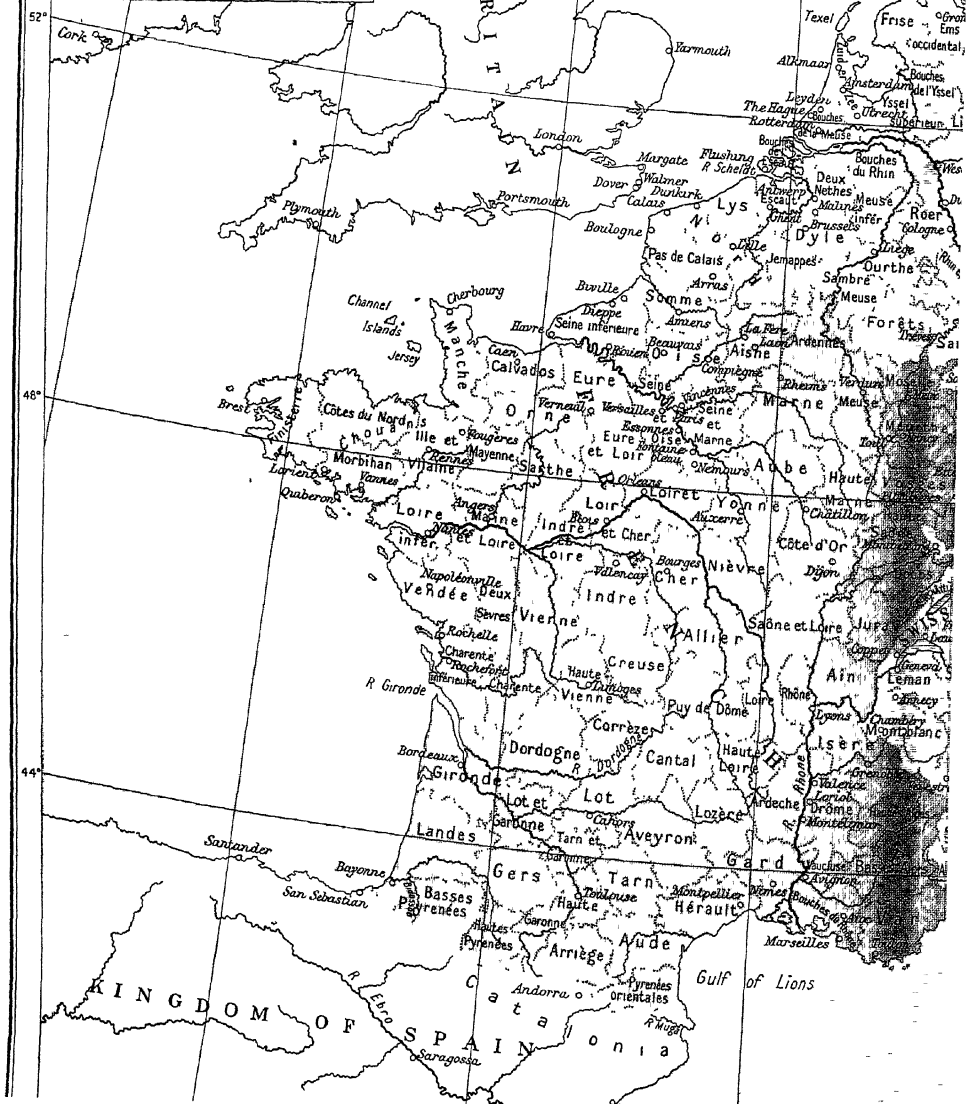
MAP 94
French Empire
and
Central Europe 1811
Political Divisions

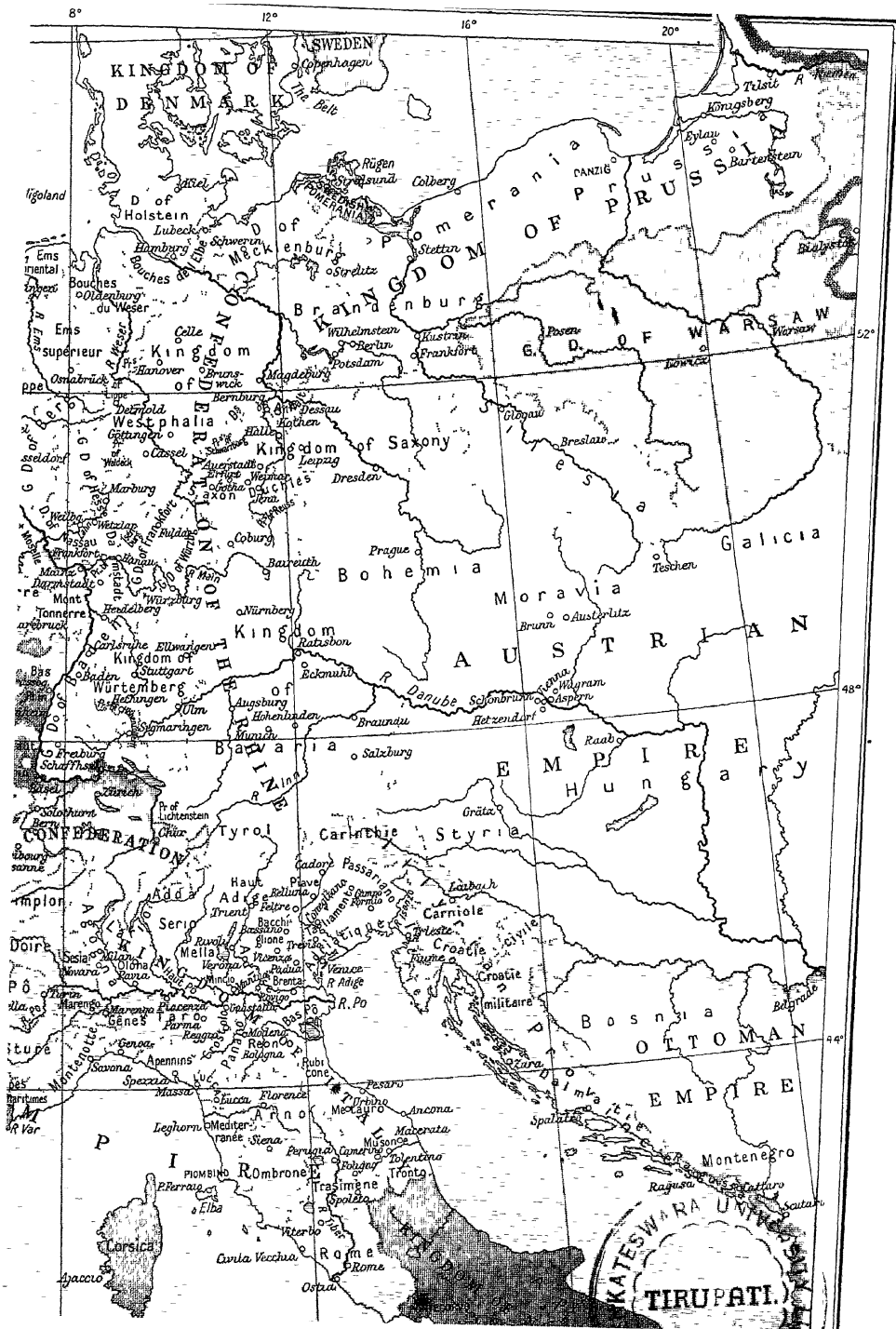
FRENCH EMPIRE

AND
CENTRAL EUROPE 1811.
POLITICAL DIVISIONS

English Miles
50 0 50 100 150

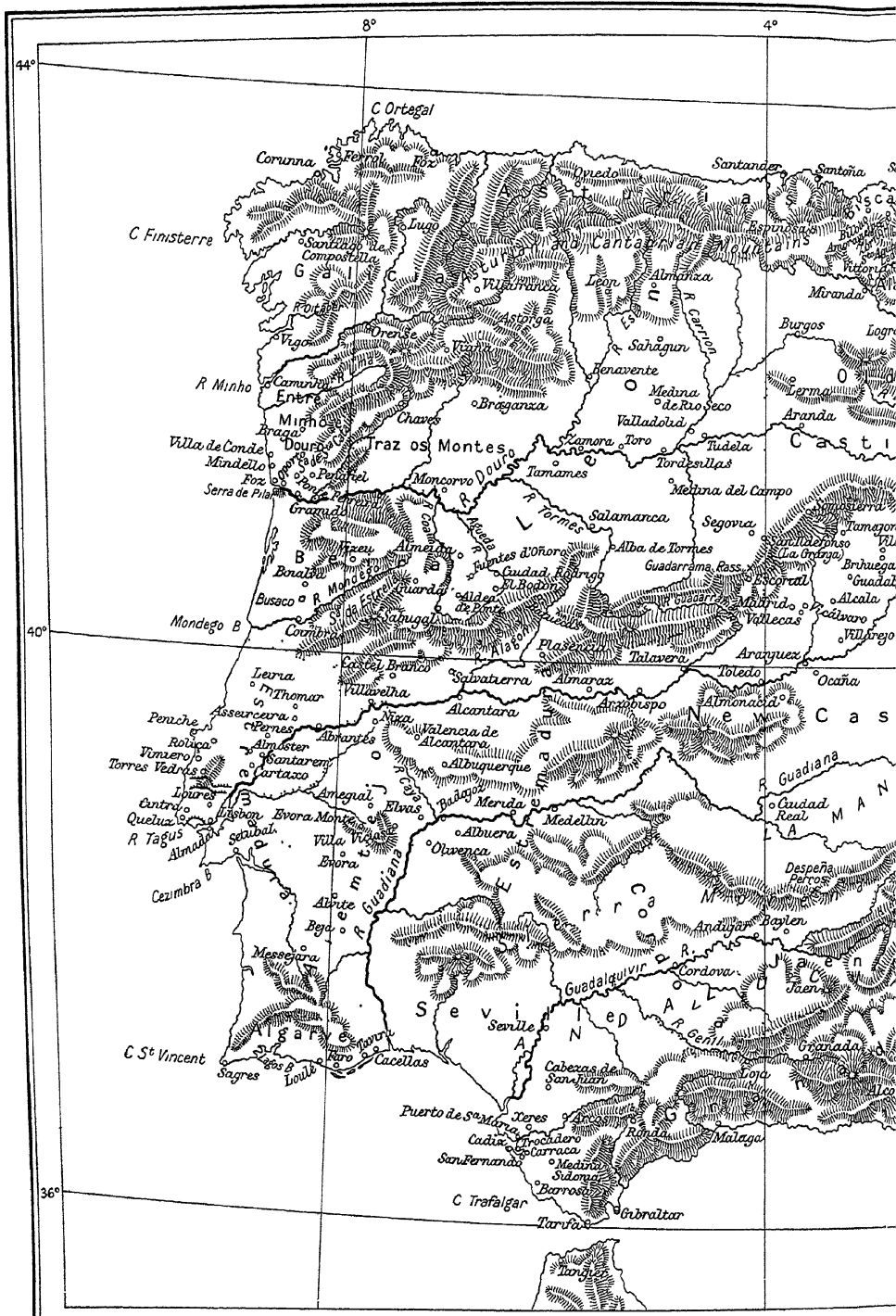
France in 1789 coloured thus 
Acquisitions of France 1789-1811 
French Empire and dependent States are coloured in full Other states have bands of colour

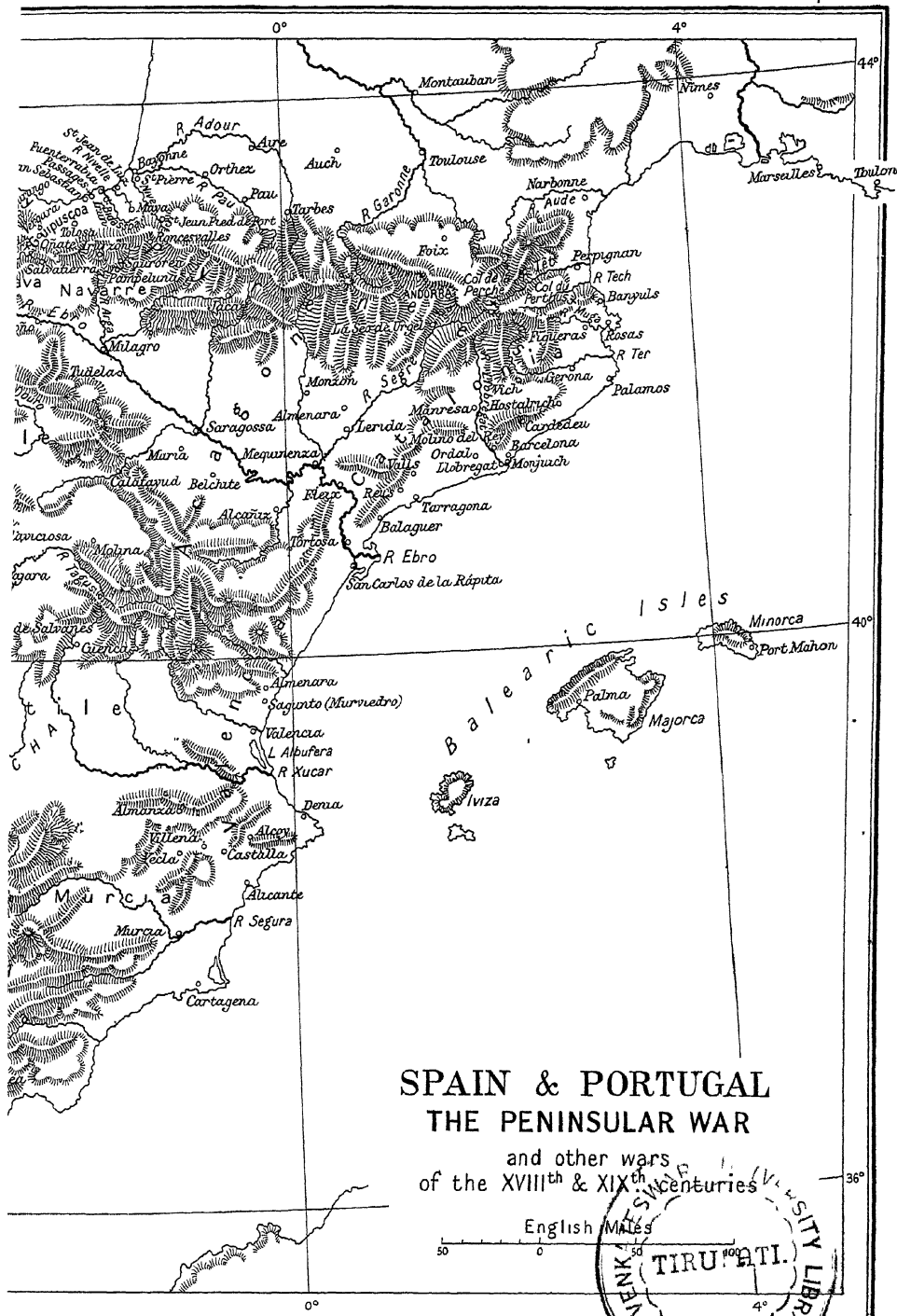




MAP 95

Spain & Portugal
The Peninsular War
and other wars
of the XVIIIth & XIXth centuries

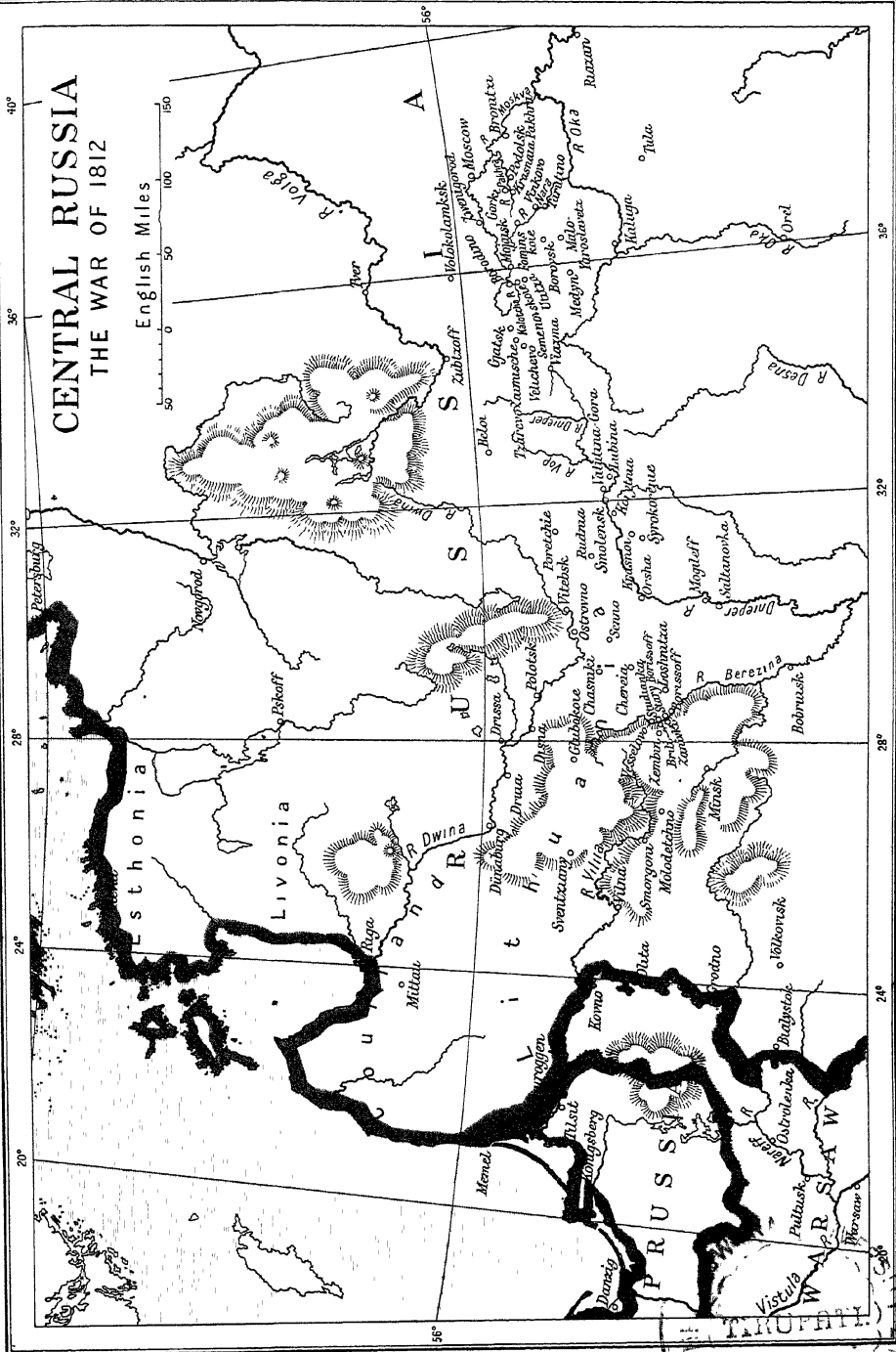




CENTRAL RUSSIA THE WAR OF 1812

English Miles

50 100 150



MAP 97

Germany & Eastern France

The War of Liberation 1813–14

with insets

The Neighbourhood of Paris

and

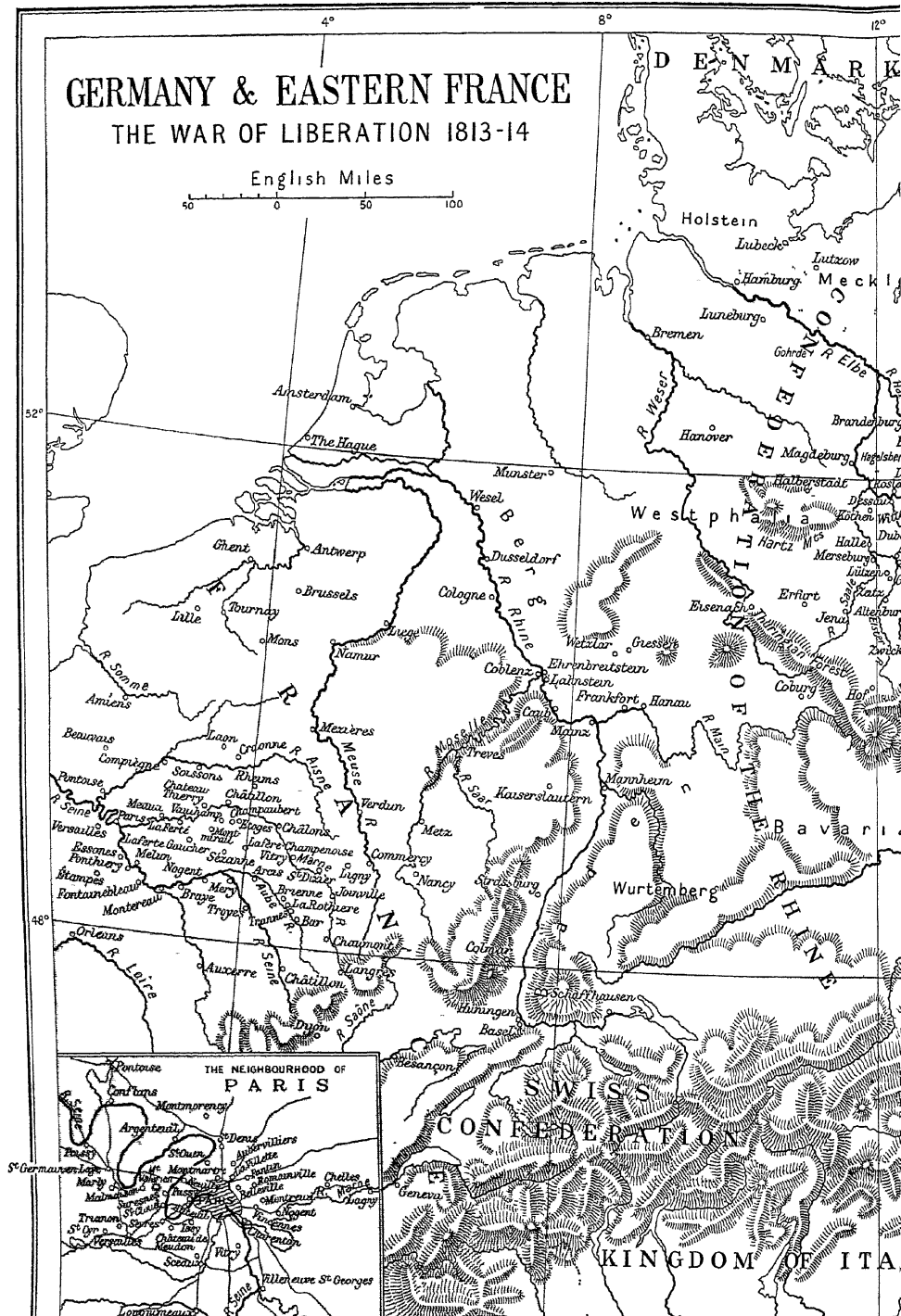
The Neighbourhood of Leipzig

GERMANY & EASTERN FRANCE

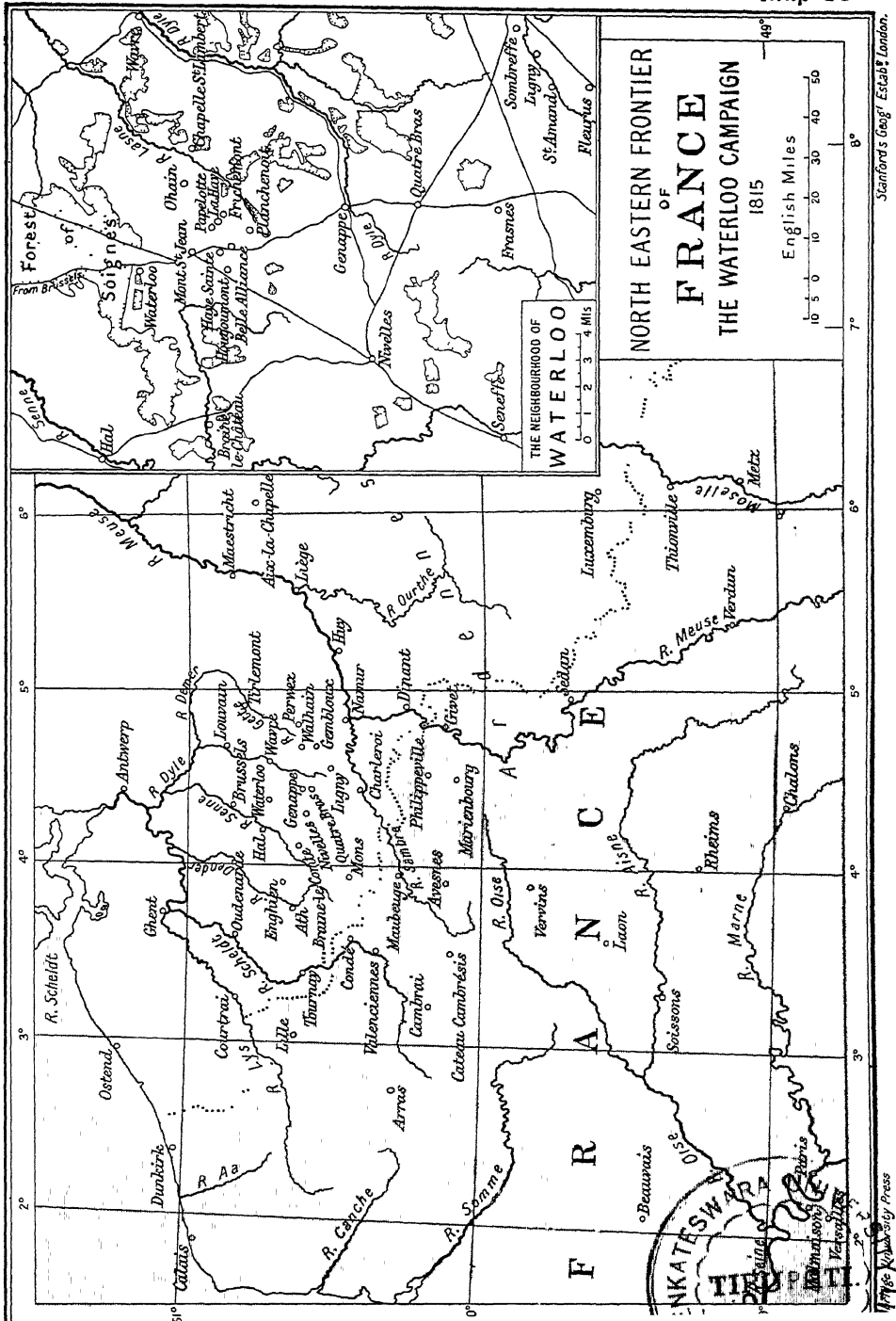
THE WAR OF LIBERATION 1813-14

English Miles

50 0 50 100





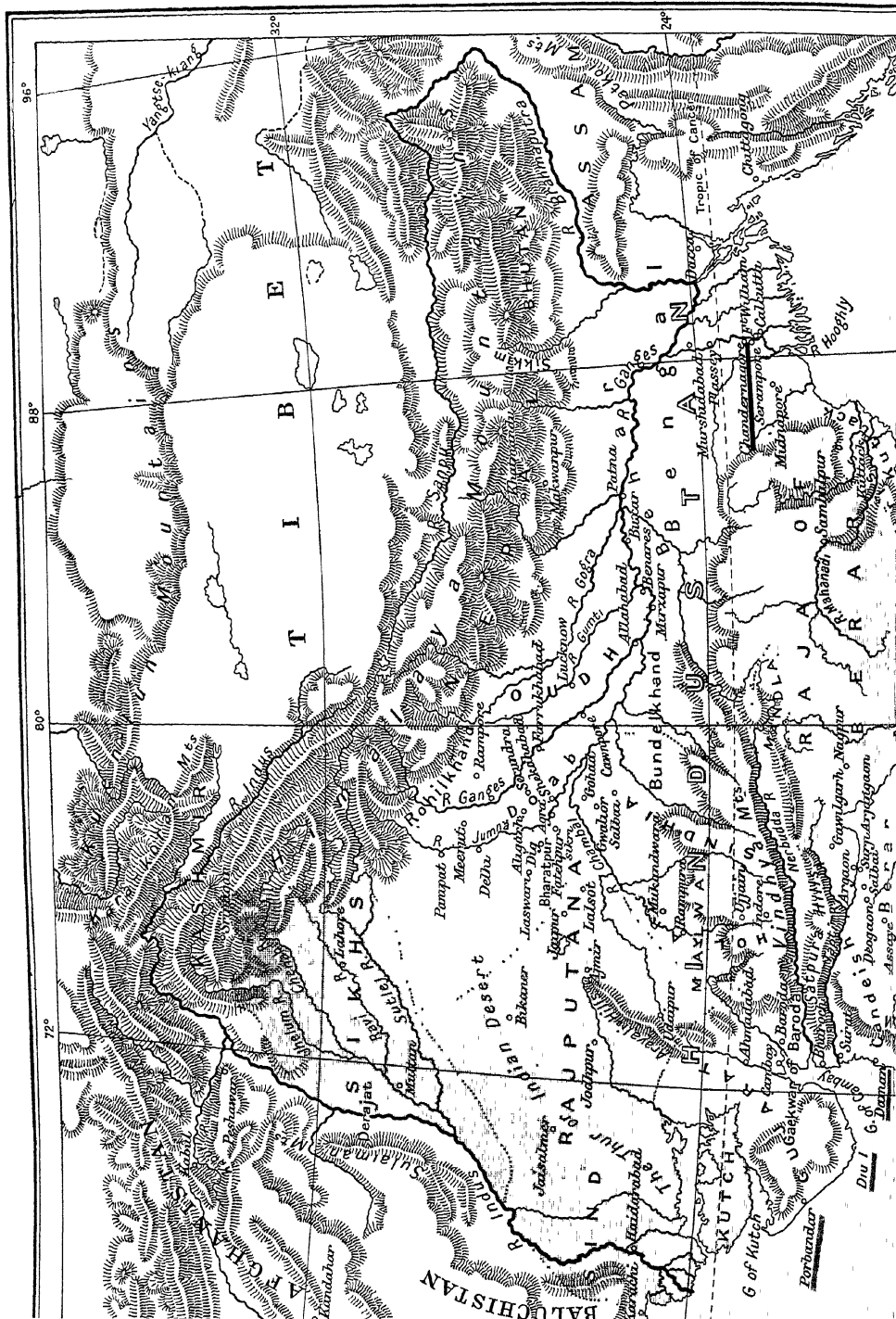


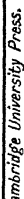


MAP 99

India in 1804

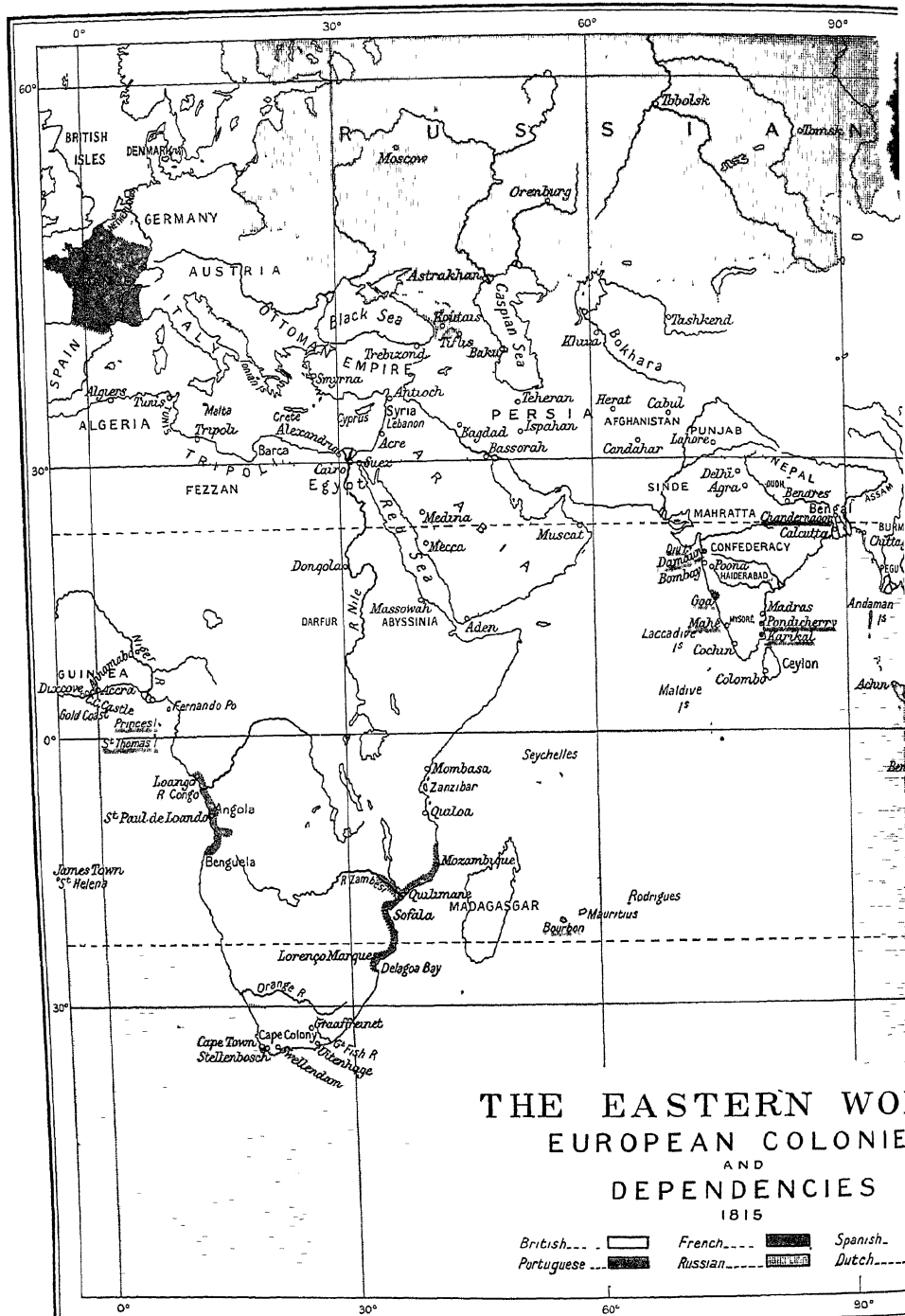
**The Mysore & Maratha Wars
1792-1804**

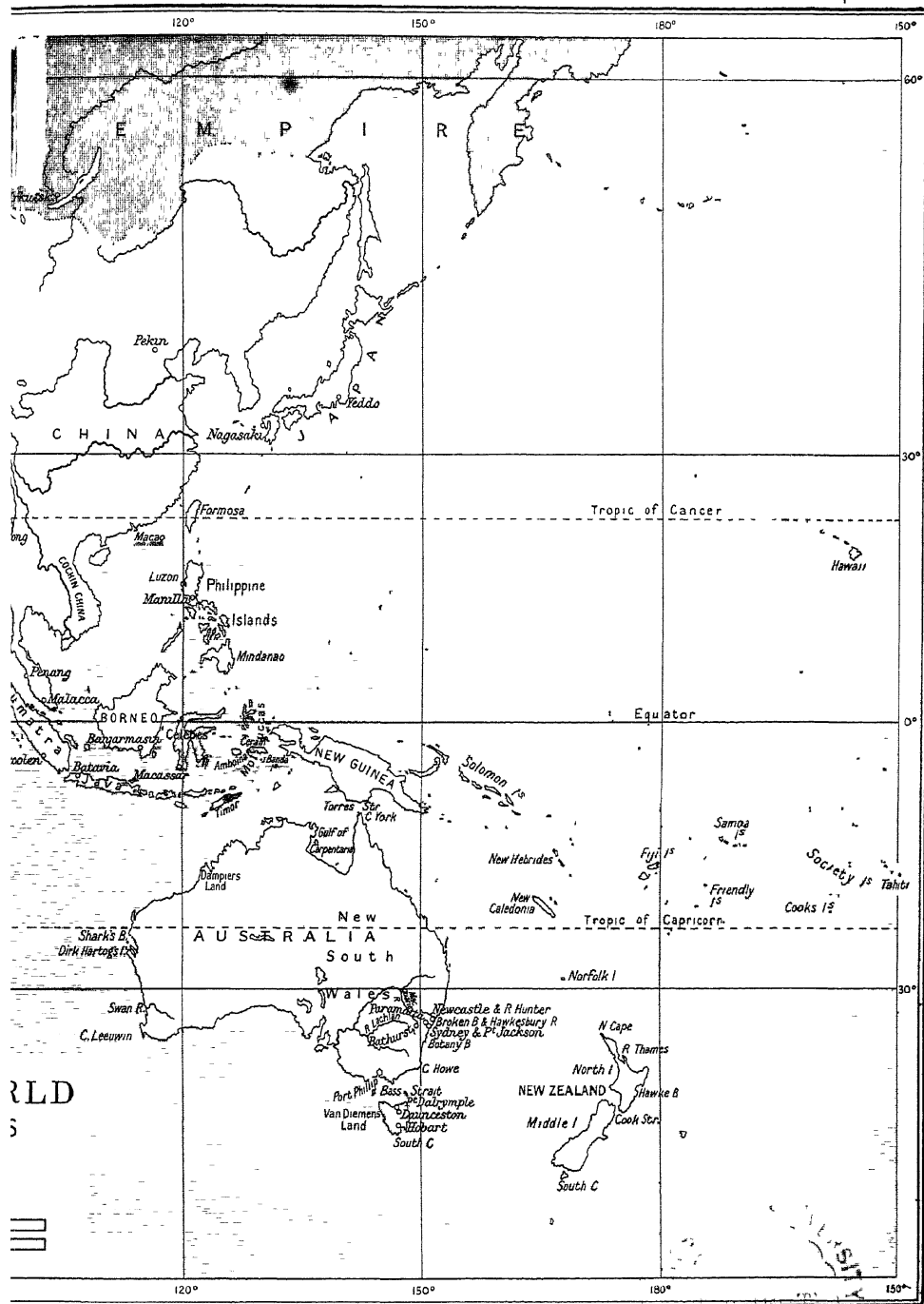




MAP 100

The Eastern World
European Colonies and Dependencies
1815

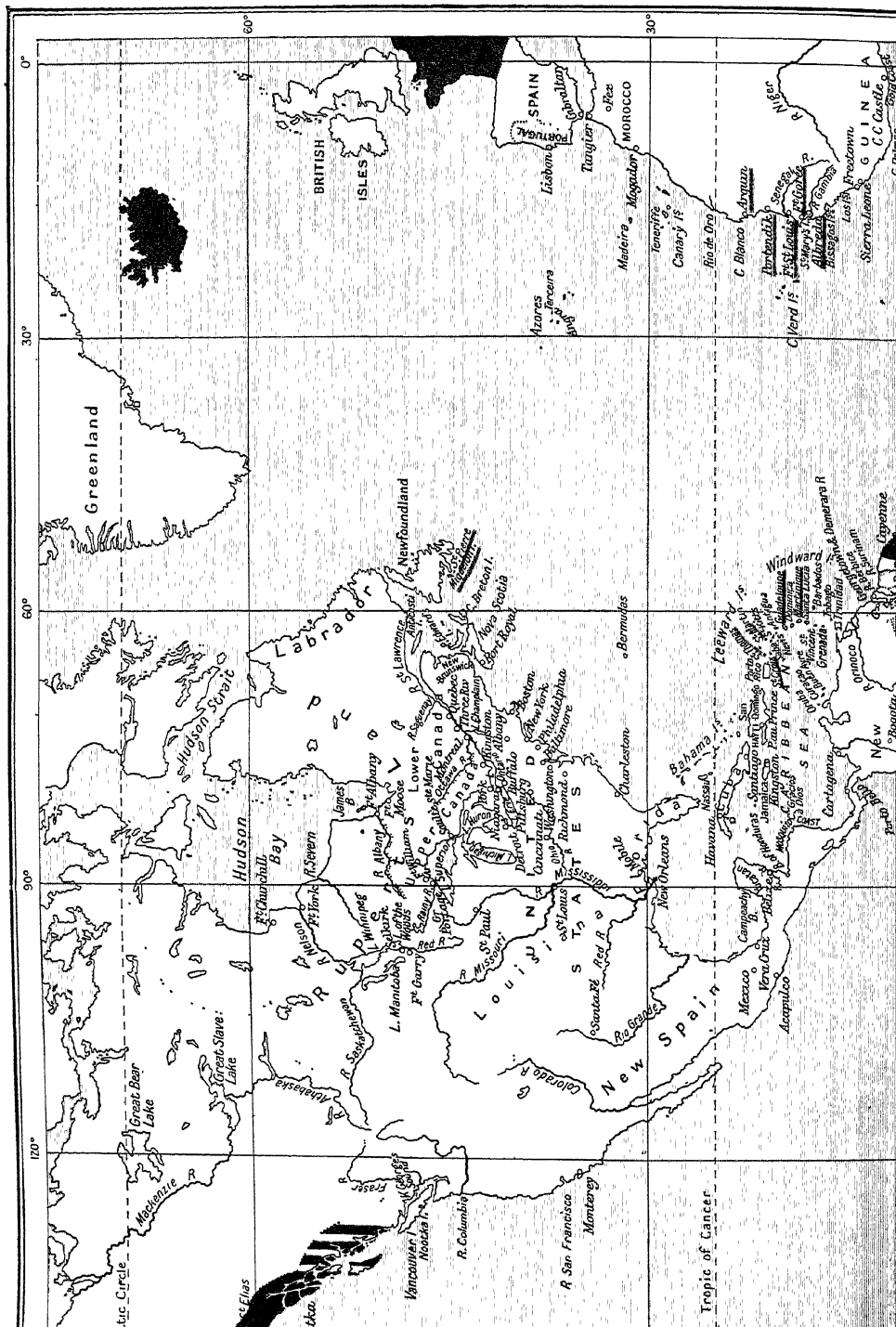


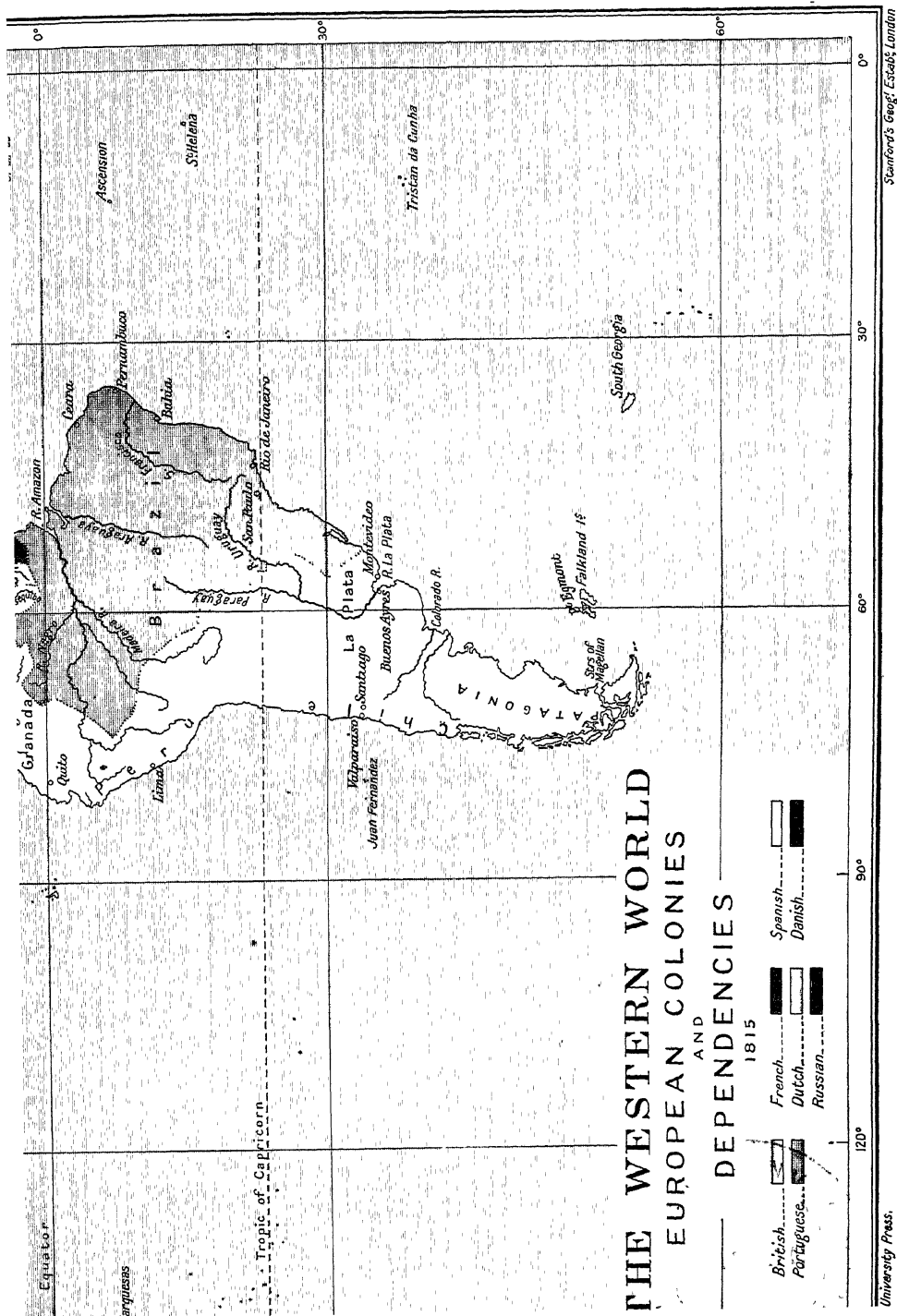


MAP 101

The Western World

European Colonies and
Dependencies 1815



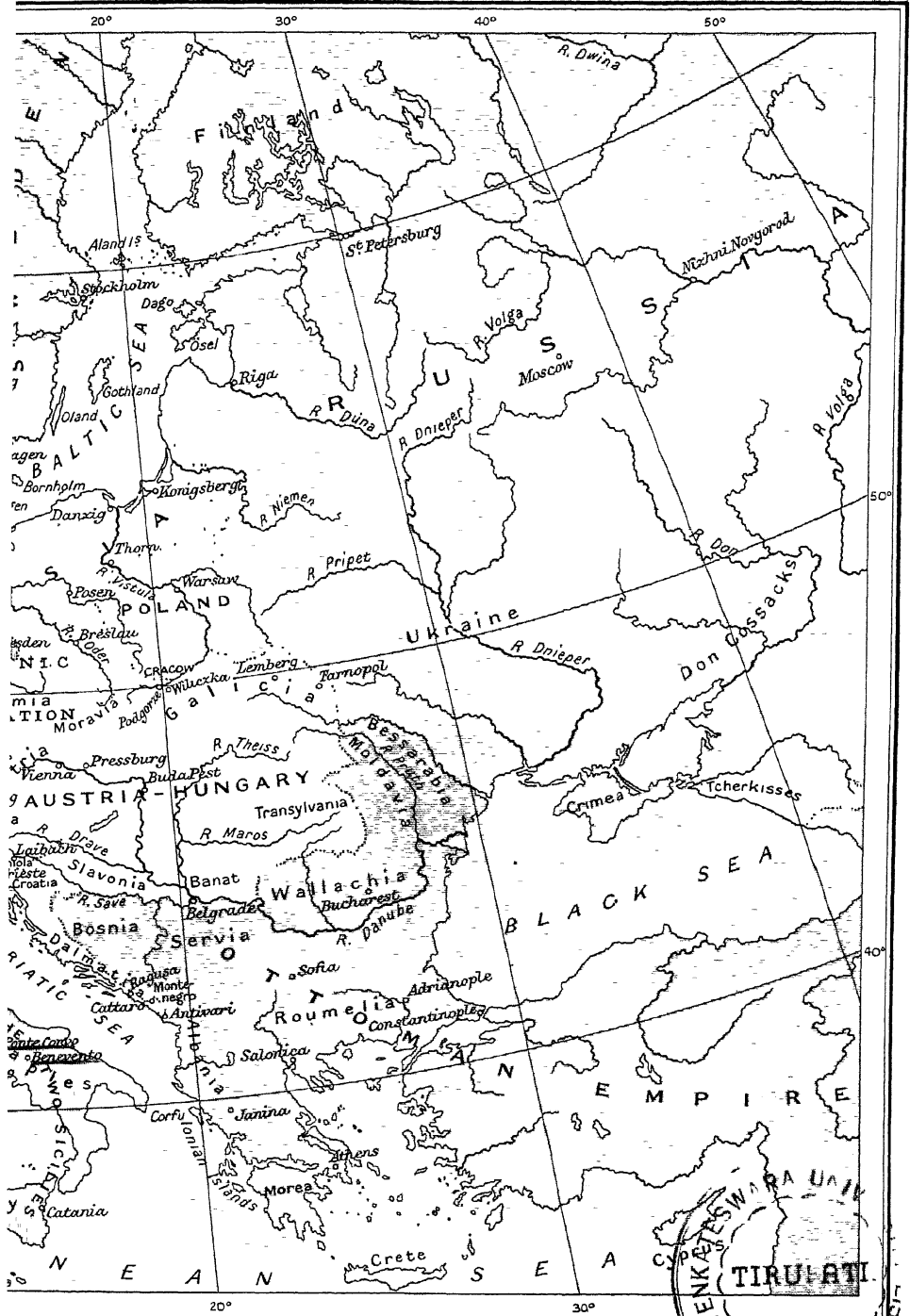


MAP 102

**Europe
after the
Congress of Vienna**

English Miles

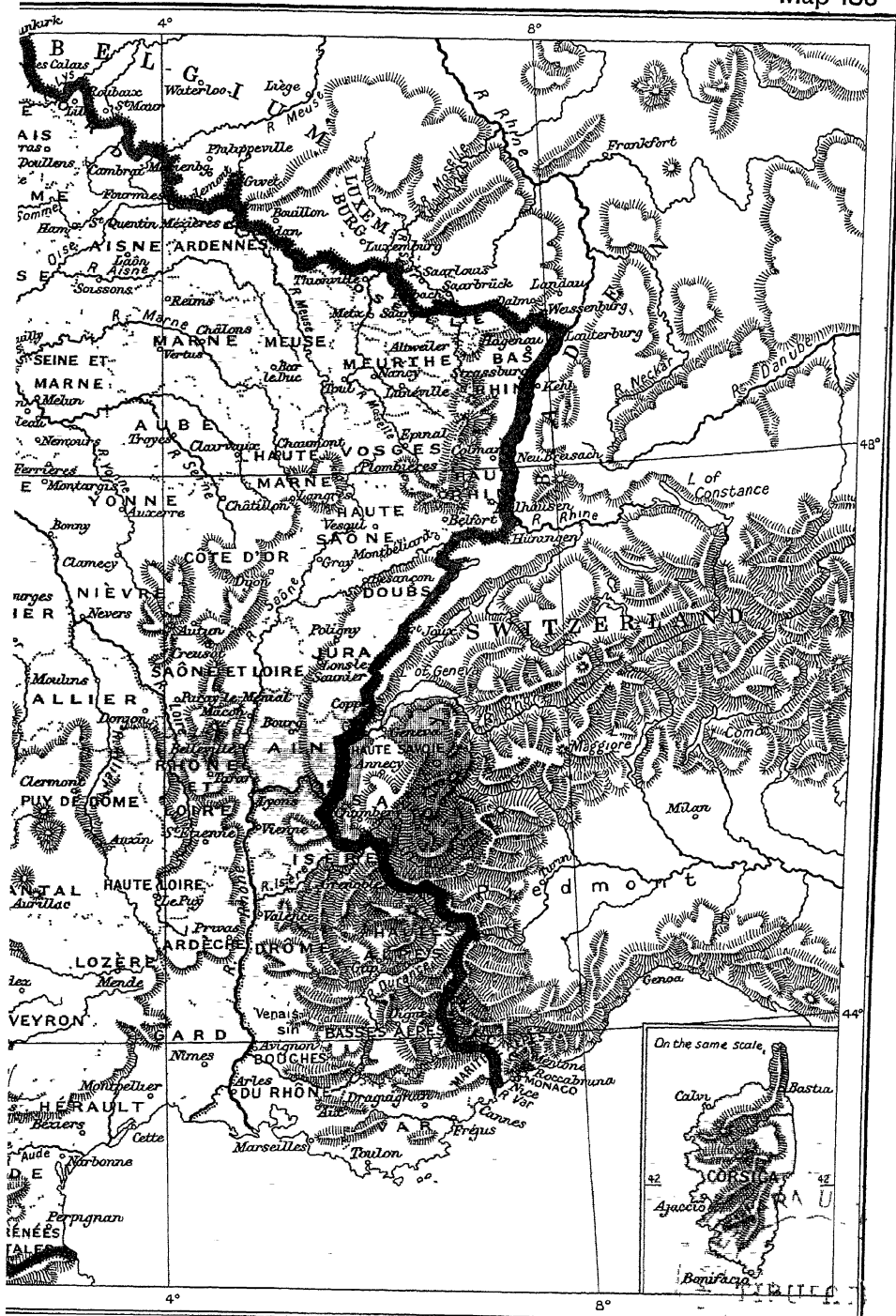




MAP 103

France
since 1814





MAP 104

Italy

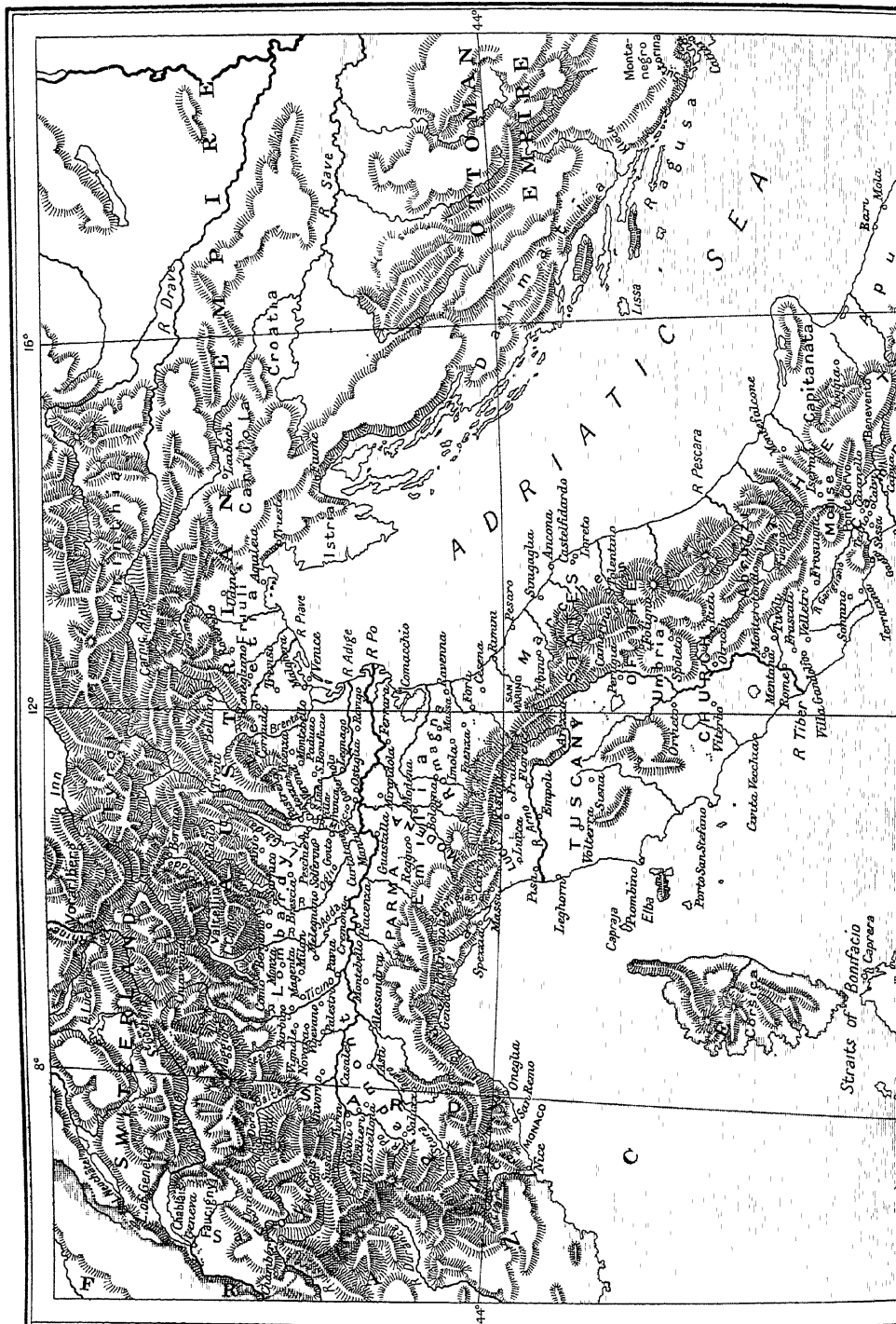
since 1815

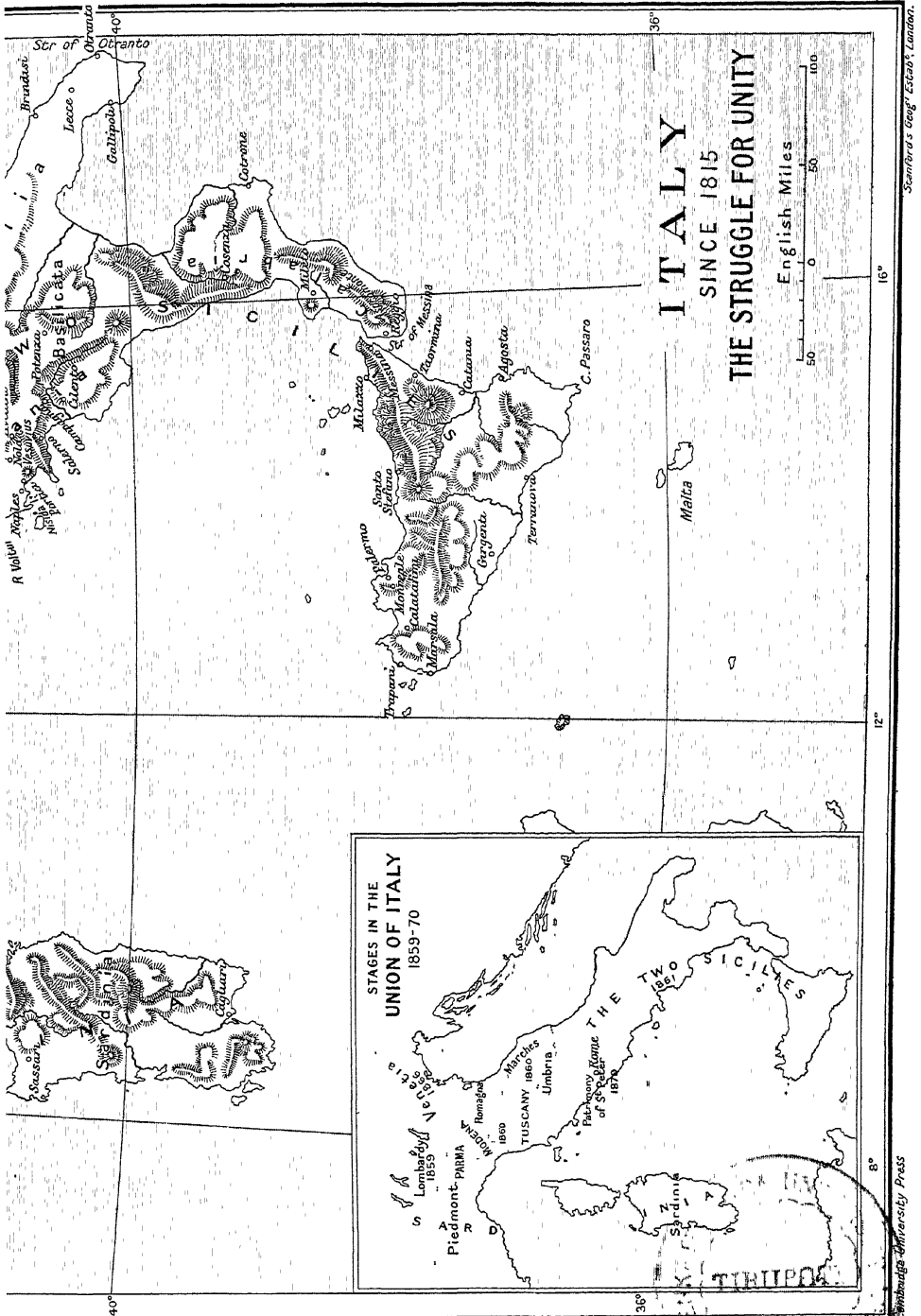
The Struggle for Unity

with inset

Stages in the Union of Italy

1859-70

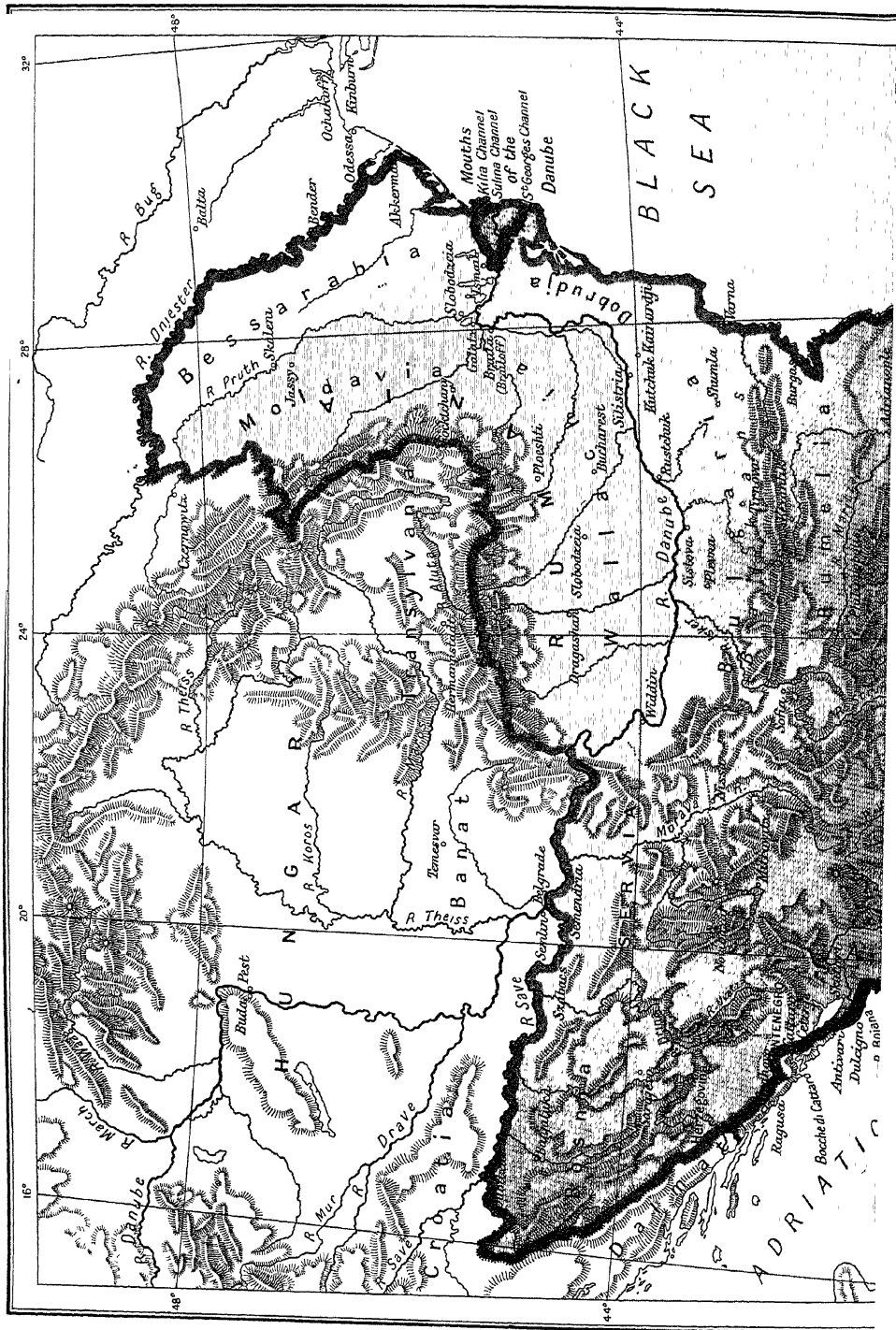


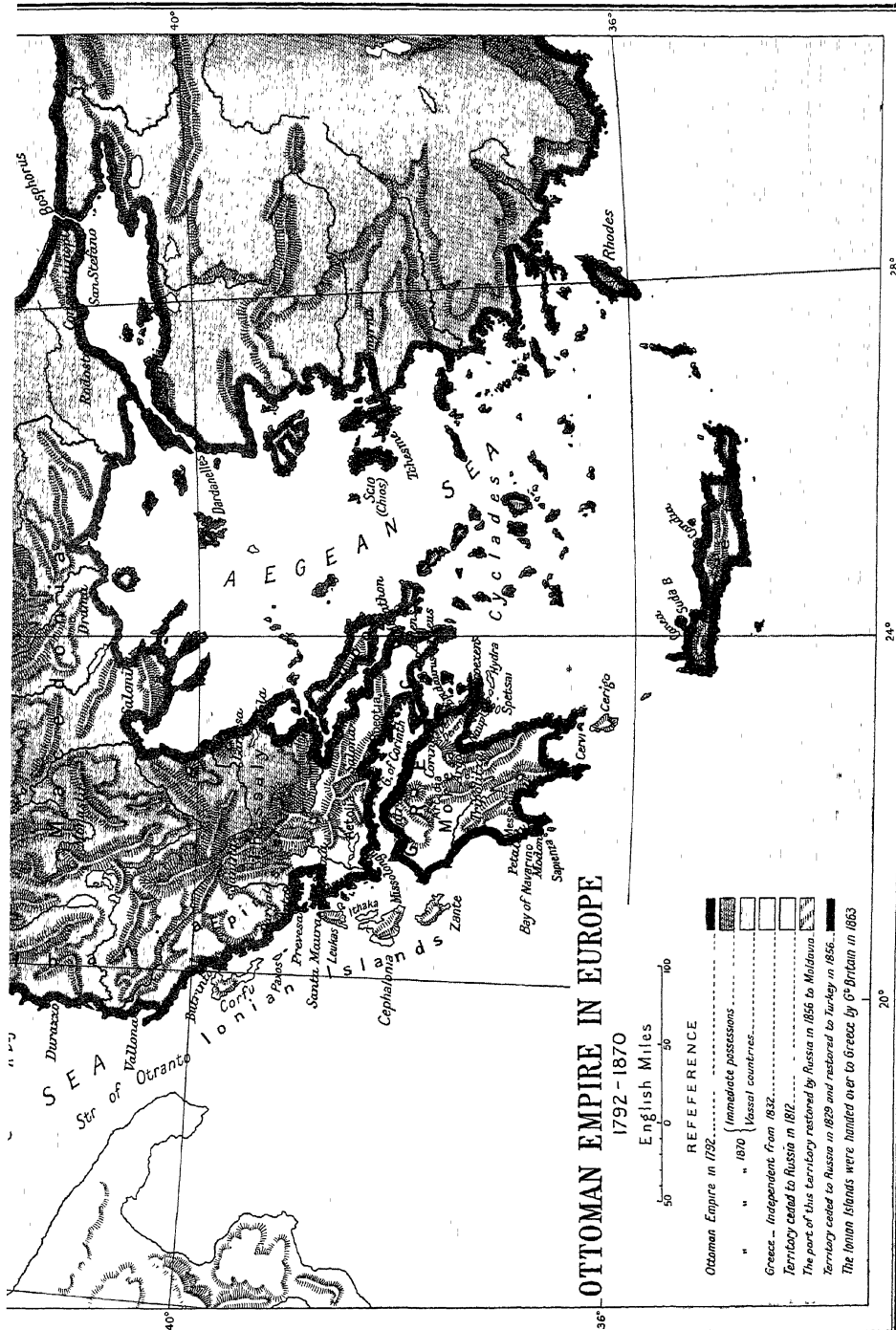


MAP 105

Ottoman Empire in Europe

1792-1870





MAP 106

Spanish & Portuguese
Settlements in America

with inset

Latin America

after the

Wars of Independence 1825

120° 100° 80° 60° 40° 20° 0°

SPANISH & PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA.

REFERENCE

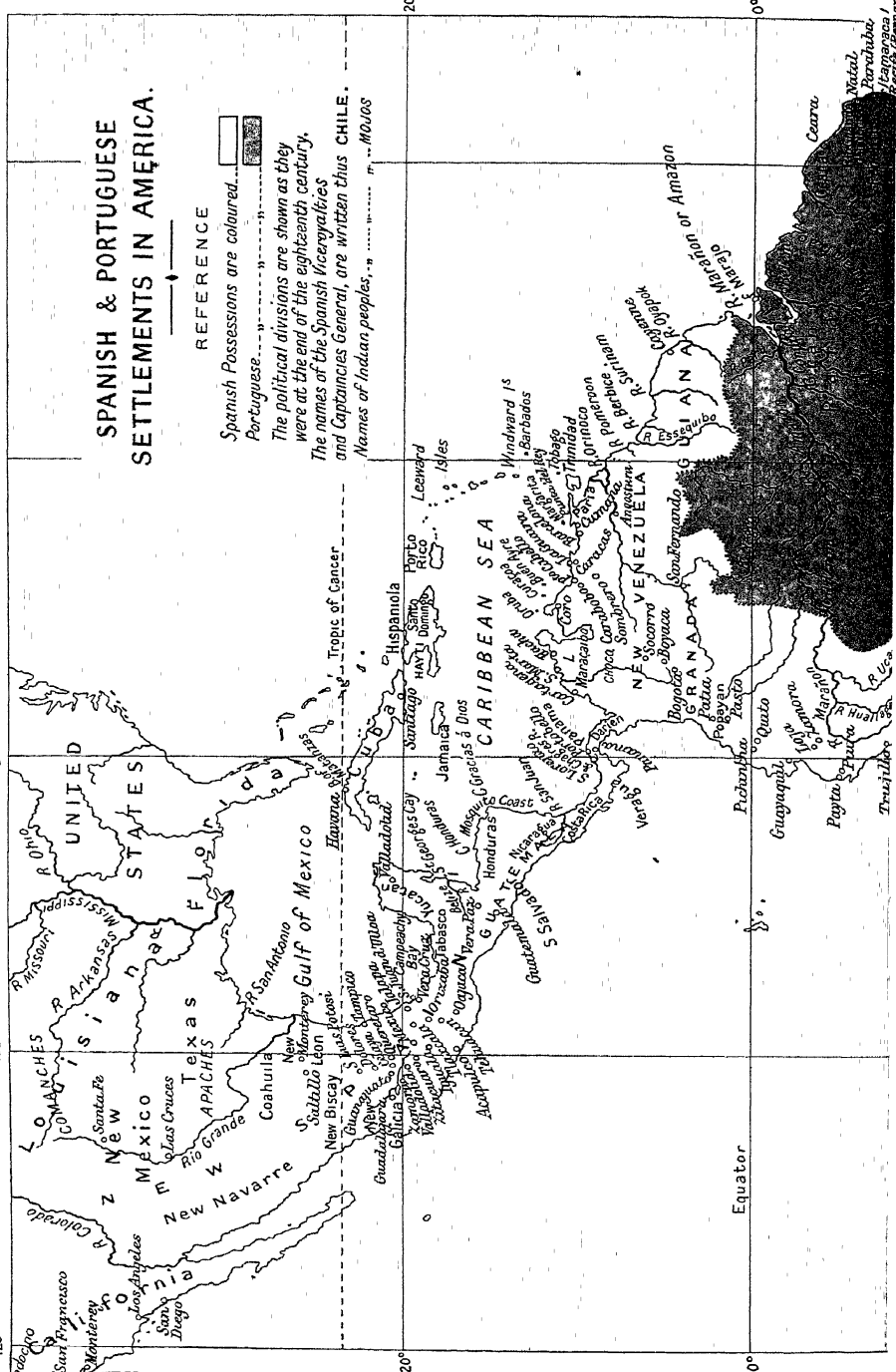
Spanish Possessions are coloured.

Portuguese

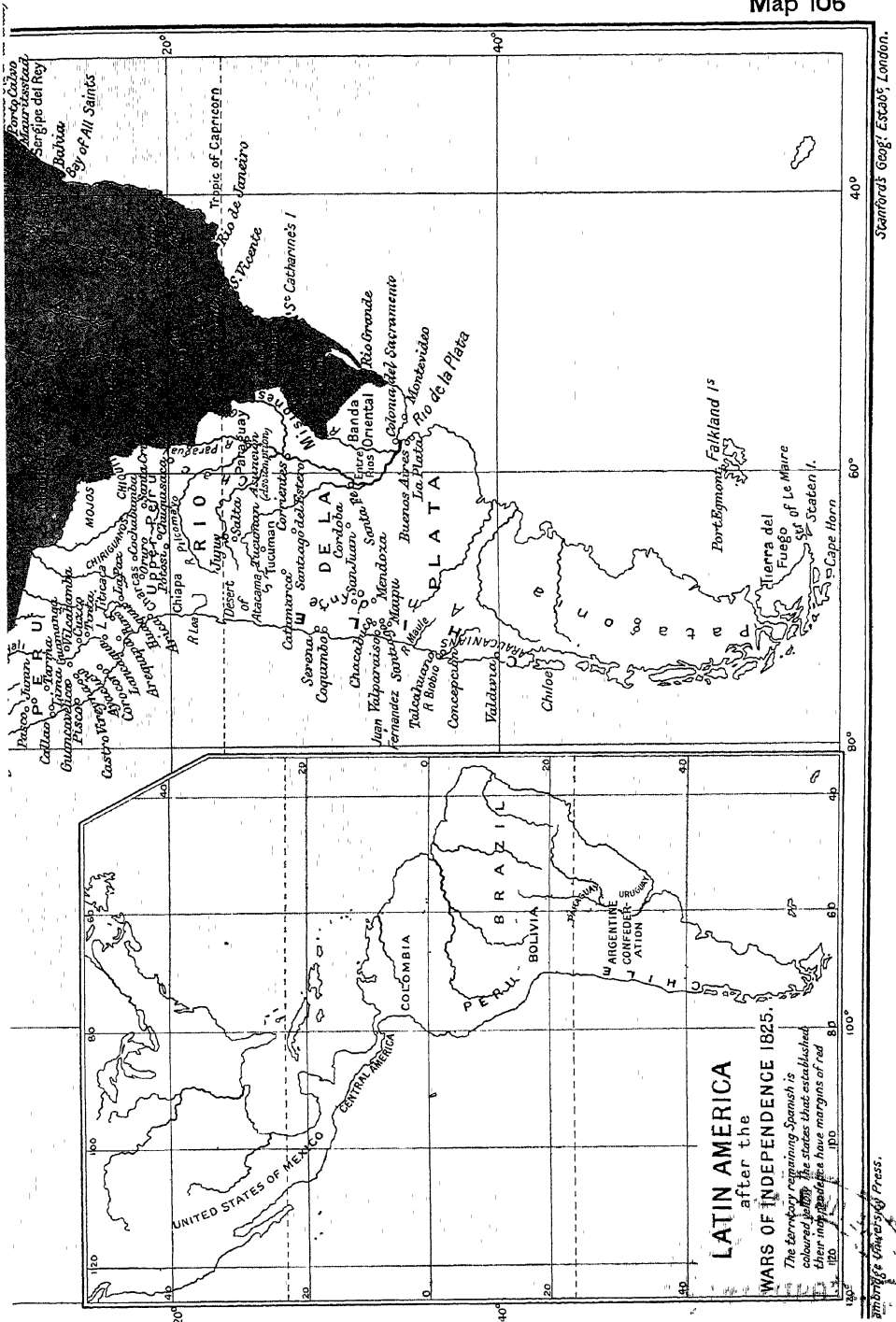
The political divisions are shown as they were at the end of the eighteenth century.

The names of the Spanish viceregalities and Capitanías General, are written thus CHILE.

Names of Indian peoples, - - - - - MOJOS



Printed by J. & J. G. Smith, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.



MAP 107

The Germanic Confederation

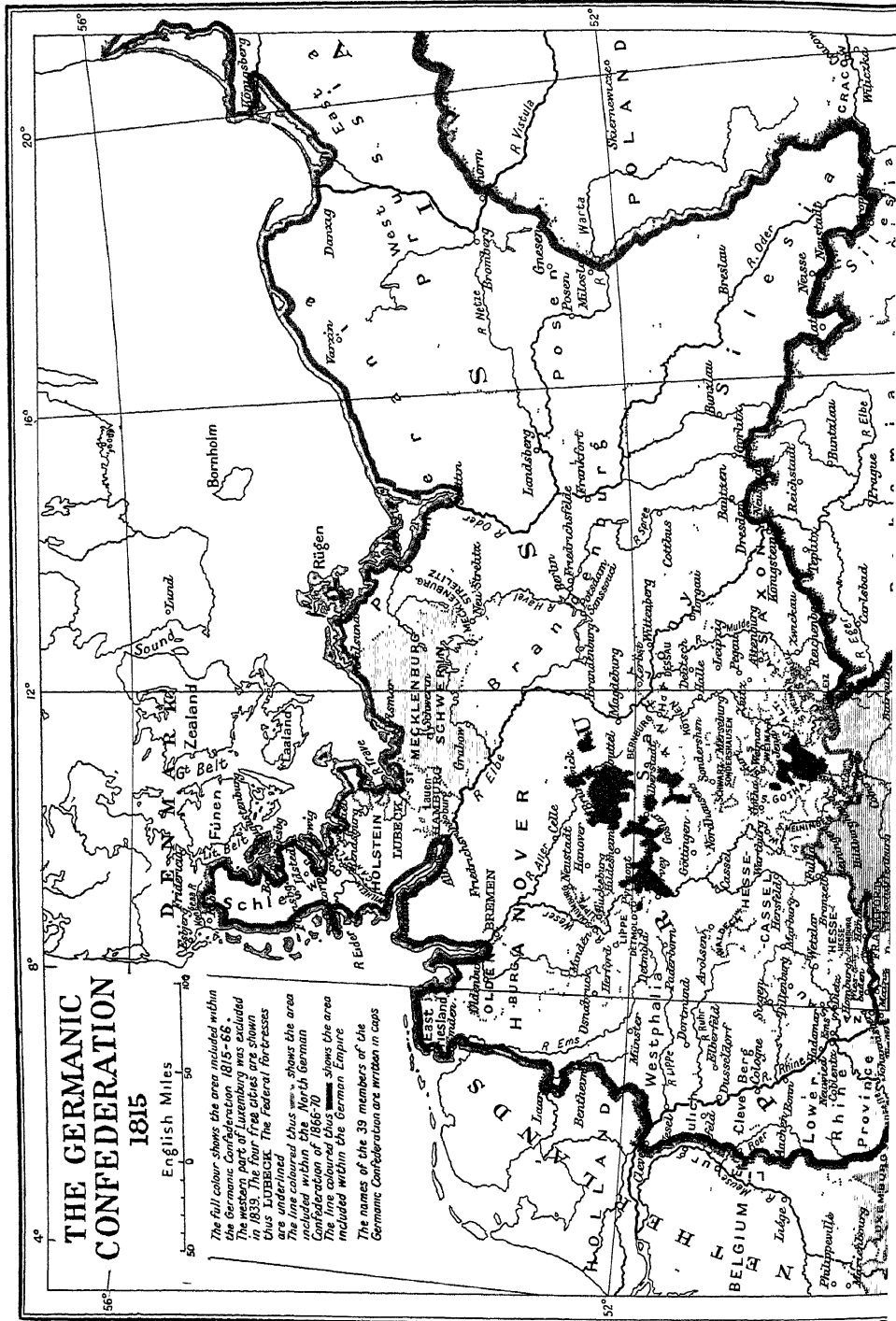
1815

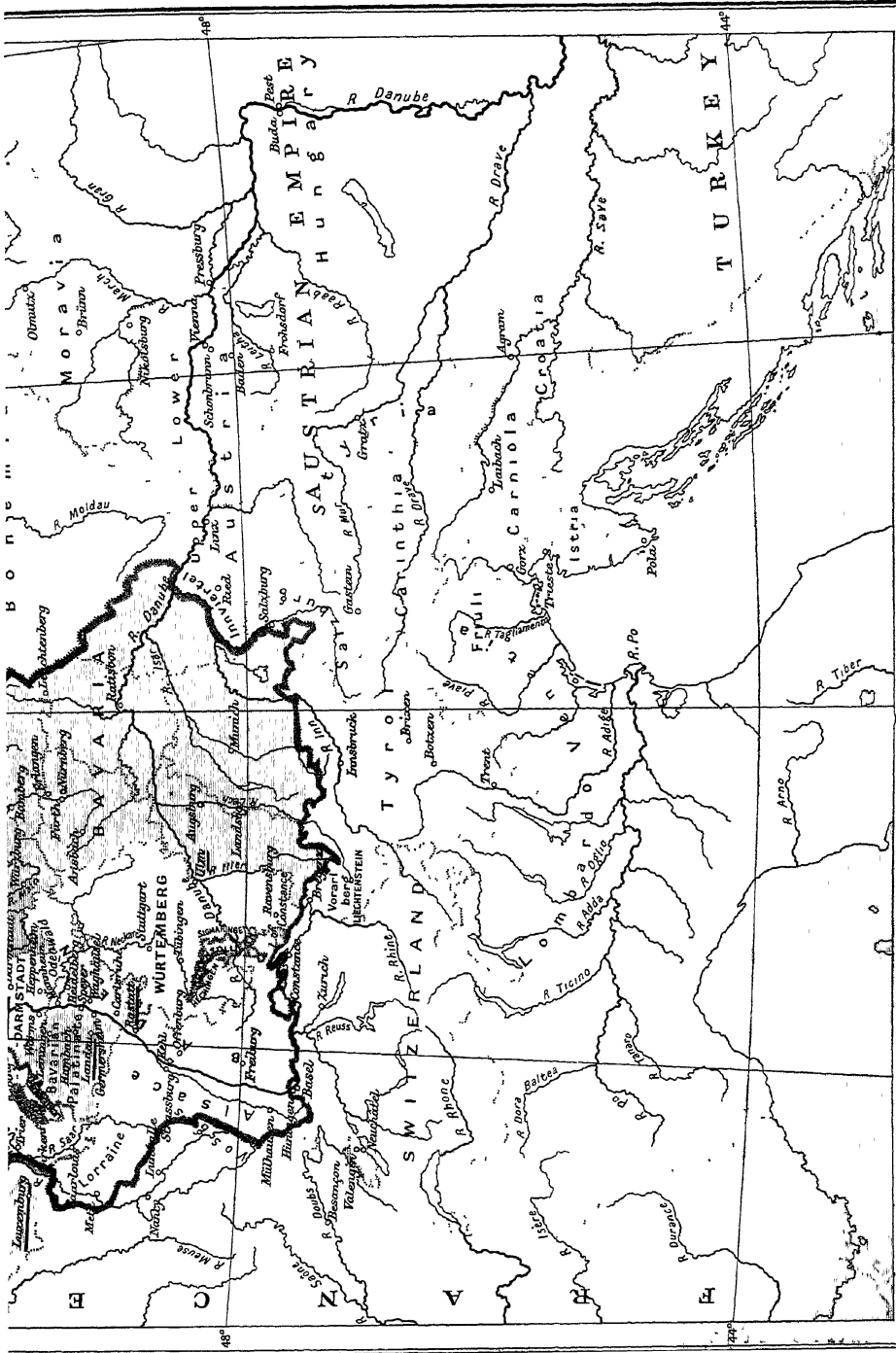
THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION 1815

English Miles

100
50
0

The full colour shows the area included within the German Confederation, 1815-66.
The western part of Luxembourg was excluded in 1839. The four free cities are shown thus LÜBECK. The federal fortresses are underlined.
The line coloured thus — shows the area included within the German Empire.
The line coloured thus — shows the area included within the German Empire.
The names of the 39 members of the German Confederation are written in caps.





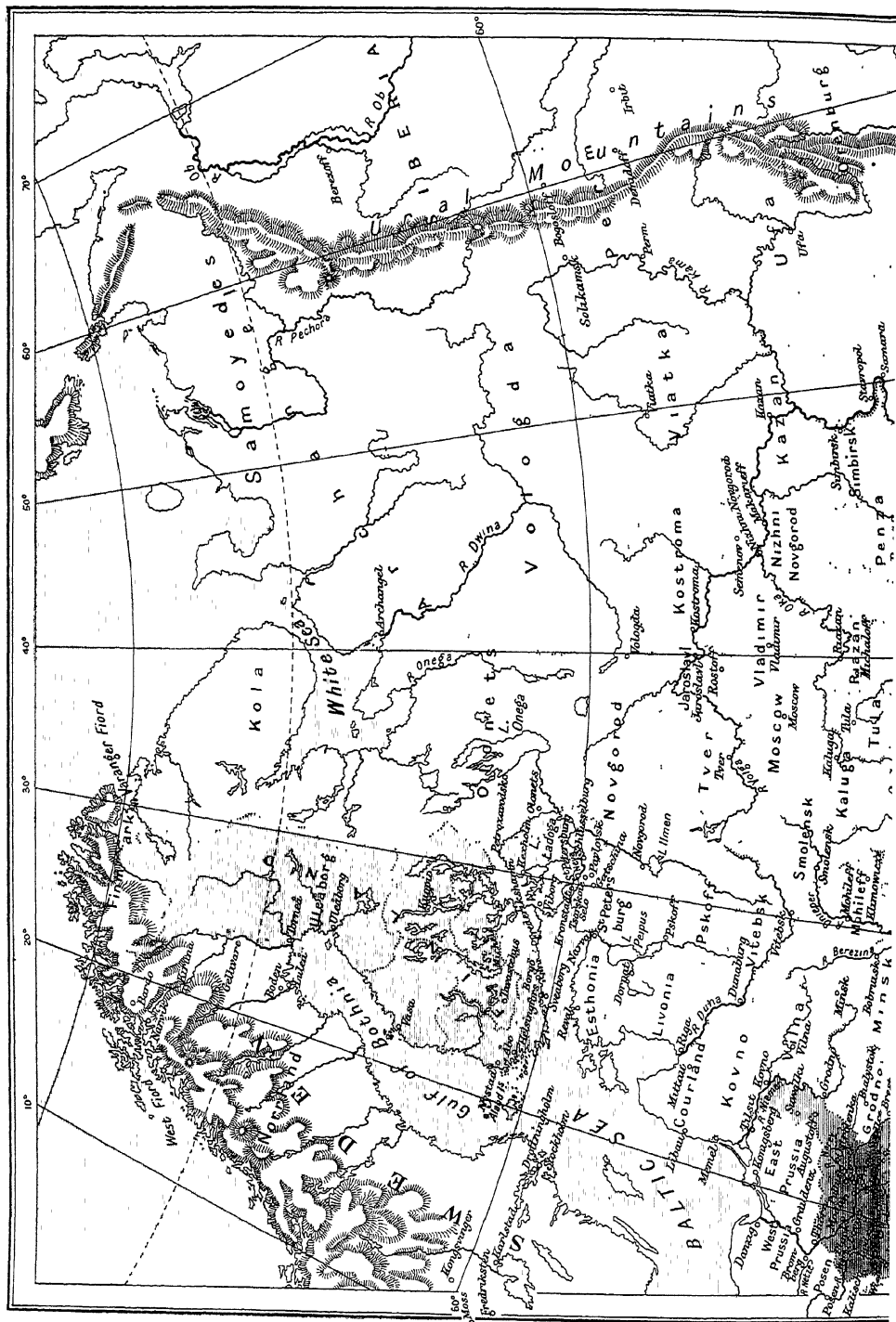
MAP 108

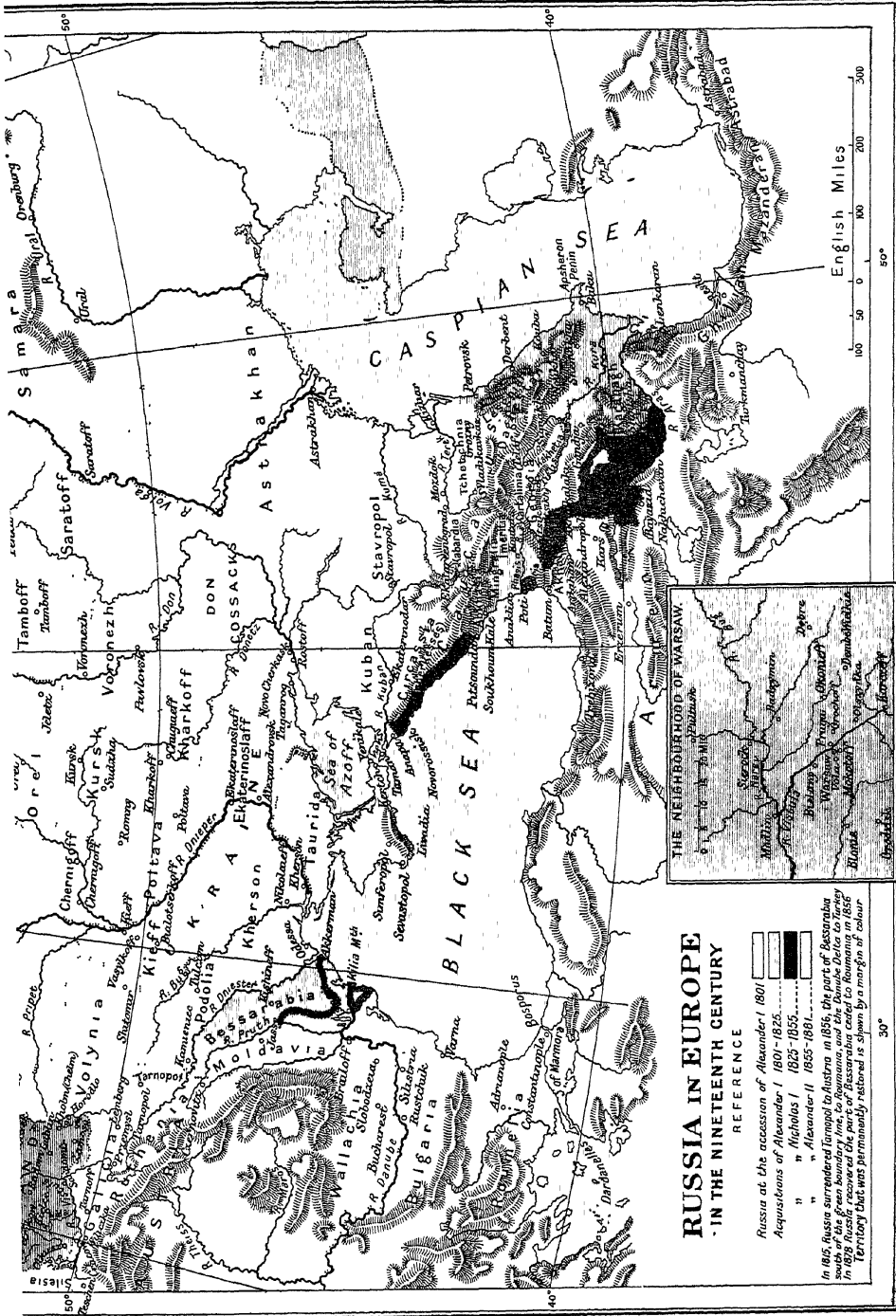
Russia in Europe

in the nineteenth century

with inset

The Neighbourhood of Warsaw





THE KINGDOM OF
THE NETHERLANDS
1815-39,
HOLLAND & BELGIUM
SINCE 1839

REFERENCE

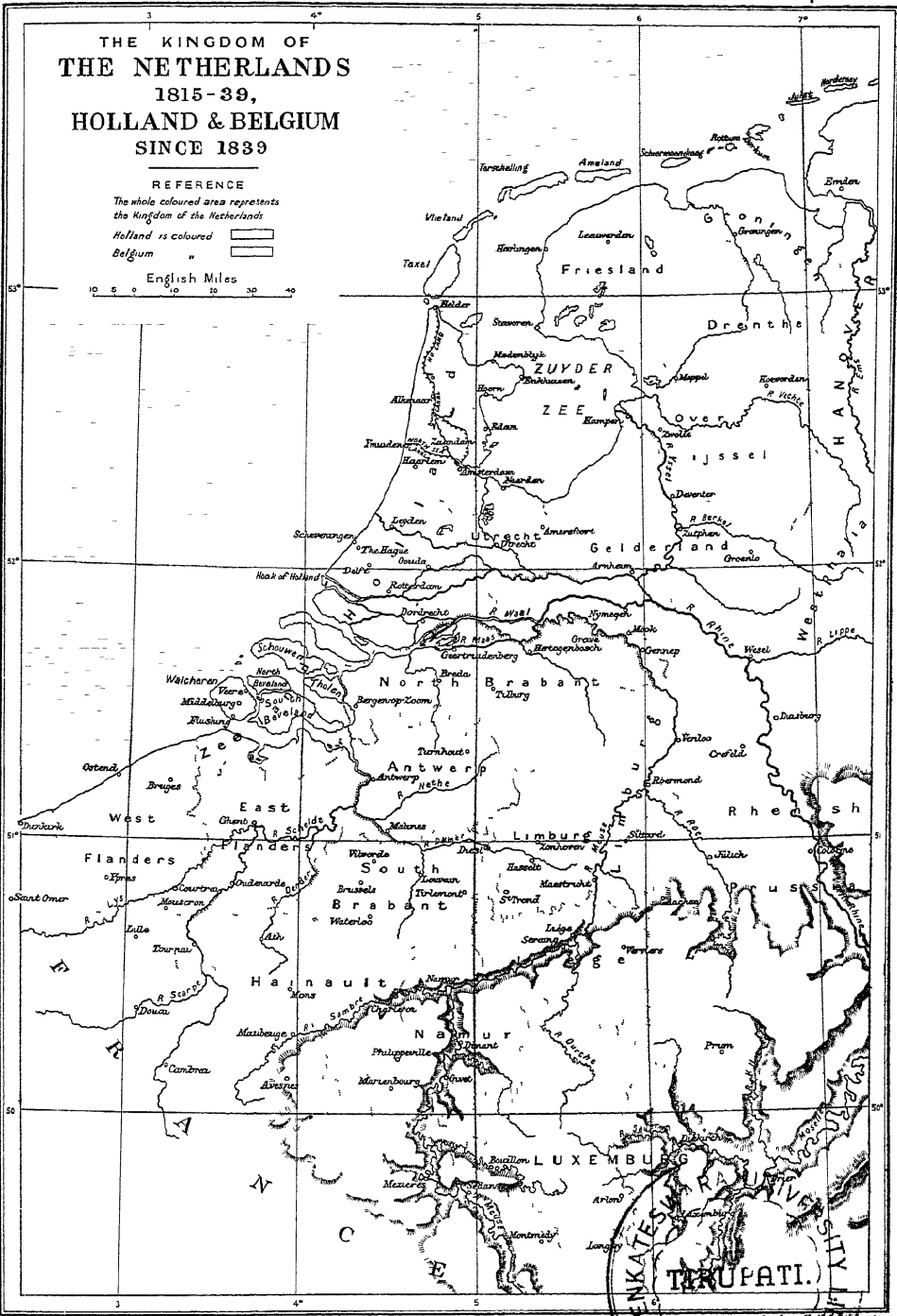
The whole coloured area represents
the Kingdom of the Netherlands

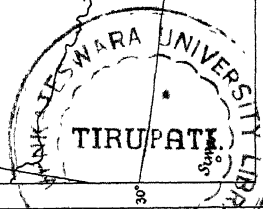
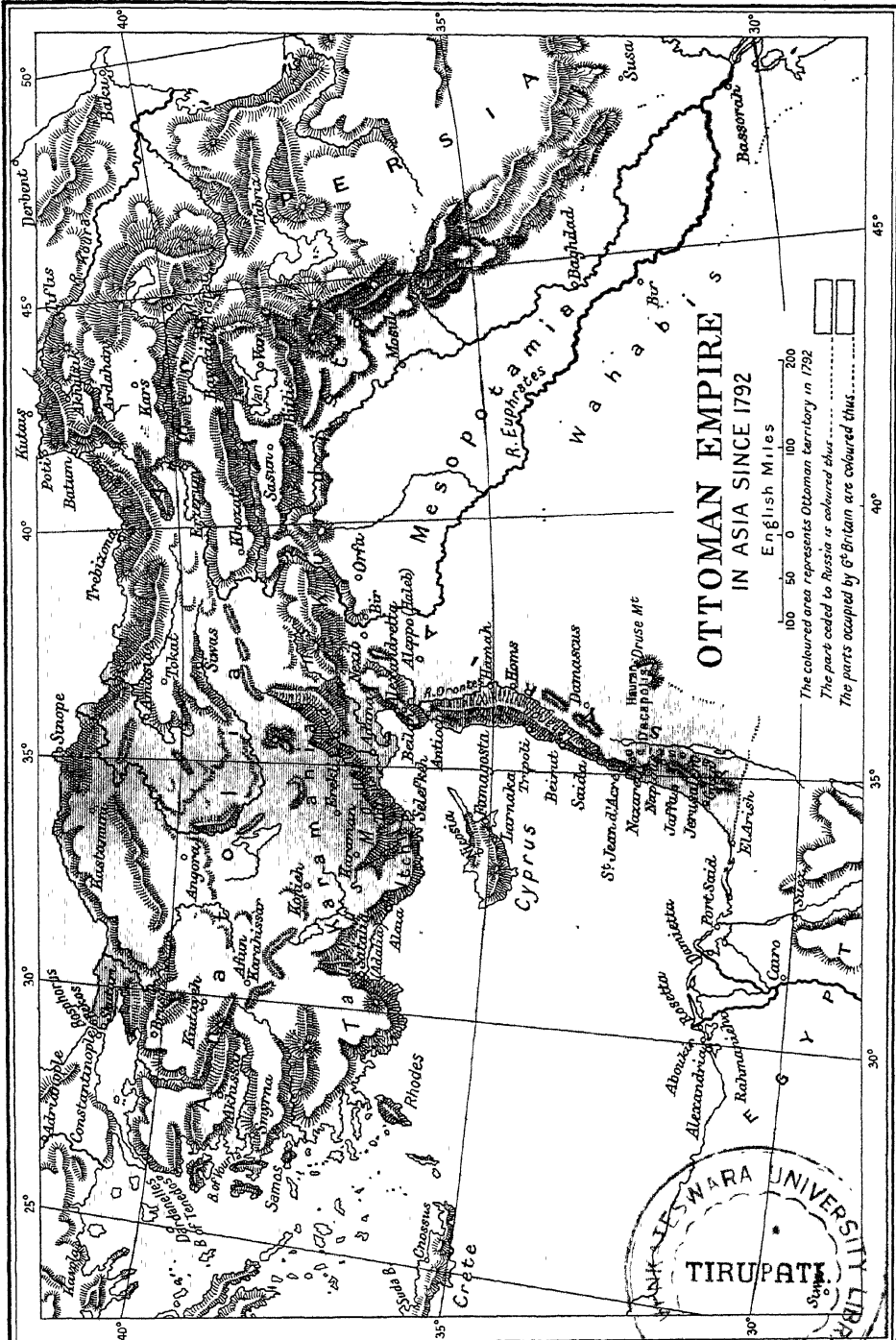
Holland is coloured

Belgium "

English Miles

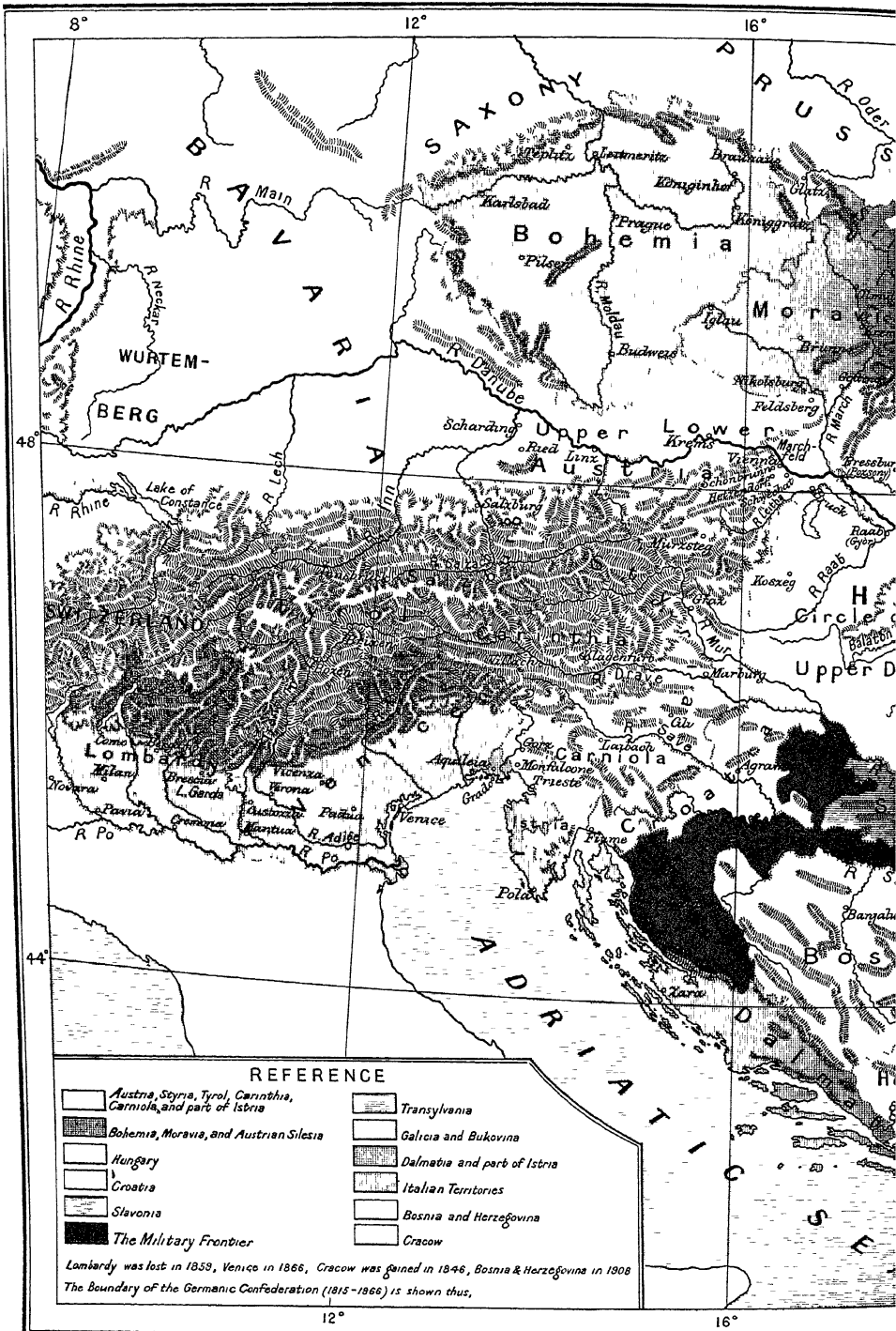
10 20 30 40





MAP 111

The Austrian Dominions
since 1815





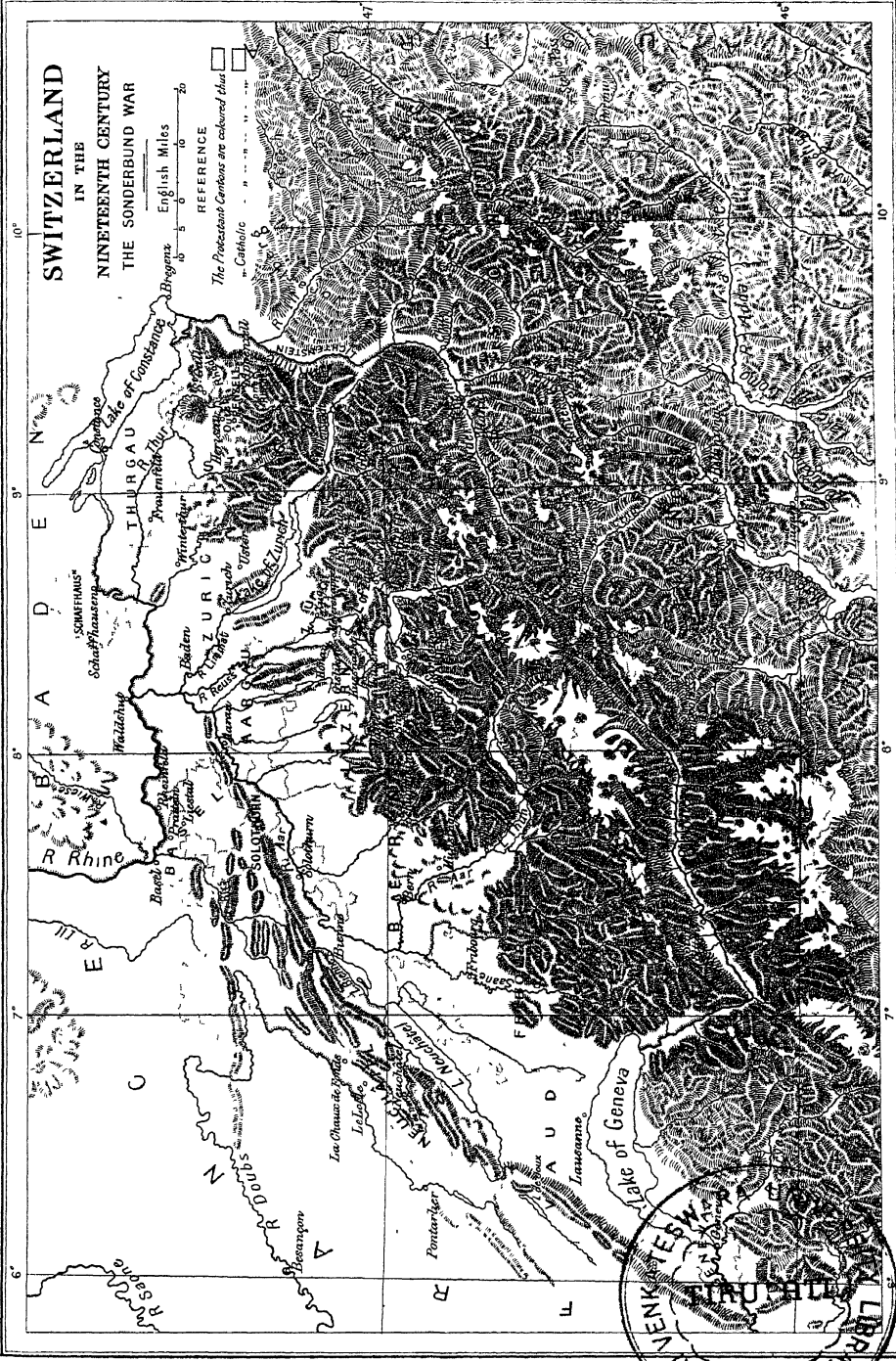
SWITZERLAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY THE SONDERBUND WAR

English Miles

REFERENCE

The Protestant Cantons are colored thus

Catholic



ENGLAND & WALES









PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

IN 1832 AFTER

THE REFORM BILL.

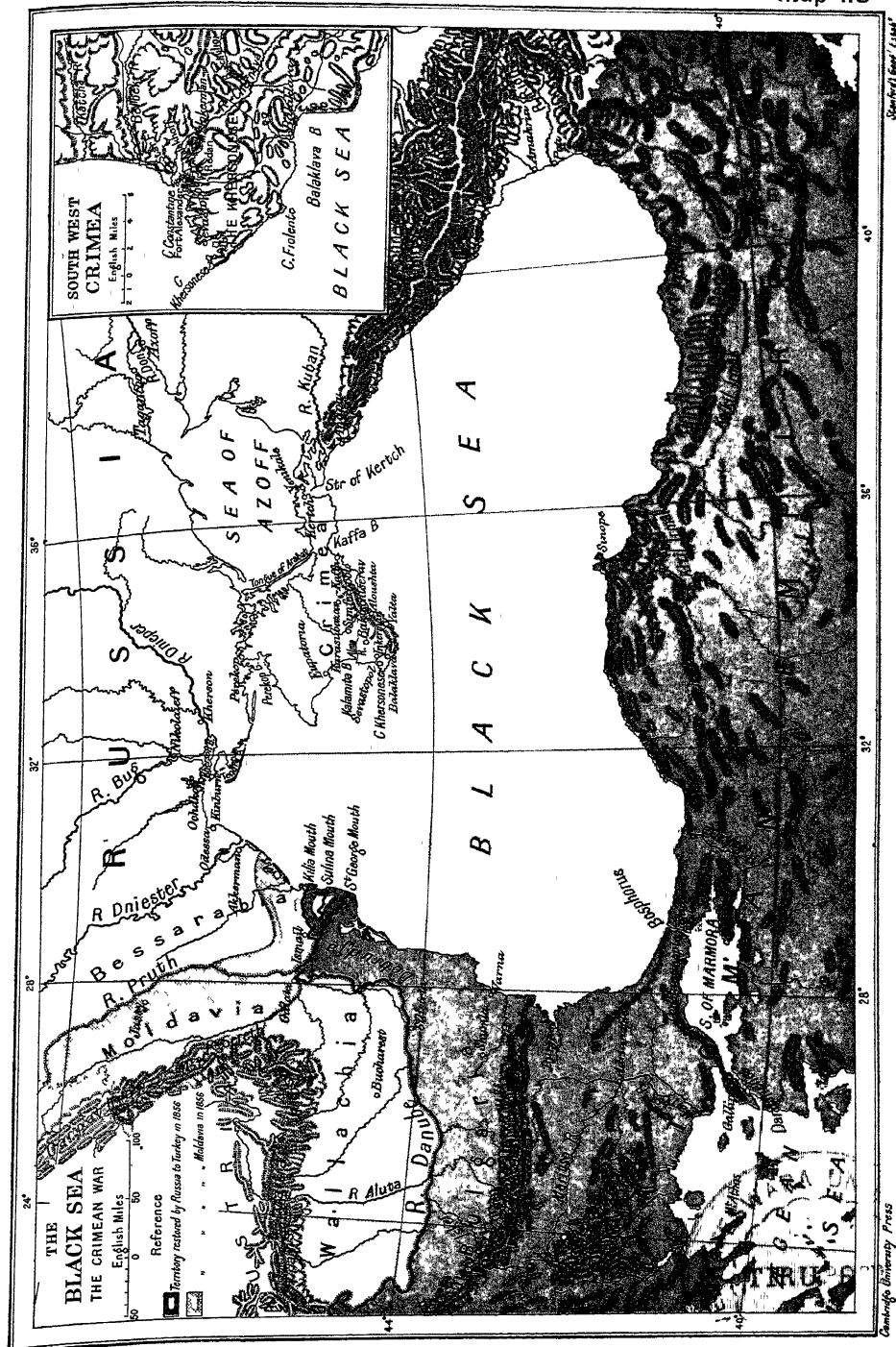
English Miles
20 0 20 40

REFERENCE

Countries (including one division of a county the 1 of Wight) returning 1 member each coloured 
 Countries returning 2 members each " 
 " " 3 " " " 
 Countries subdivided into 2 constituencies and returning 4 members each " 
 County of Yorkshire subdivided into 3 constituencies and returning 6 members " 
 Boroughs returning 1 member each shown thus 
 " " 2 members " " 
 The city of London returned 4 members and the Universities of Oxford & Cambridge 2 members each
 In Wales the boroughs marked, with the exception of Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil, returned their 1 member in conjunction with other smaller boroughs of the same county
 The boroughs of New Shoreham, East Retford, Crick lake, and Aylesbury included the surrounding districts which are shown thus 



TIRU: ATI



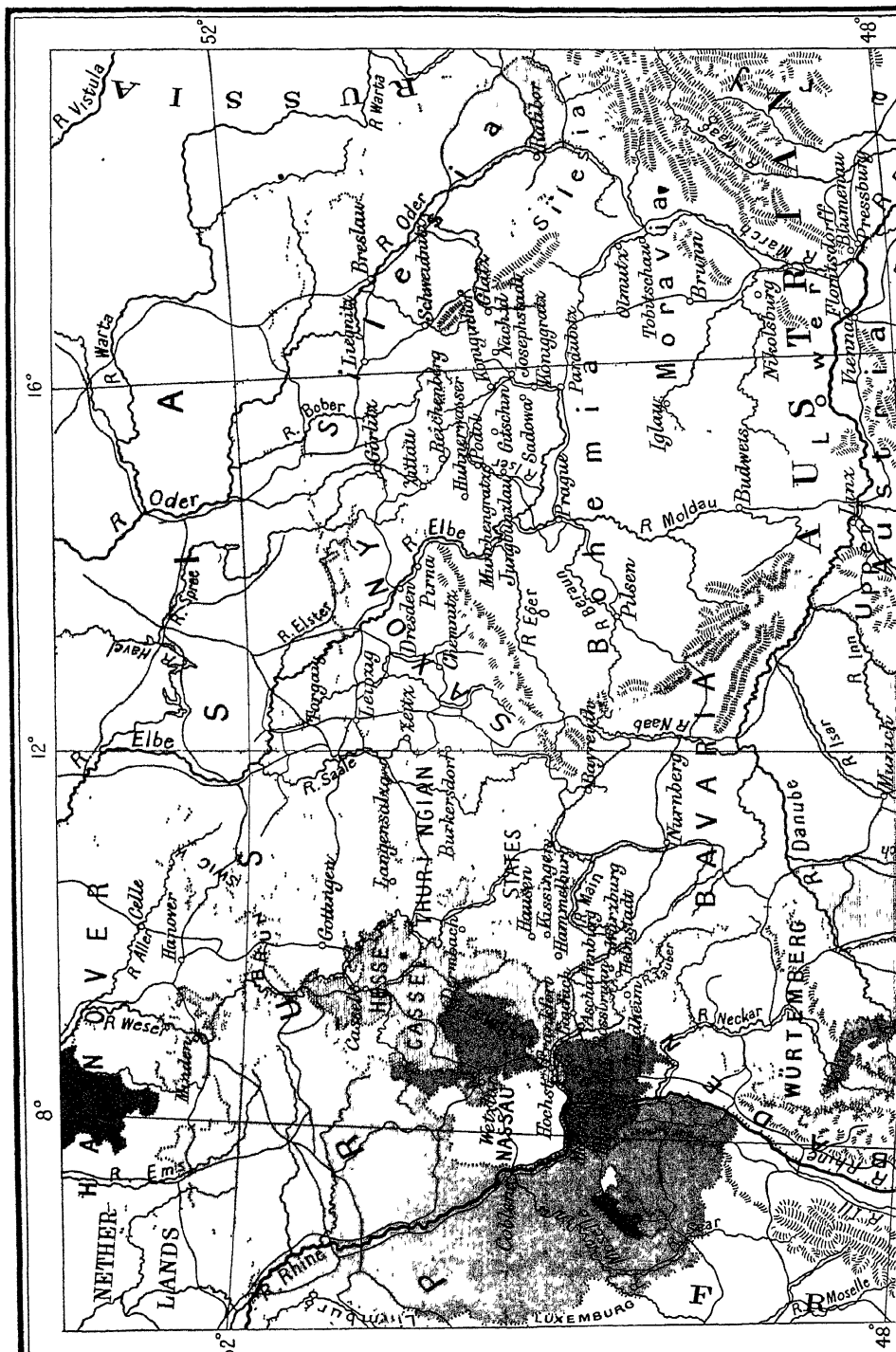
MAP 117

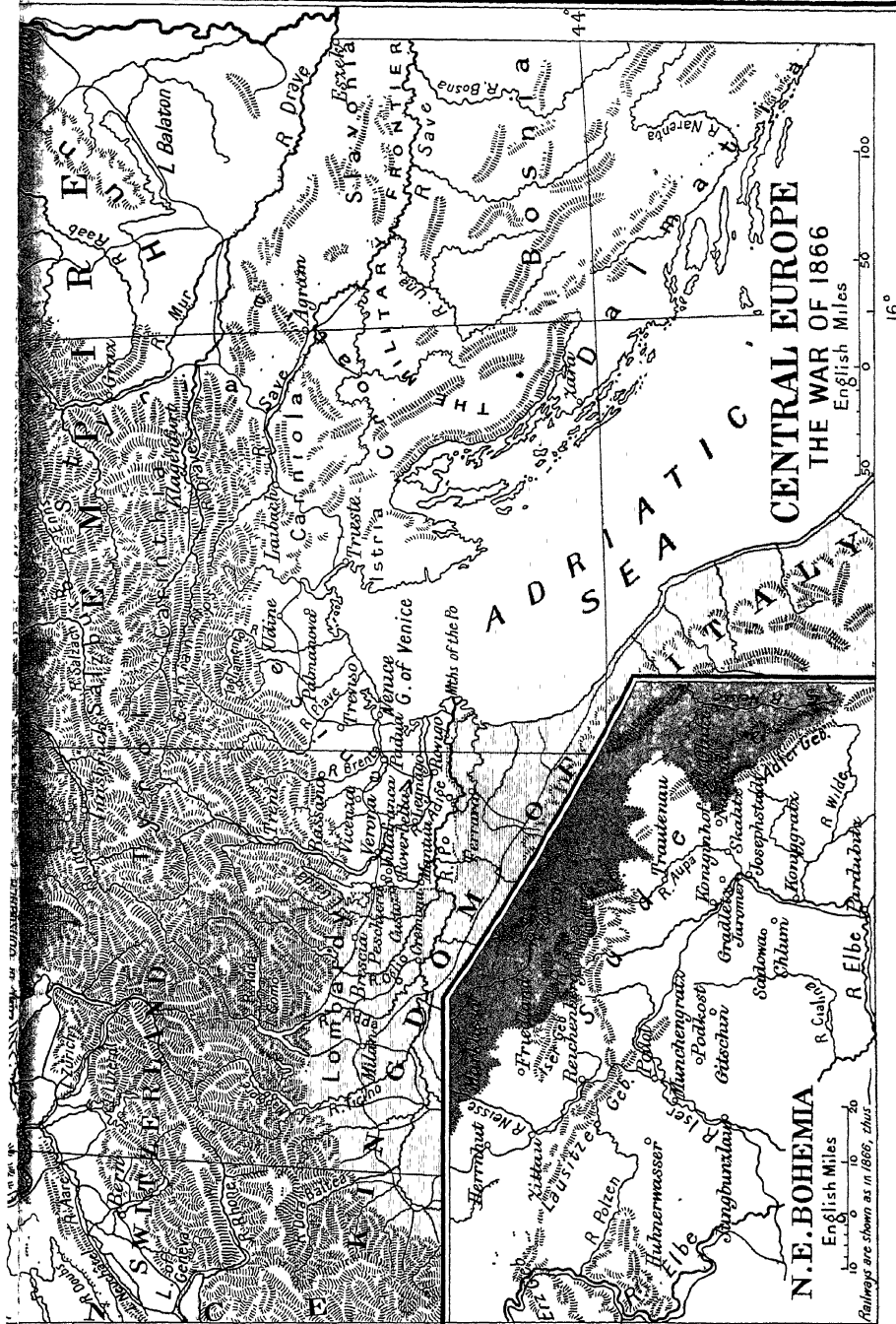
Central Europe

The War of 1866

with inset

N E. Bohemia





Stanford's Geog'l Estab^s

Cambridge University Press

MAP 118

Eastern France

The Franco-Prussian War

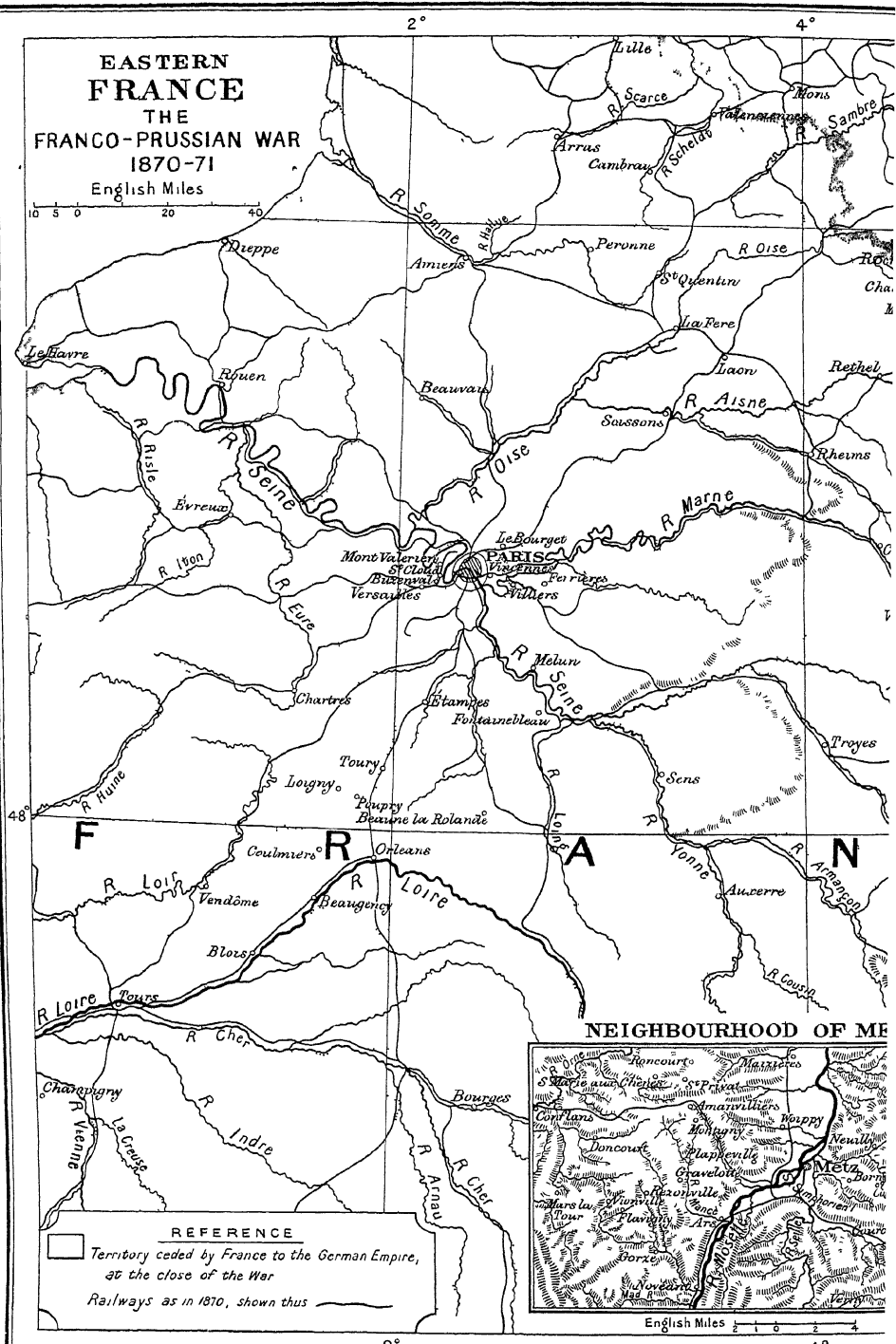
1870-71

with inset

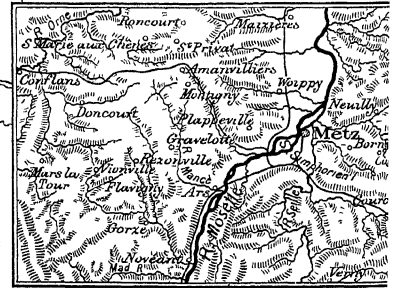
Neighbourhood of Metz

EASTERN FRANCE THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR 1870-71

English Miles
10 5 0 20 40

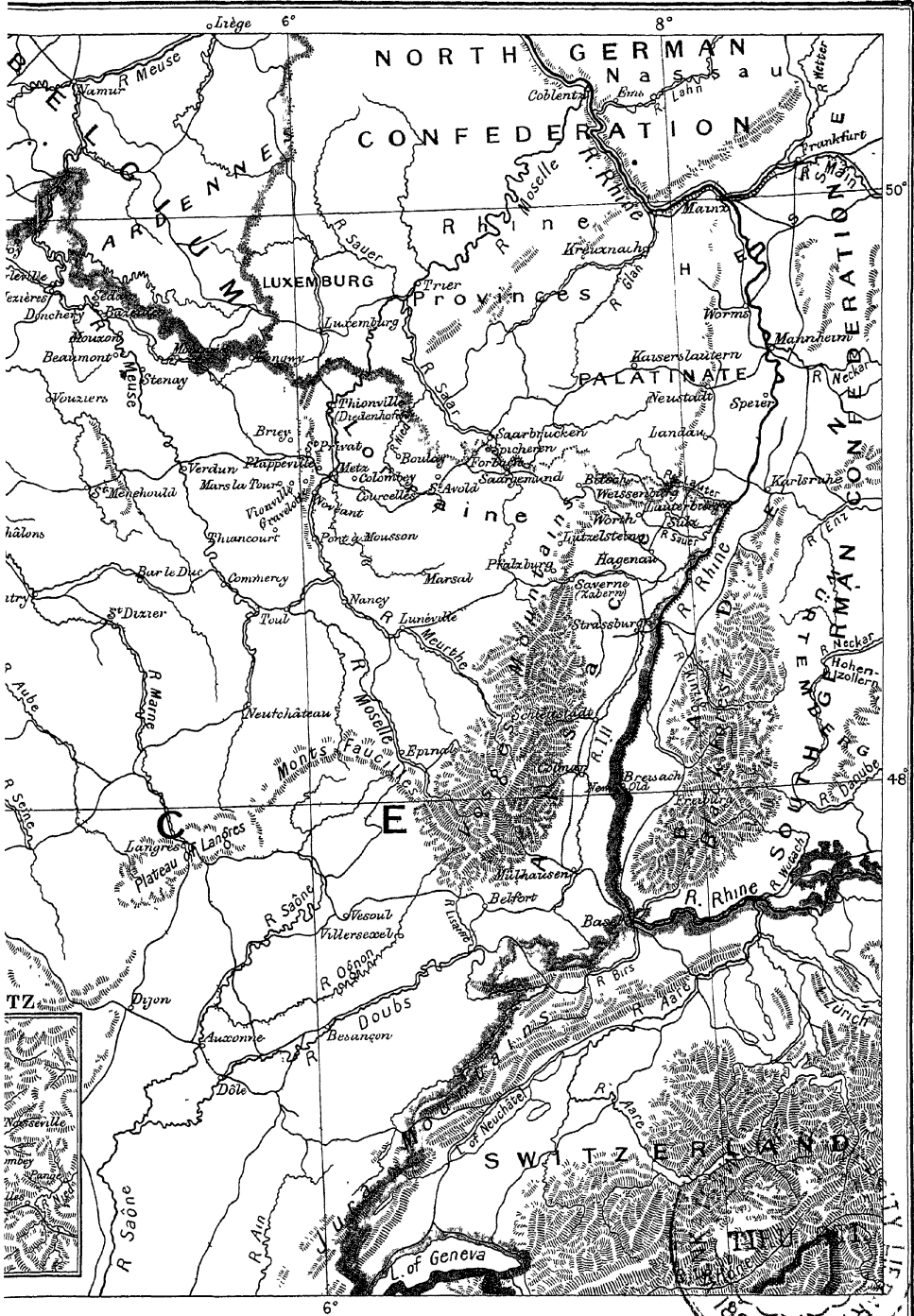


NEIGHBOURHOOD OF METZ

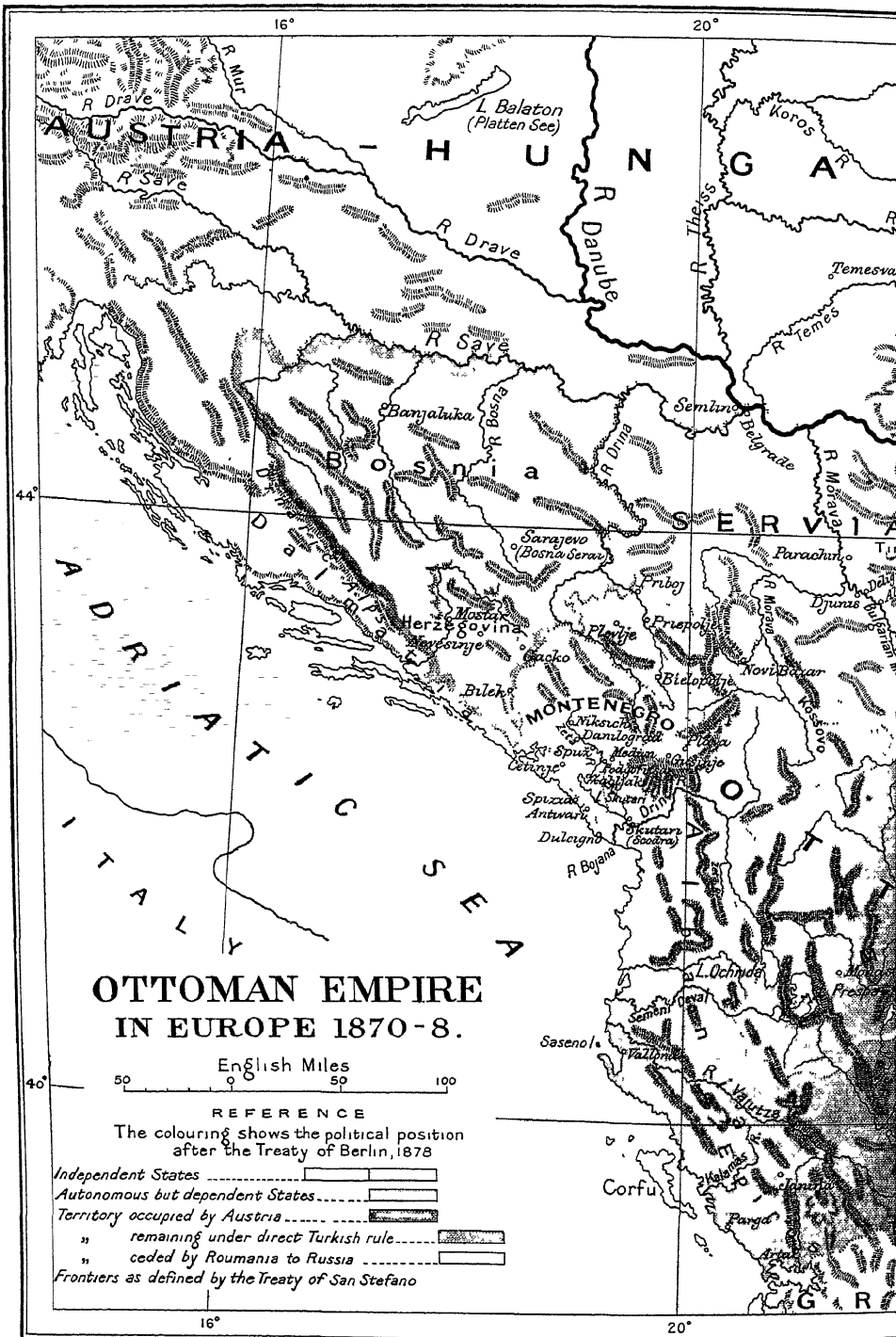


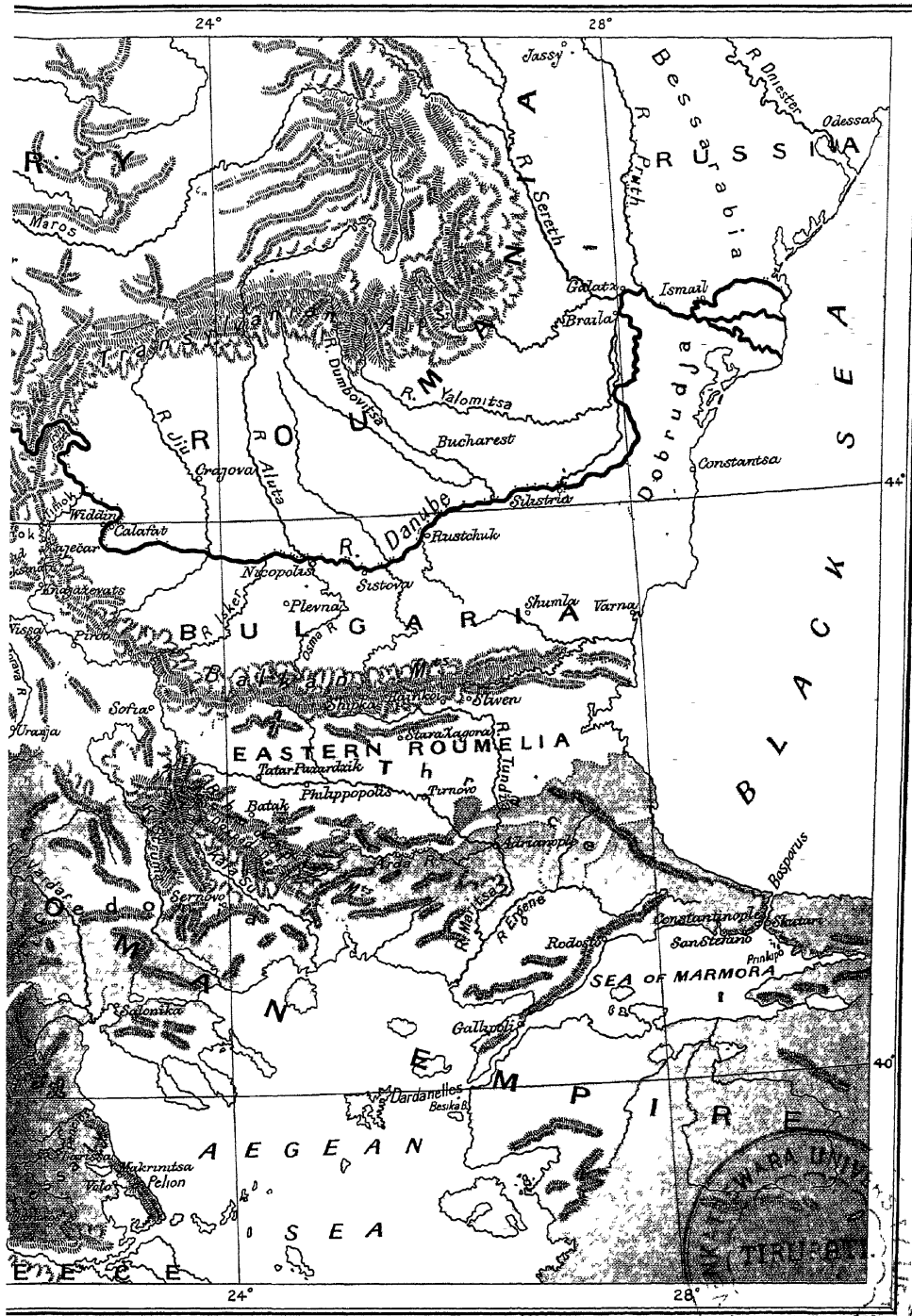
REFERENCE
 Territory ceded by France to the German Empire, at the close of the War
 Railways as in 1870, shown thus

English Miles 2 1 0 2 4

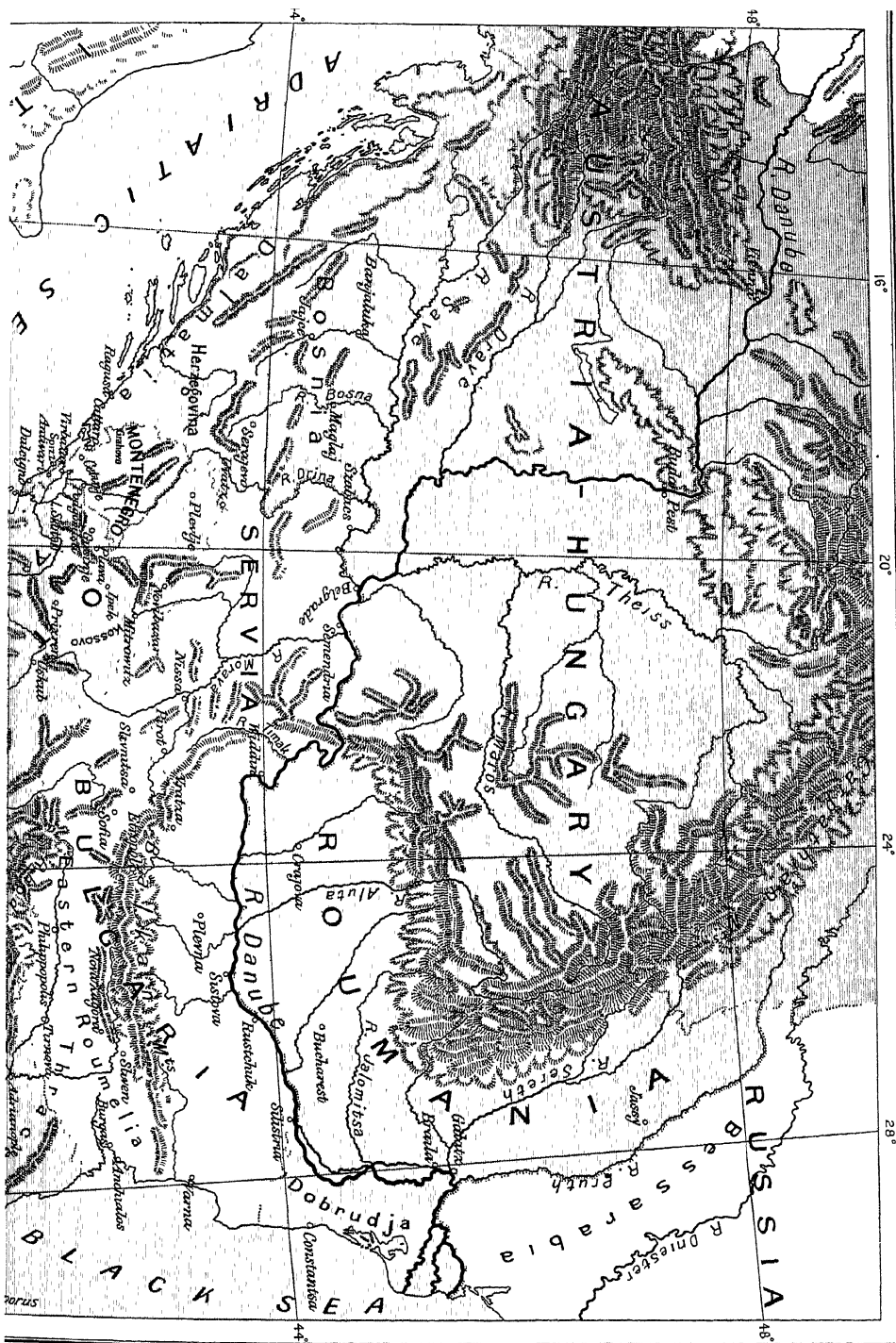


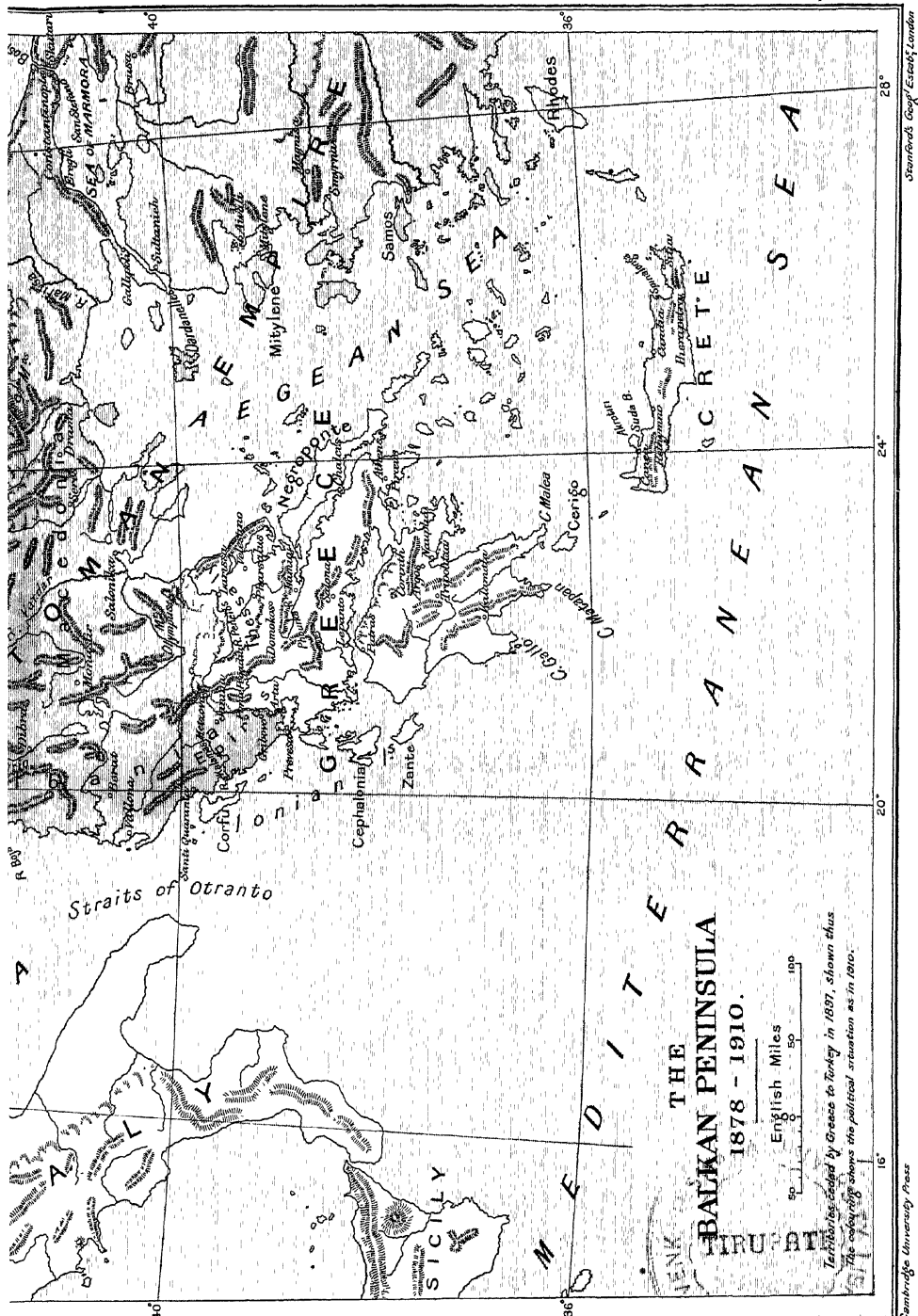
MAP 119
Ottoman Empire
in Europe 1870-8





MAP 120
The Balkan Peninsula
1878-1910





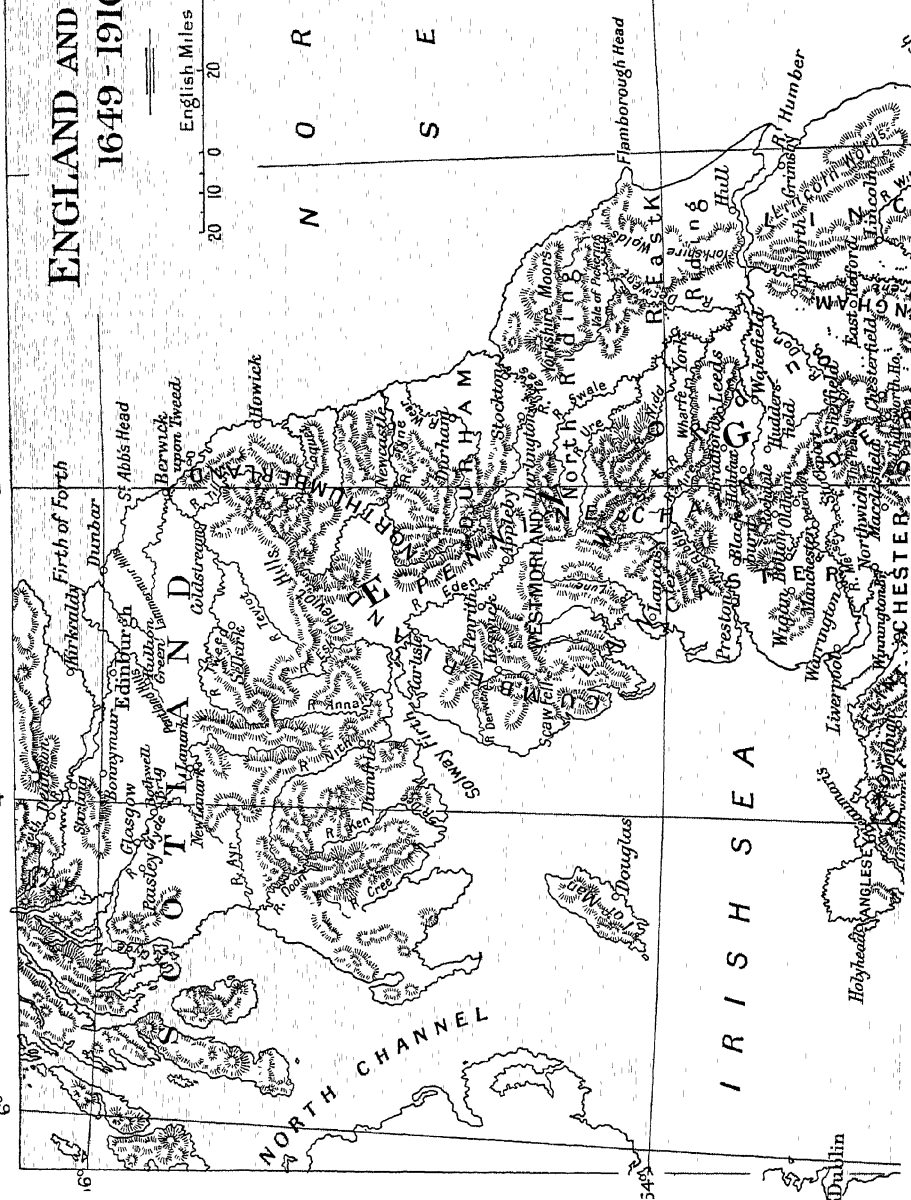
MAP 121
England and Wales
1649-1910

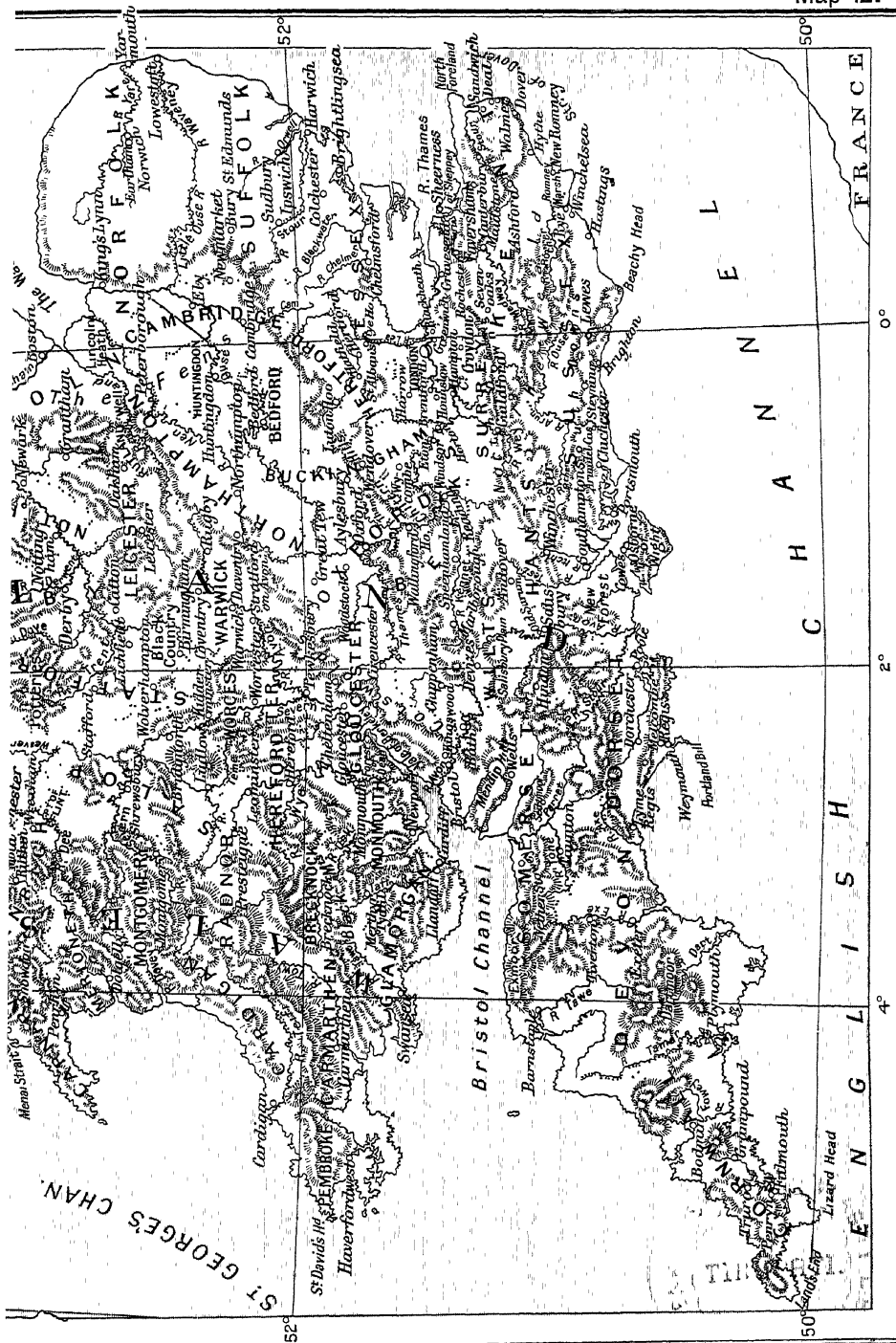
ENGLAND AND WALES

1649-1910.

English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60

N O R T H
S E A



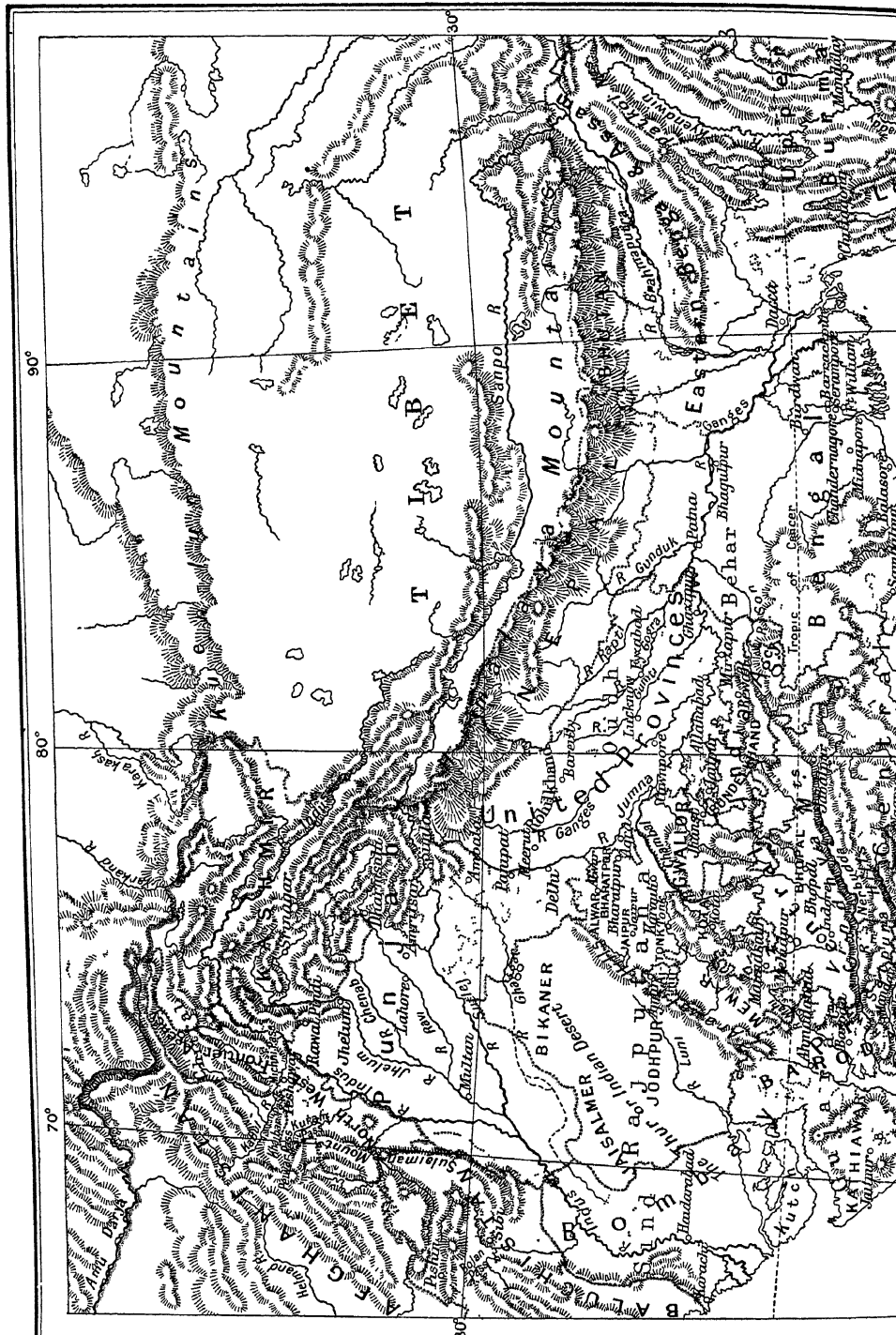


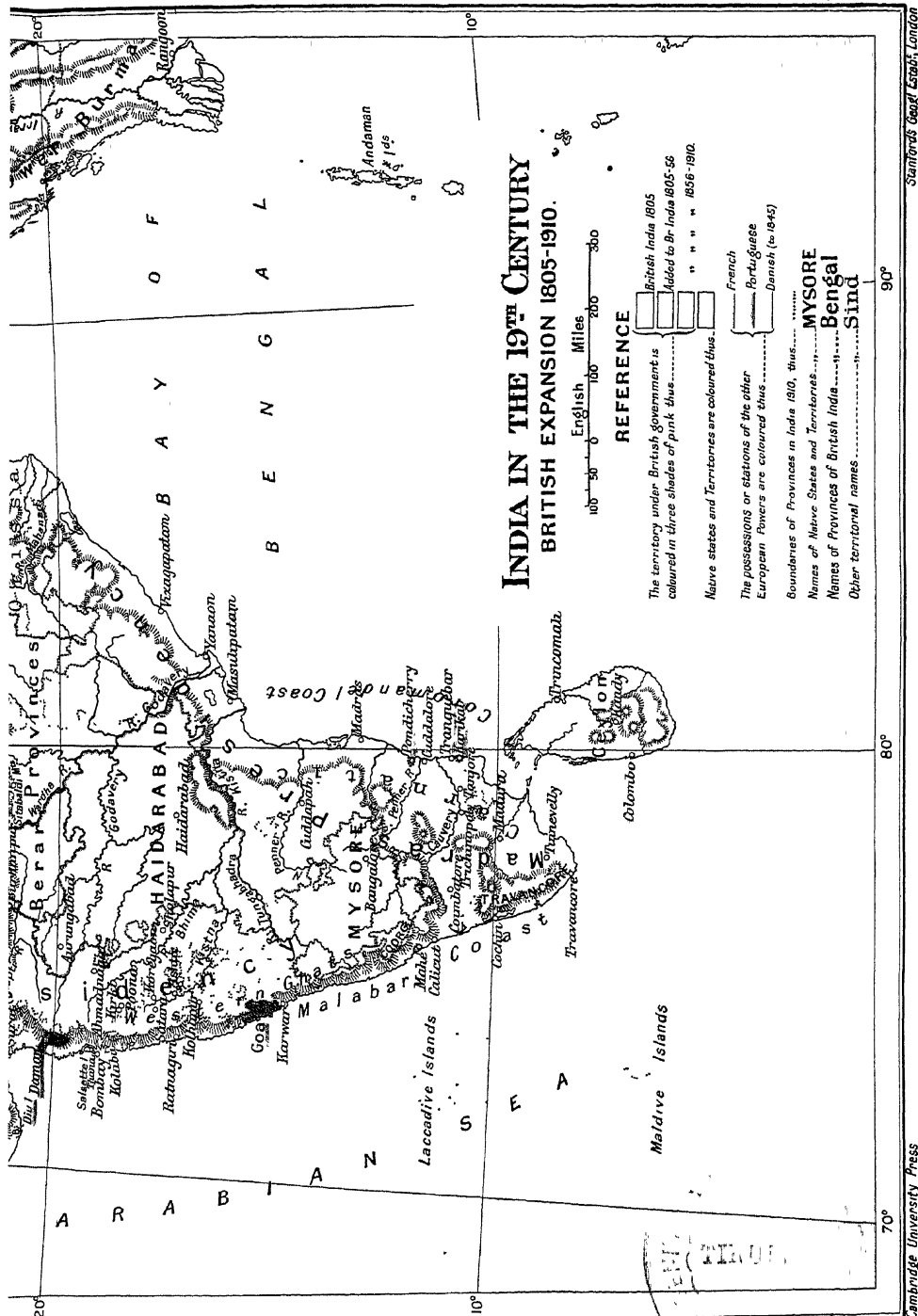
MAP 122

India

in the 19th century

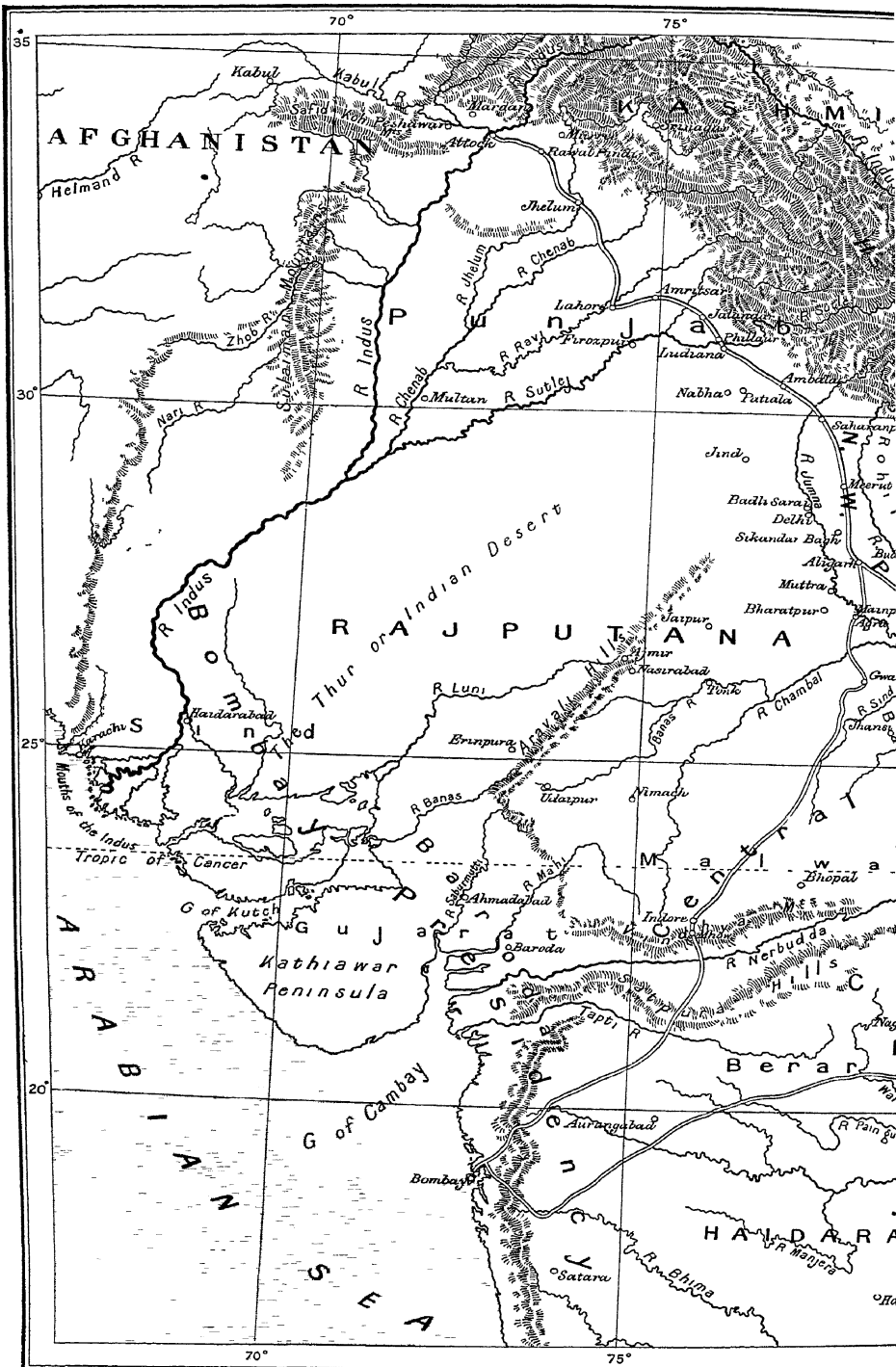
British Expansion 1805–1910

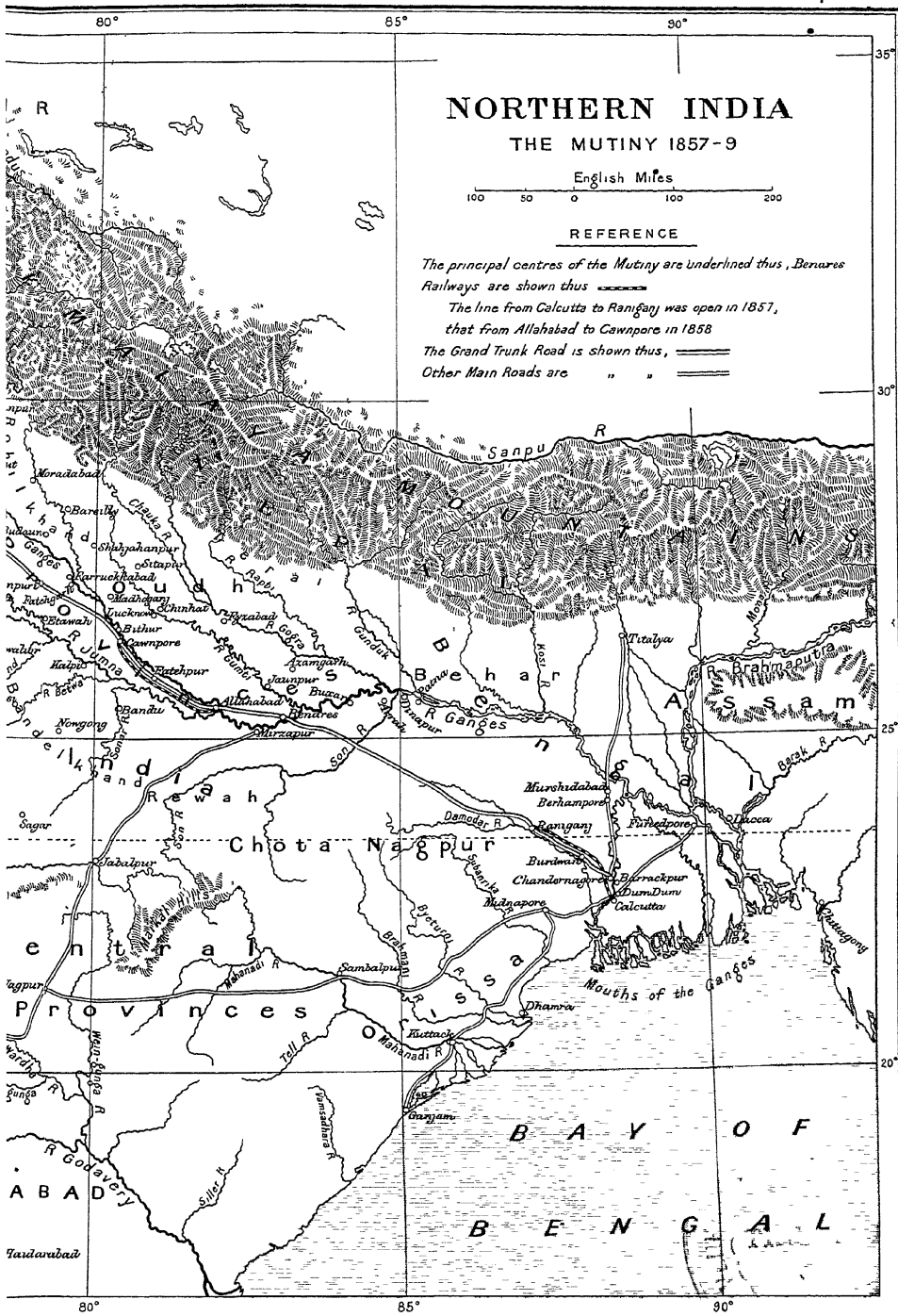




MAP 123

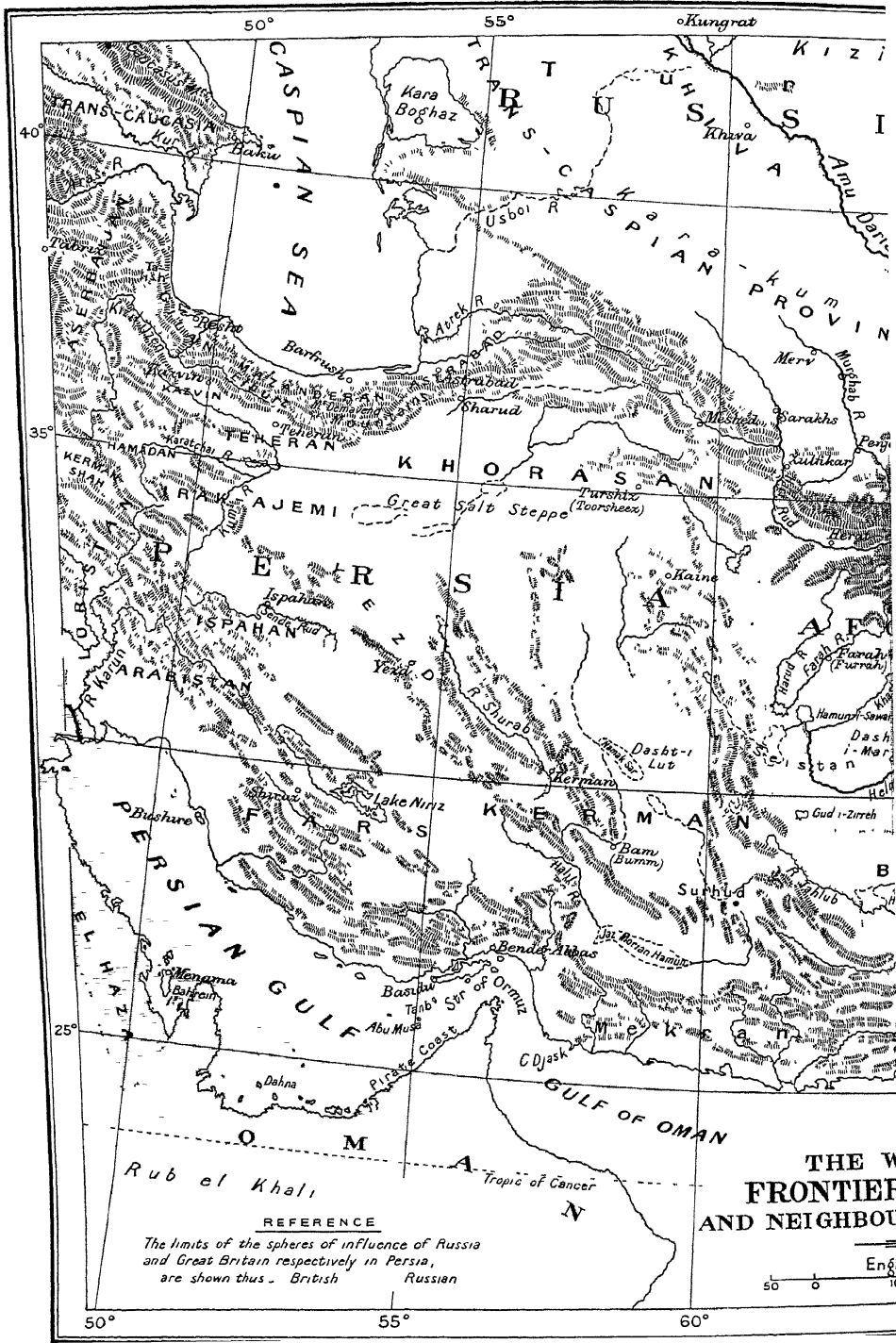
Northern India
The Mutiny 1857-9



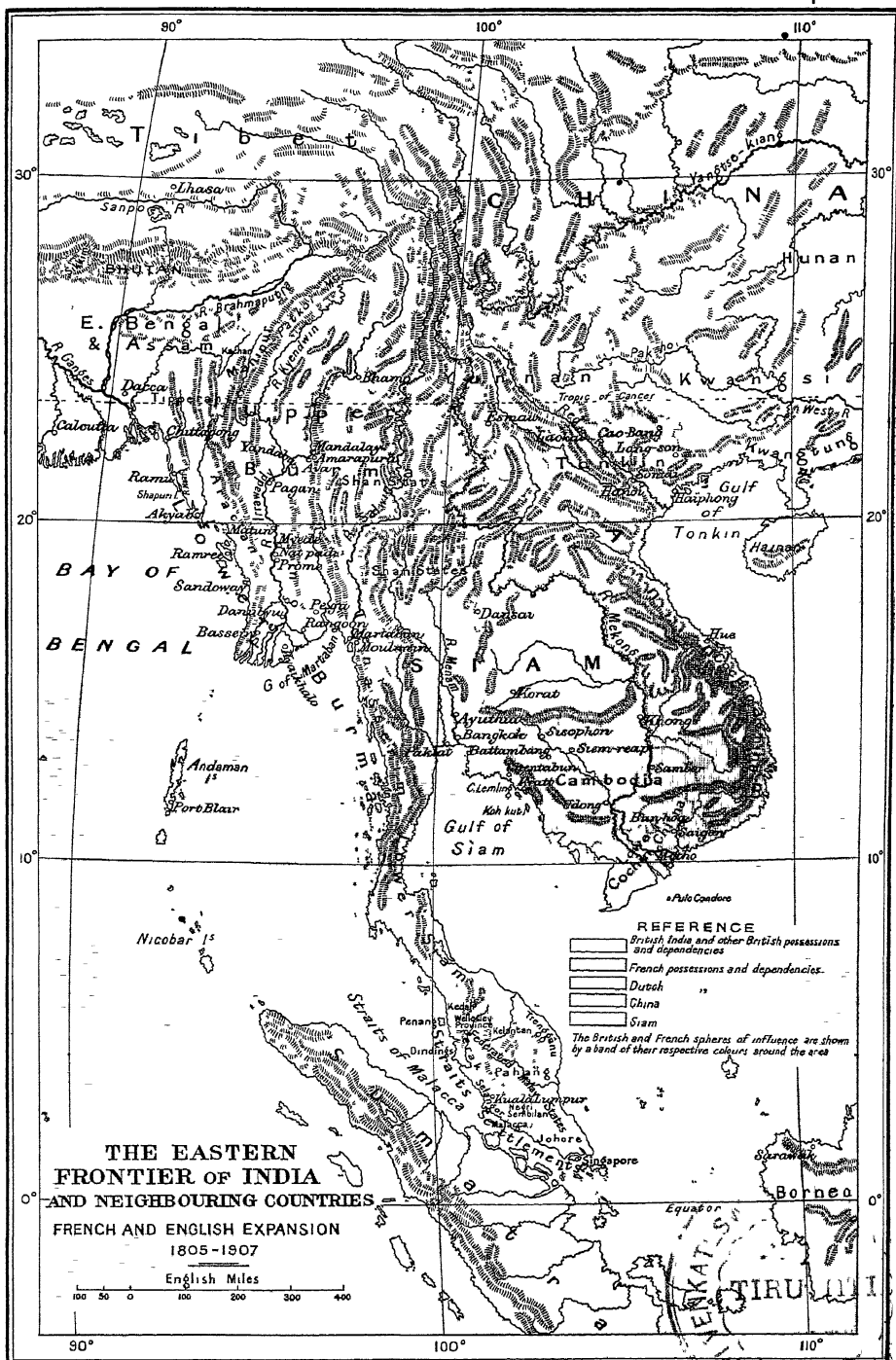


MAP 124

The Western
Frontier of India
and neighbouring countries
with inset
Valley of the Kabul River

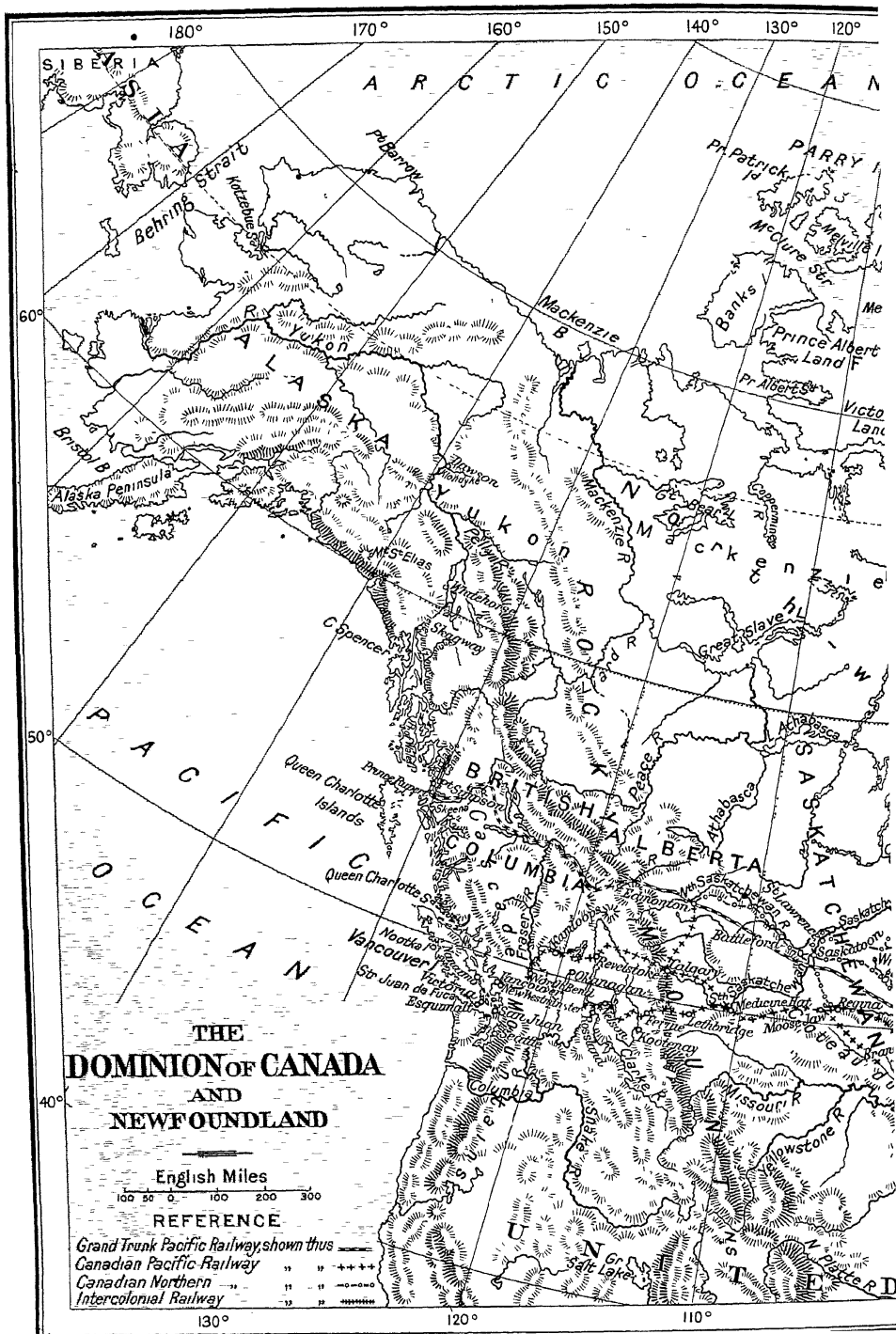


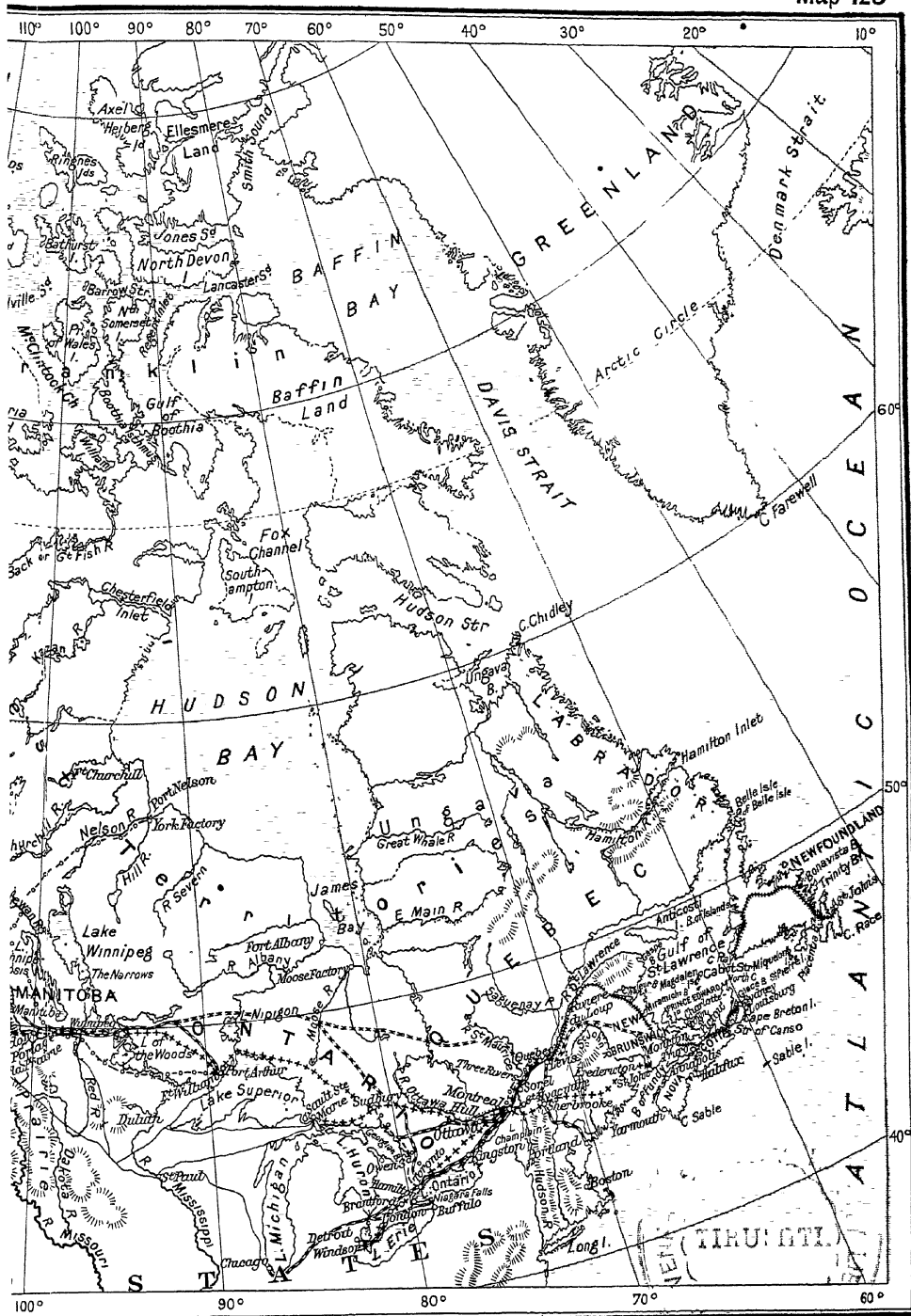


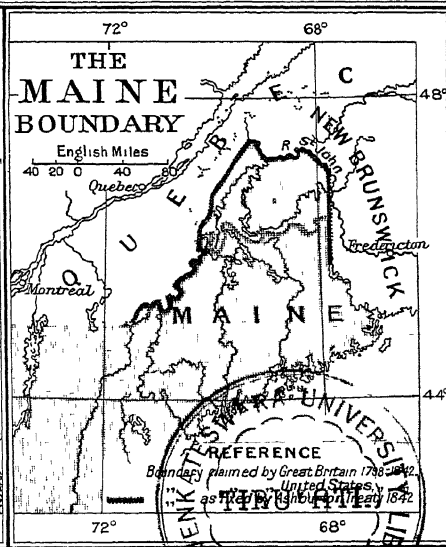
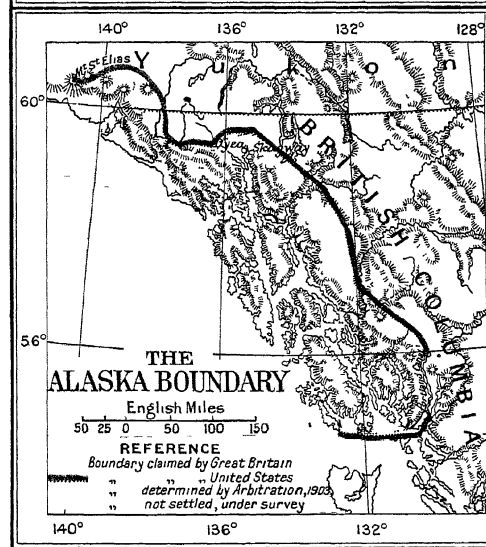


MAP -126

**The Dominion of Canada
and Newfoundland**







MAP 128

The Australian Colonies

in the 19th century

with inset

• Australia in 1851

The Early Settlements

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES

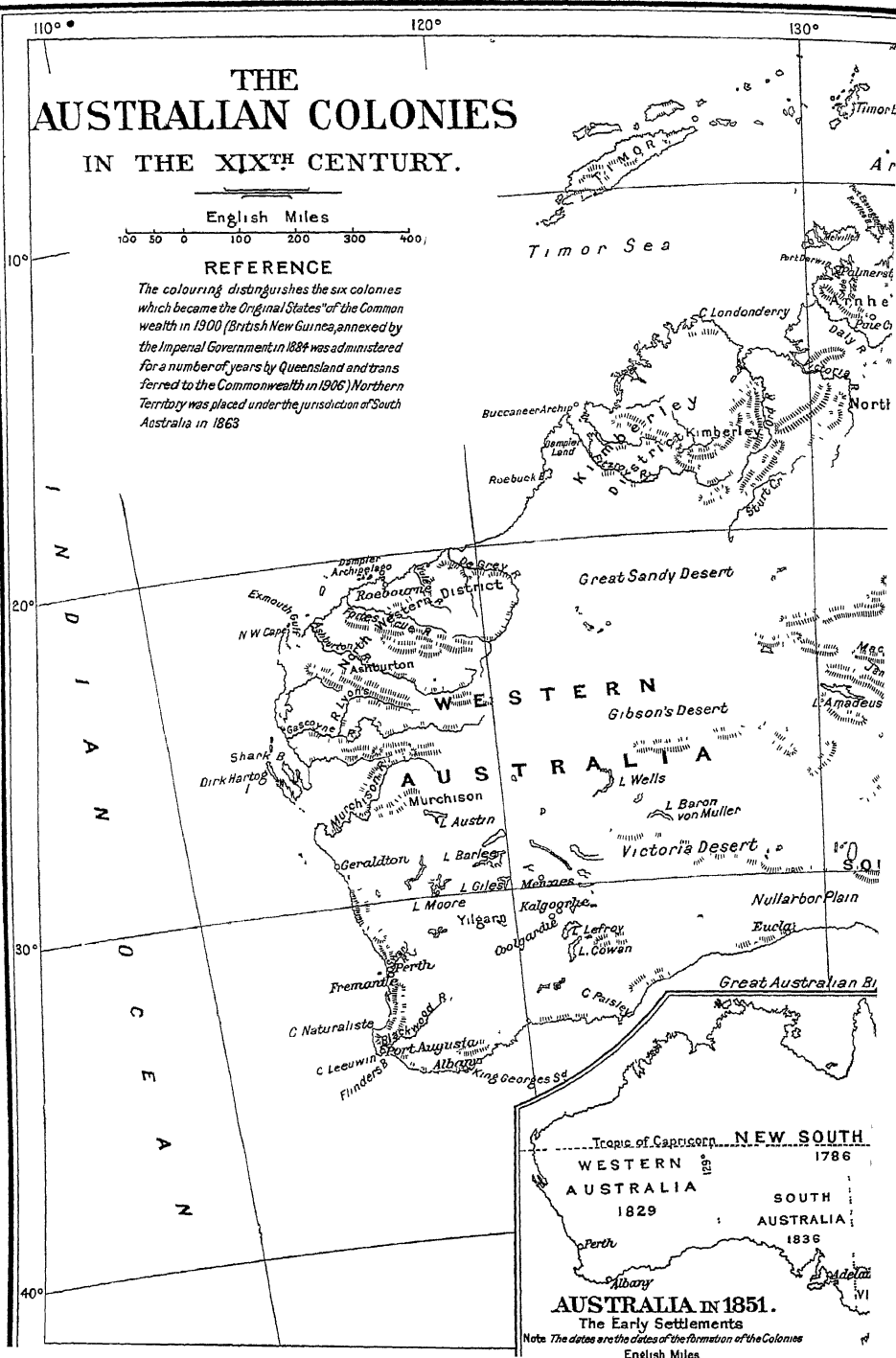
IN THE XIXTH CENTURY.

English Miles

100 50 0 100 200 300 400

REFERENCE

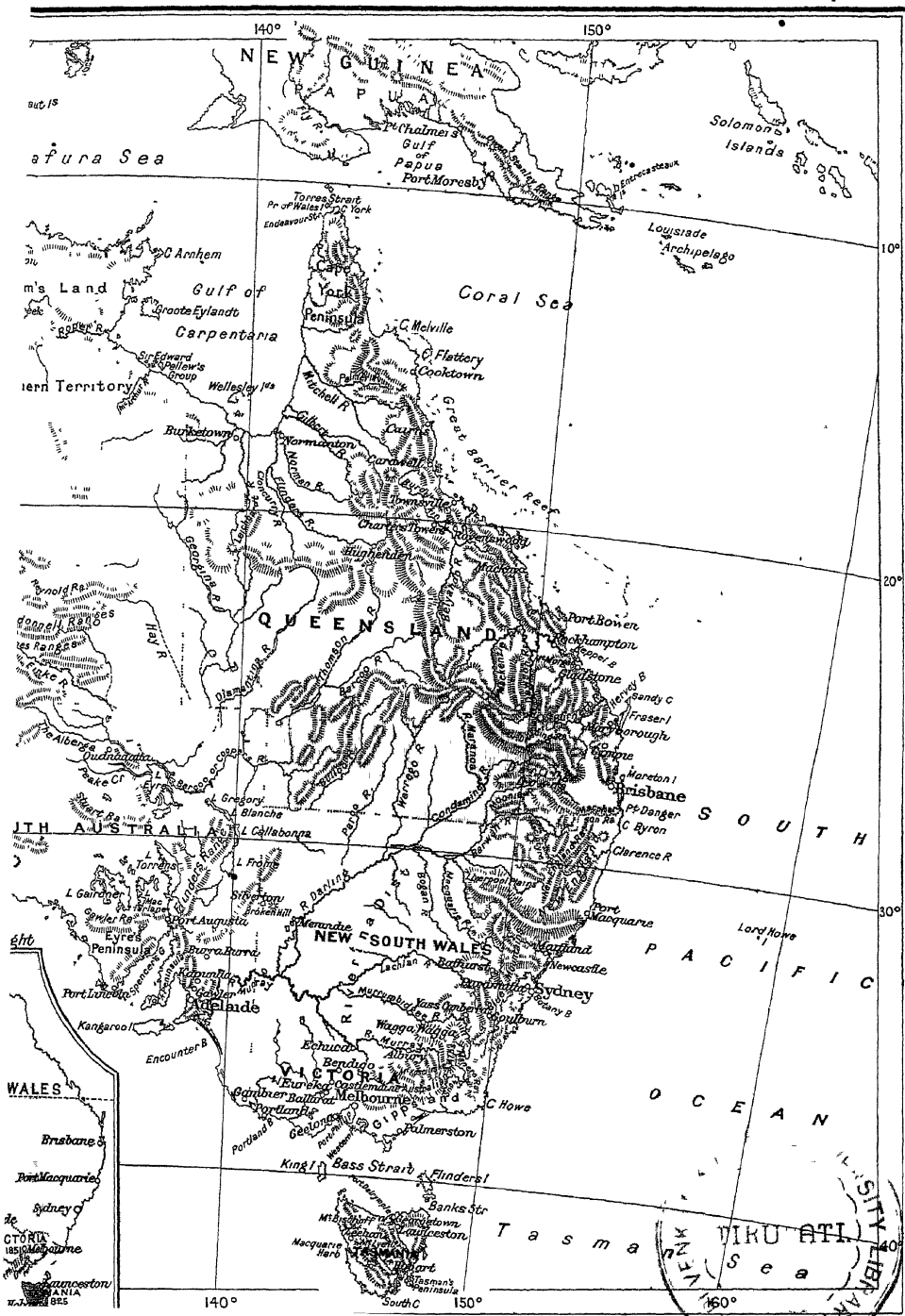
The colouring distinguishes the six colonies which became the Original States of the Commonwealth in 1900 (British New Guinea, annexed by the Imperial Government in 1884 was administered for a number of years by Queensland and transferred to the Commonwealth in 1906) Northern Territory was placed under the jurisdiction of South Australia in 1863

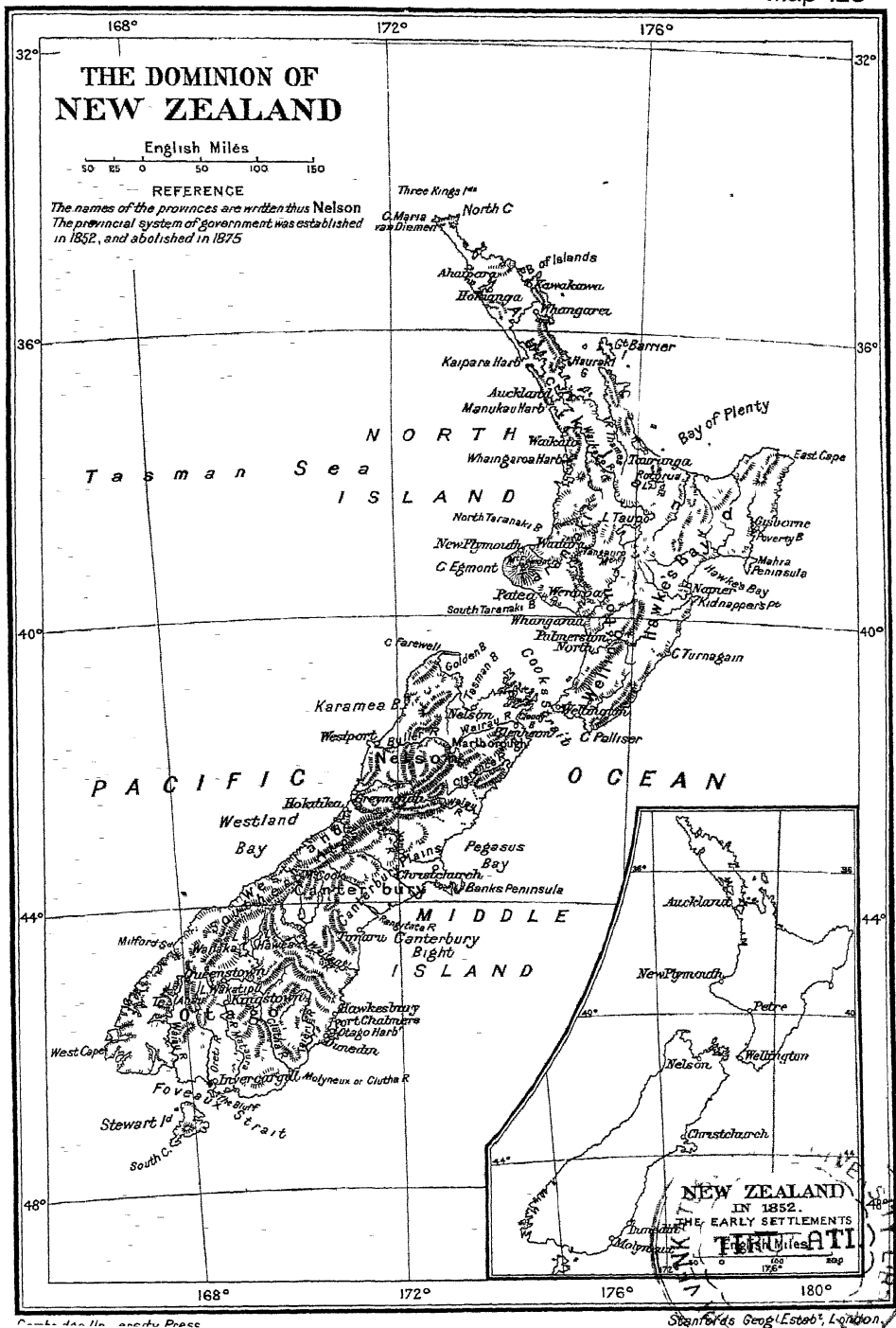


AUSTRALIA IN 1851.

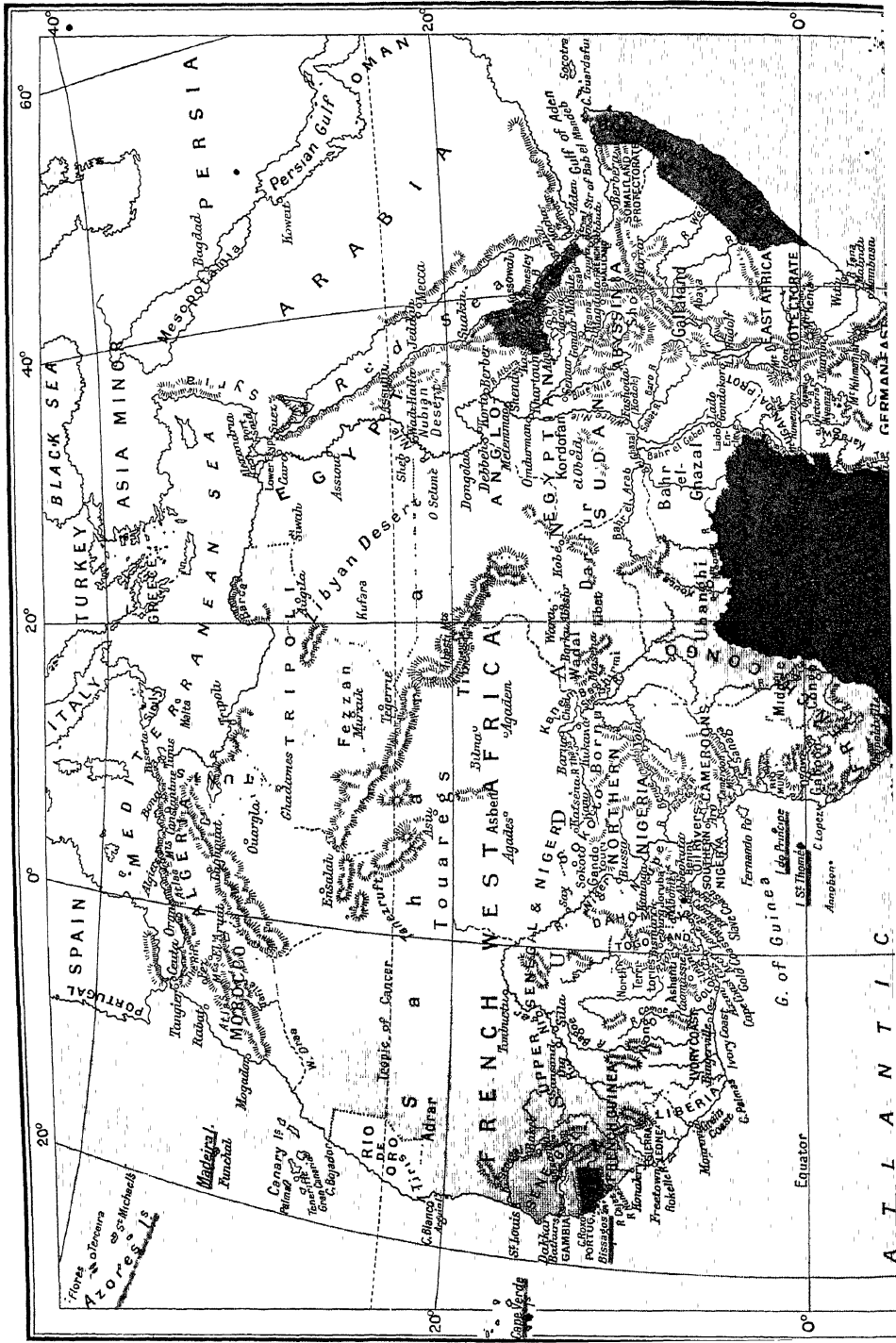
The Early Settlements

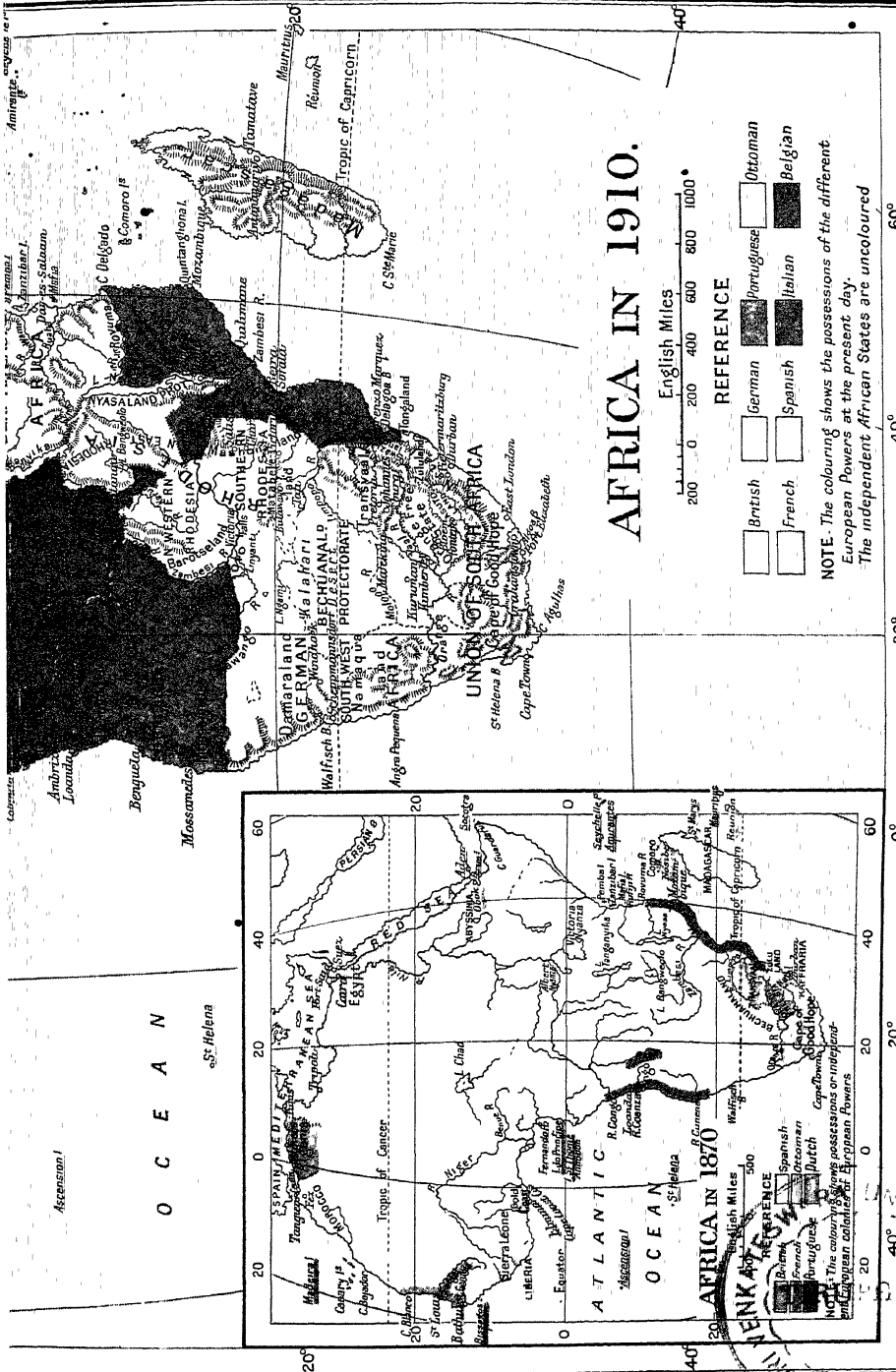
Note: The dates are the dates of the formation of the Colonies
English Miles

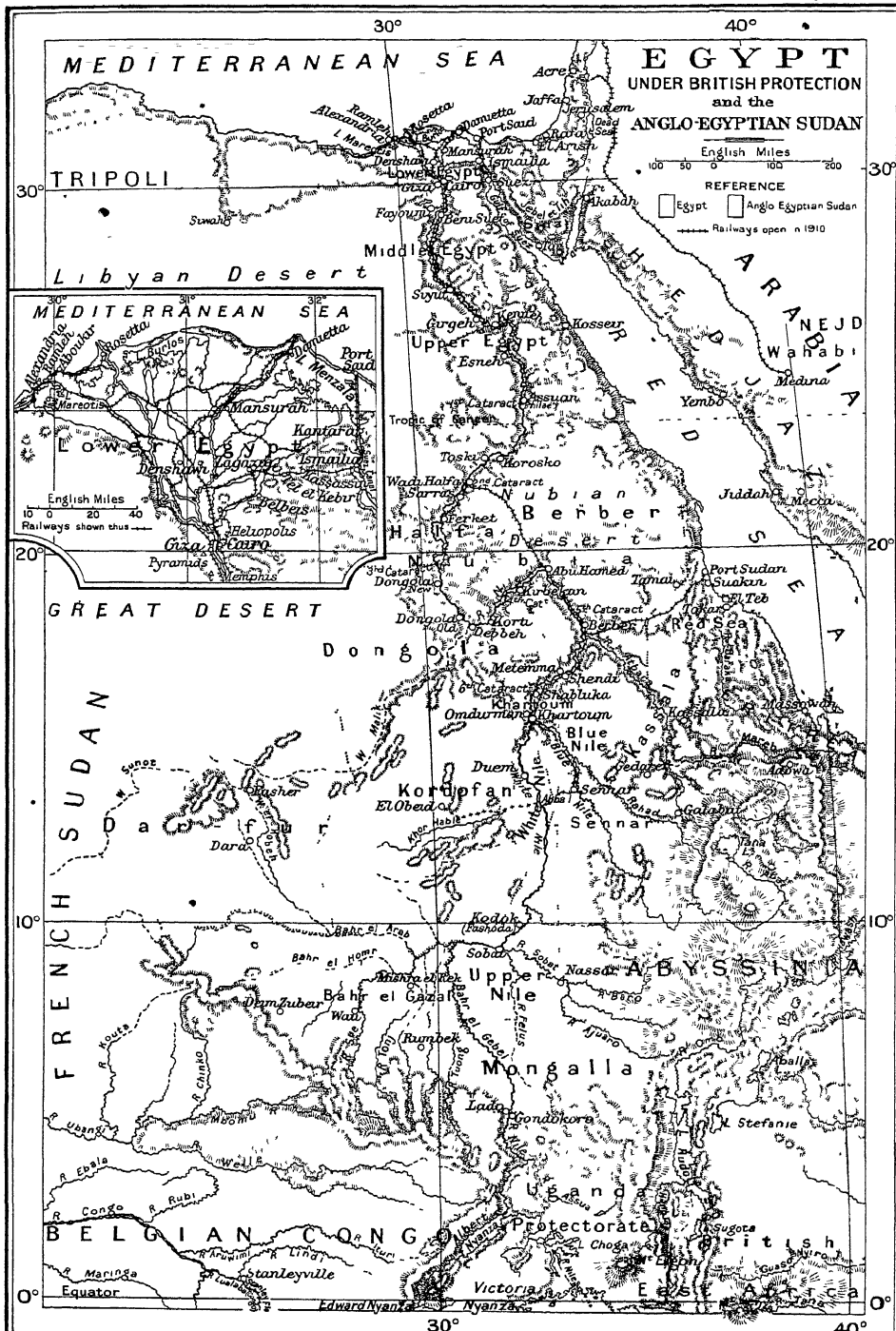




MAP 130
Africa in 1910
with inset
Africa in 1870





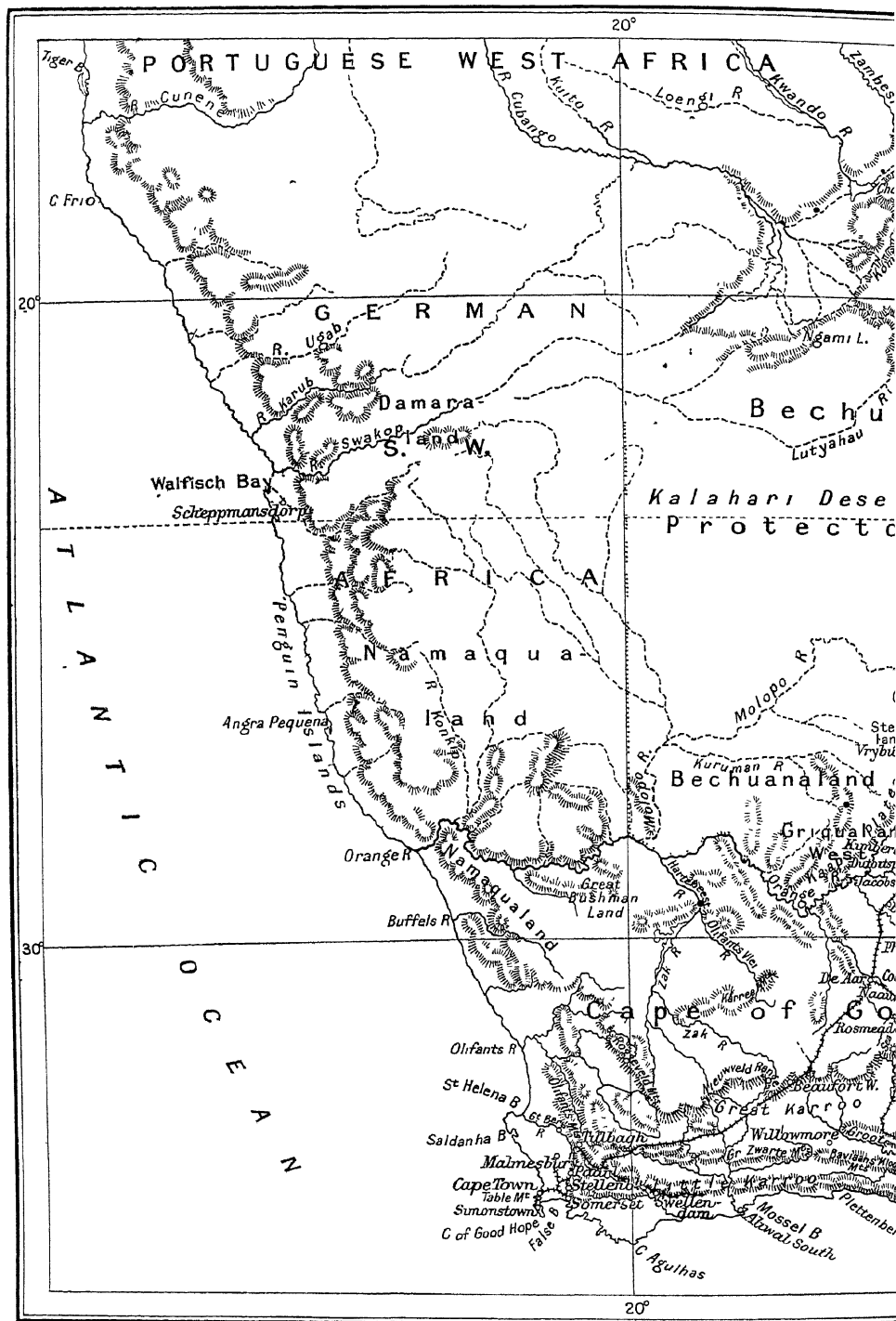


MAP 133

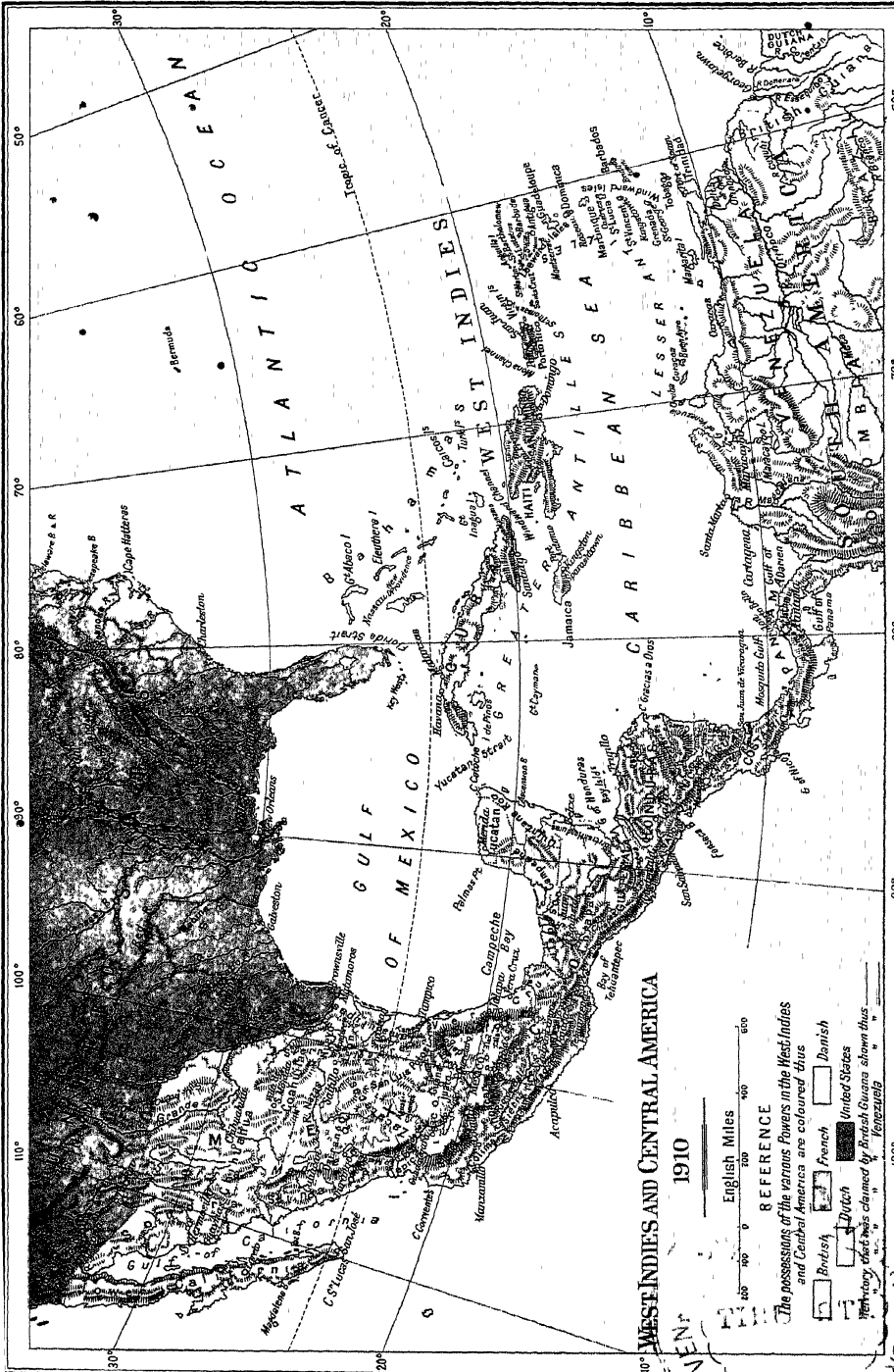
South Africa

since 1815

Kaffir and Boer Wars







MAP 135

South America

1910



MAP 136

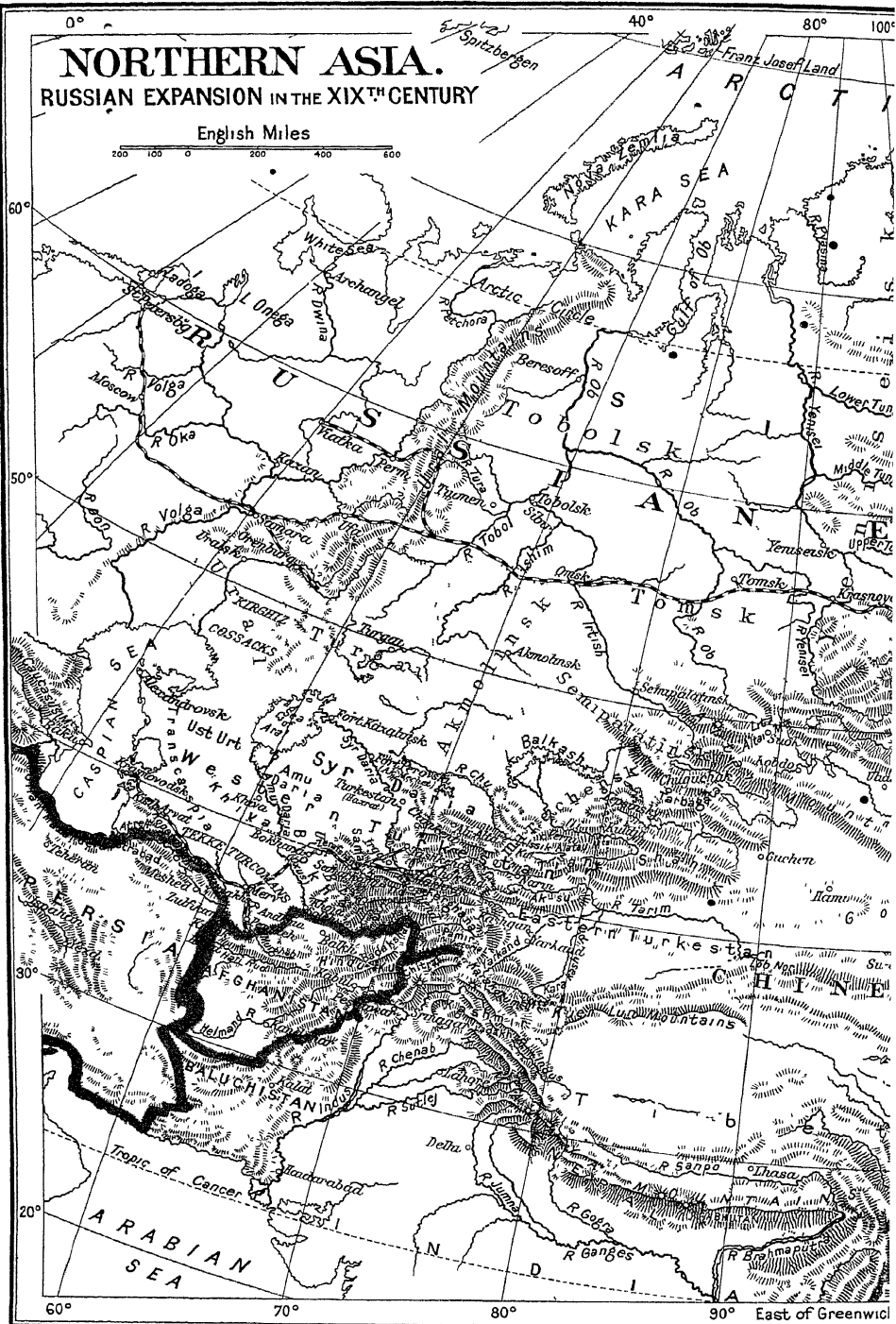
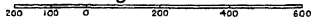
Northern Asia

Russian Expansion in the XIXth century

NORTHERN ASIA.

RUSSIAN EXPANSION IN THE XIXTH CENTURY

English Miles





MAP 137

The Japanese Empire
The Russo-Japanese War, 1904-5

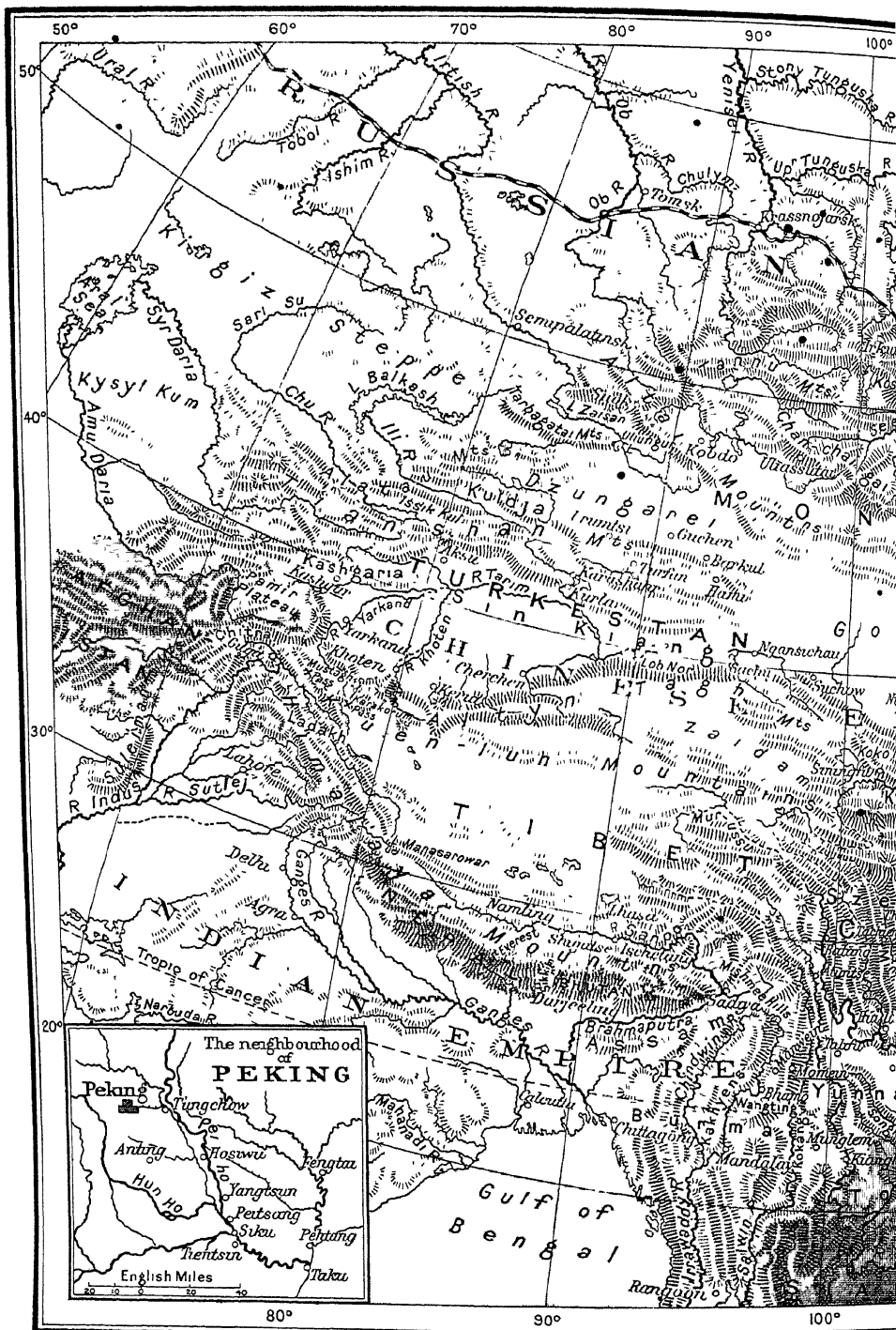
MAP 138

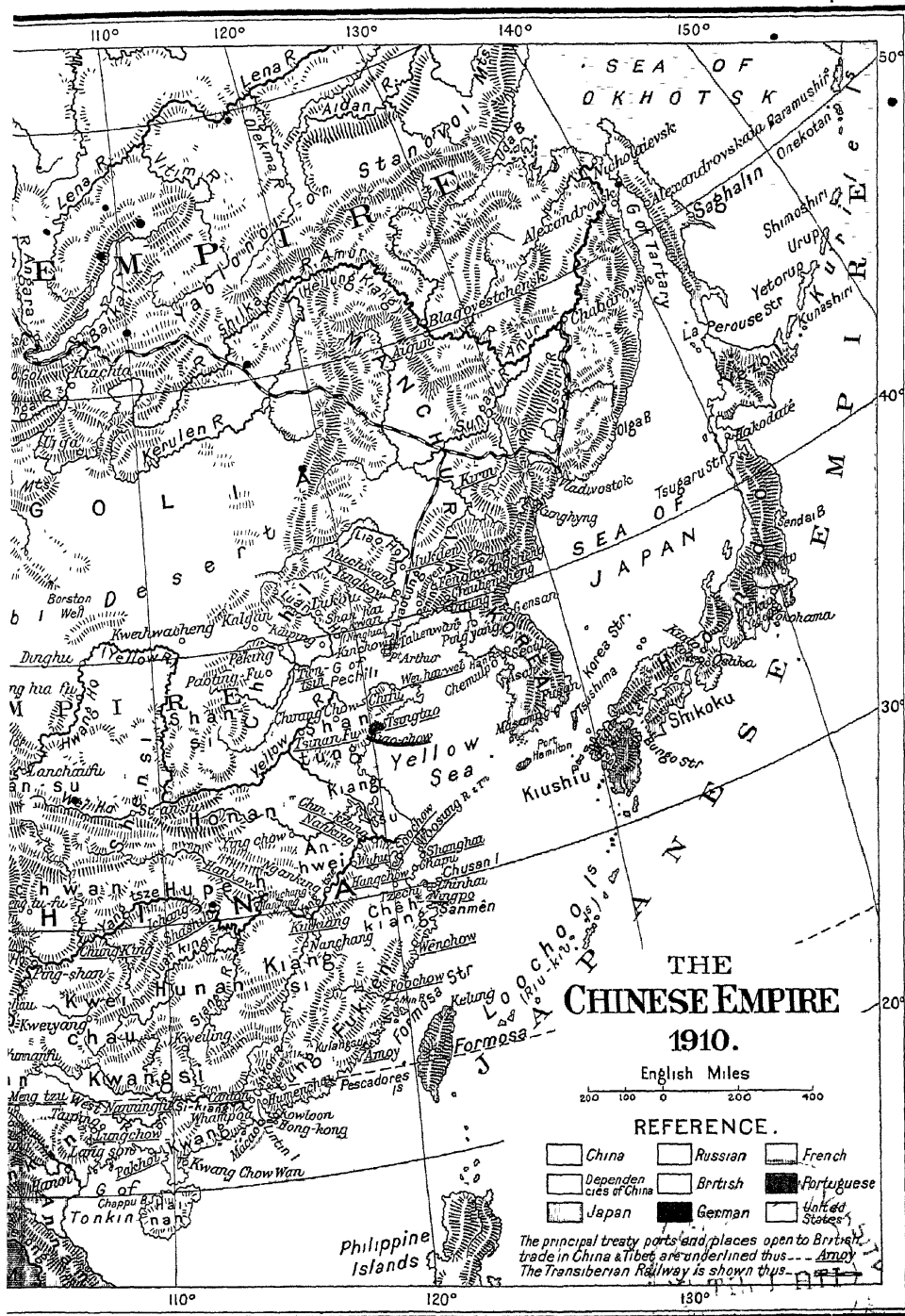
The Chinese Empire

1910

with inset

The Neighbourhood of Peking

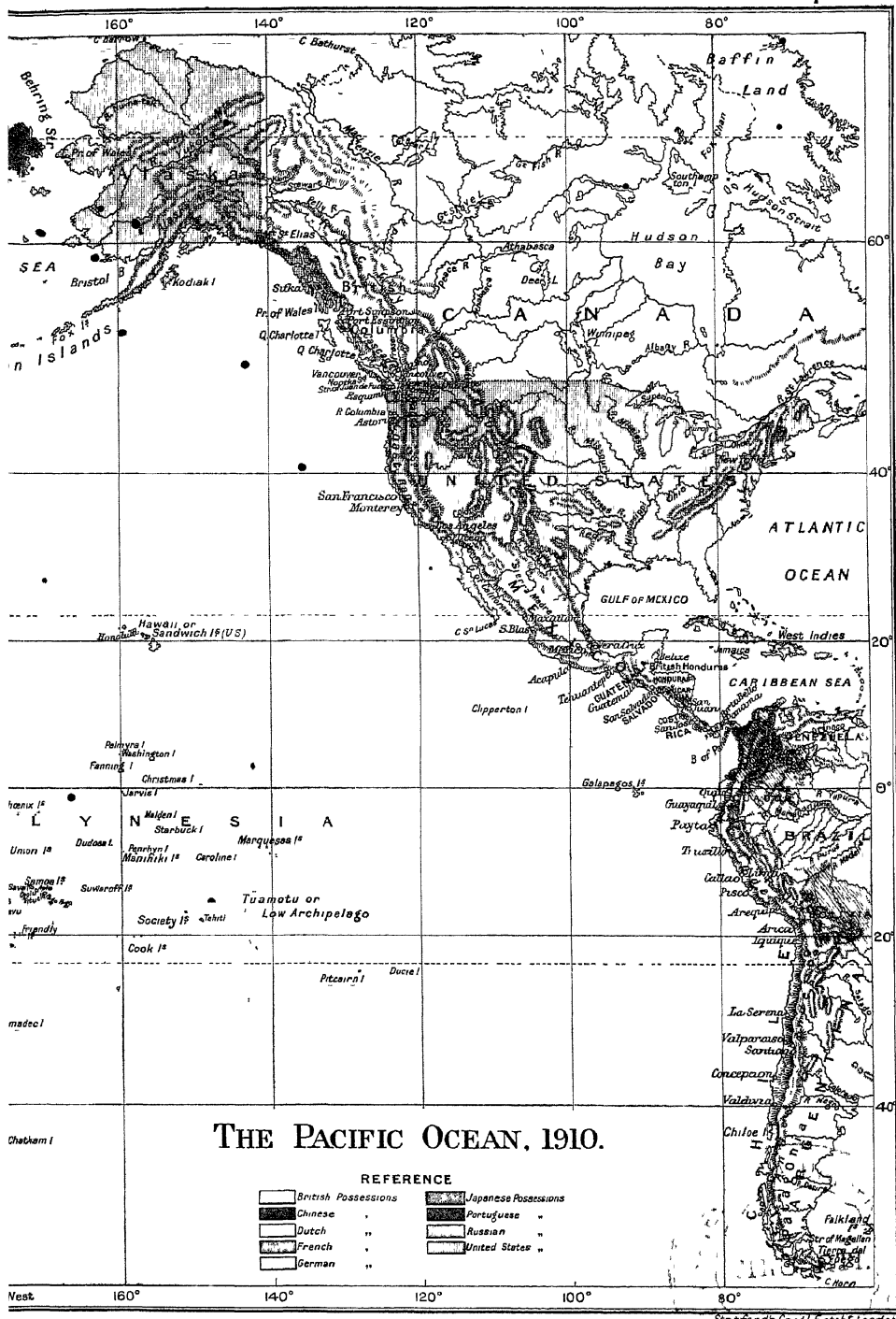




MAP 139

The Pacific Ocean, 1910

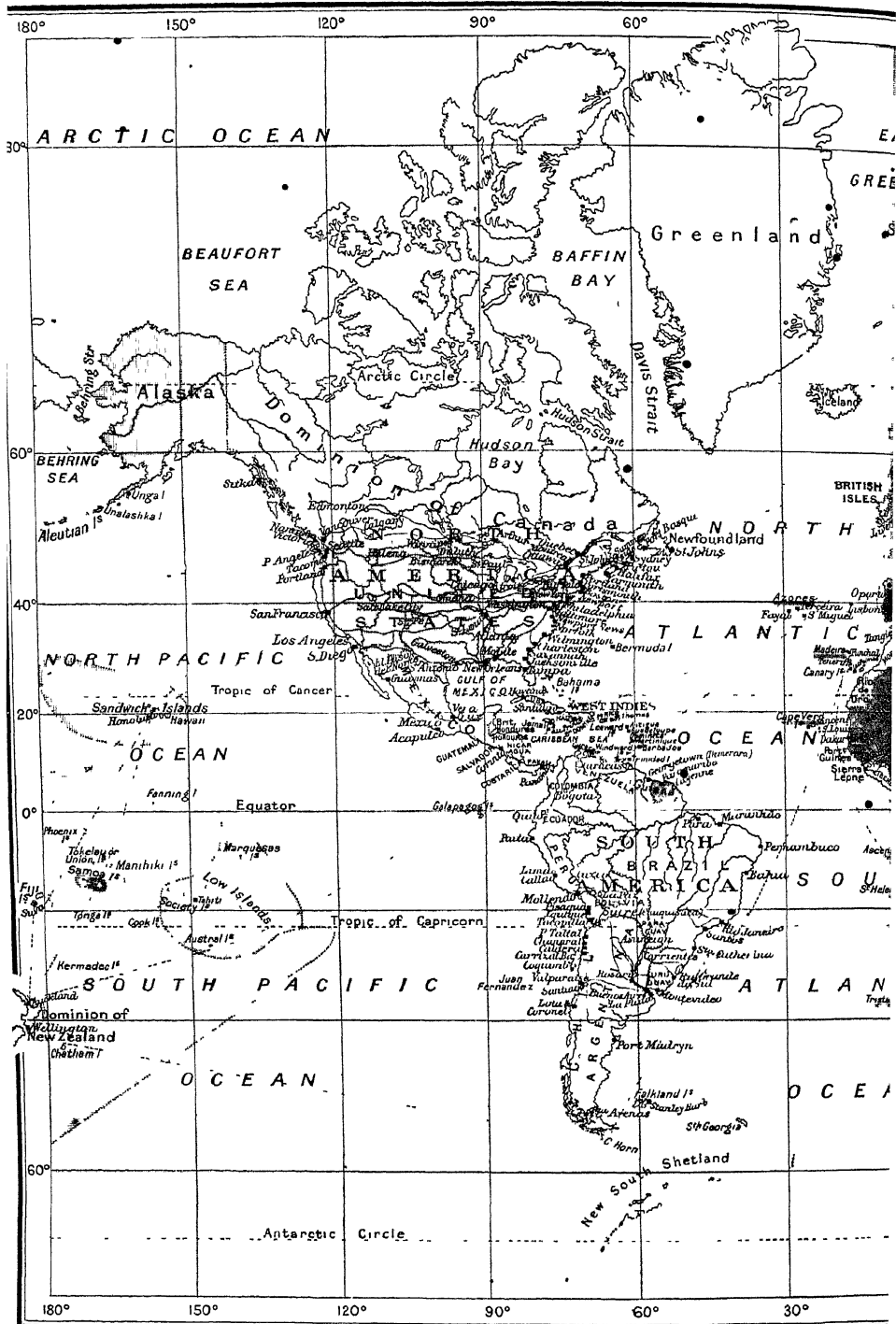




MAP 140

The World

**Colonial Possessions and
Commercial Highways, 1910**



THE WORLD
COLONIAL POSSESSIONS AND COMMERCIAL HIGHWAYS
1910.

REFERENCE

British	French	Spanish
 United States	 Dutch	 Portuguese
 German	 Danish	 Italian
 Russian	 Japanese	 Belgian

The great trunk trade lines are shown thus
The great over sea trade routes " " "
The principal Coaling Stations outside Europe "

MAP 141

Europe

in 1910

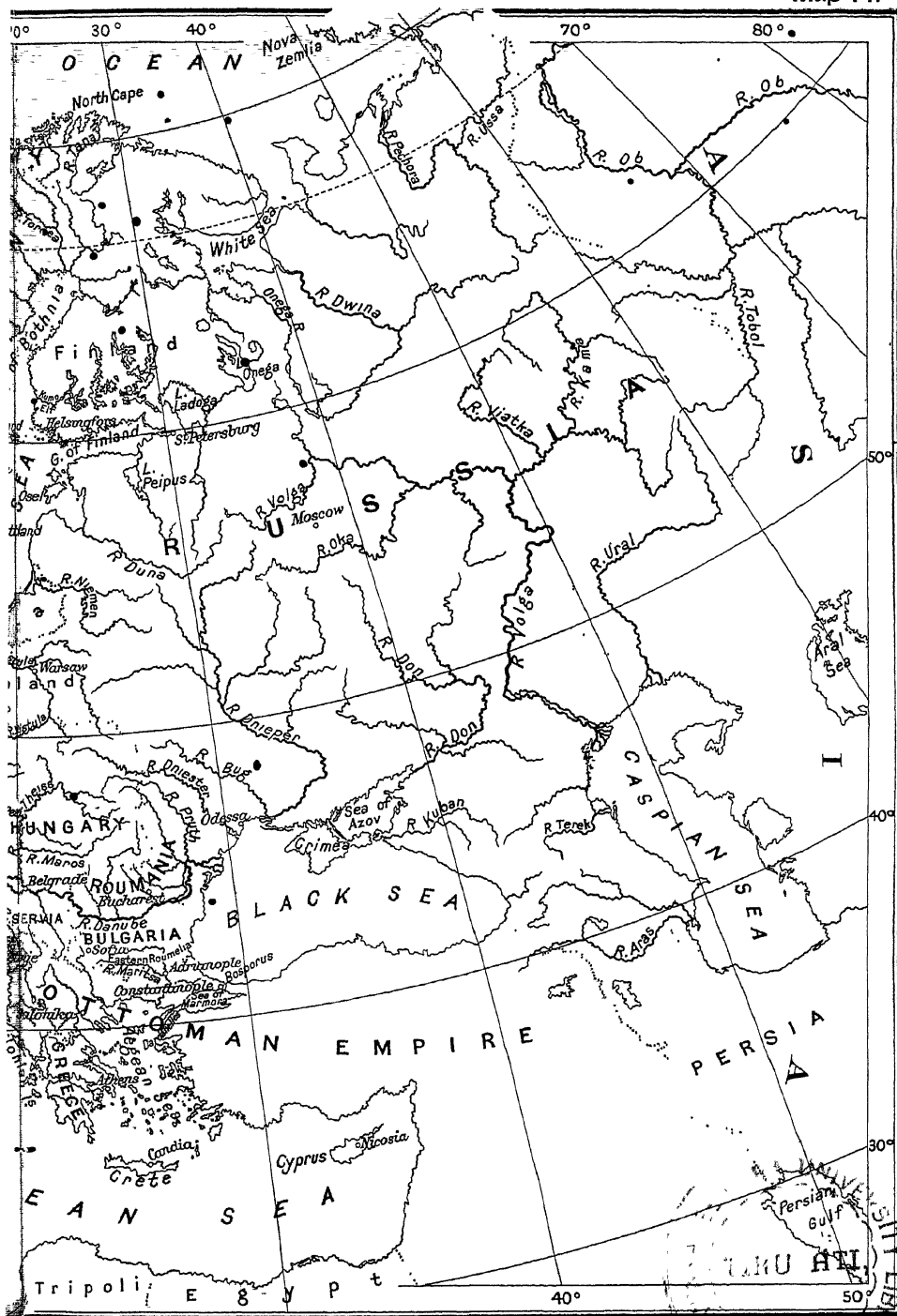
EUROPE

· IN 1910.

English Miles

200 100 0 200 400





INDEX TO MAPS.

(For list of Maps see ante, pp. vii—x)

Where dark type is used, the reference is to the lines of latitude and longitude forming the bottom and left-hand boundaries of the section of the map in which the name will be found.

Names of clans and tribes are printed in italics

Ins = Inset

	Map	Lat.	Long		Map	Lat	Long
Aa, R.	39	51 N	5 E	Achaltsik (<i>see</i> Akhaltsikh)			
Aa, R.	98	51 N	2 E	Acheen (<i>see</i> Achin)			
Aachen	12	51 N	6 E	Achil I	37	54 N	10 W
Aalborg	17	57 N	10 E	Achin	43	6 N	96 E
Aalen	12	49 N	10 E	Aconagua	135	32 S	70 W
Aarau	15	47 N	8 E	Acqui		83	45 N
Aare, R	90	47 N	7 E	Acere	87	33 N	35 E
Aargau	15	47 N	8 E	Acere Territory	135	10 S	70 W
Aarhuus	17	56 N	10 E	Acs	111	48 N	18 E
Abai, R	132	11 N	38 E	Adaha	110	37 N	31 E
Aballa, L	132	6 N	38 E	Adana	3	37 N	35 E
Abauj	21	48 N	20 E	Adda	94	44 N	8 E
Abaya, L	130	6 N	38 E	Adda, R.	4 Ins.	45 N	9 E
Abba I	132	13 N	32 E	Adelaide	128	35 S	139 E
Abbeokuta	130	7 N	4 E	Adelaide Province	133	31 S	27 E
Abbeville (France)	79	50 N	2 E	Adelaide, R	128	13 S	131 E
Abbeville (U.S.A.)	74	34 N	82 W	Aden	130	13 N	45 E
Abbate Grasso	4 Ins	45 N	9 E	Aden Protectorate	130	13 N	45 E
<i>Abnaks</i>	67	40 N	70 W	Aden, G. of	130	0	40 E
Abensberg	93	49 N	12 E	Aderklau	93 Ins		
Aberama	140	44 N	140 E	Adige	94	44 N	8 E
Aberbrothok Ab	23	57 N	3 W	Adige, Haut	94	44 N	8 E
Aberdeen	23	57 N	2 W	Adige, R	4	44 N	10 E
Abingdon	36	52 N	1 W	Adler Gebirge	117 Ins		
Abingdon Ab	16	52 N	1 W	Adorf	33	50 N	12 E
Abittibi, R	67	50 N	81 W	Adour, R	8	40 N	4 W
Abkhasia	108	44 N	42 E	Adowa	132	14 N	39 E
Abu	17	60 N	22 E	Adrar	130	20 N	20 W
Abomey	130	7 N	2 E	Adrianople	3	42 N	27 E
Aboukir	110	31 N	30 E	Adriatic Sea	3		
Aboukir B	87	31 N	30 E	Adriatique	94	44 N	12 E
Aboukir I	87	31 N	30 E	Aegean Sea	105	36 N	24 E
Aboukir Pt	87	31 N	30 E	Aegina	3	38 N	28 E
Abraham, Hts of	67 Ins			Aetolia	105	36 N	20 E
Abrantes	95	39 N	8 W	Affane	37	52 N	8 W
Abruzzi	4	42 N	12 E	Afghanistan	12		
Abu Hamed	132	19 N	33 E	Afiun Karahissar	110	39 N	30 E
Abu Musa	124	26 N	55 E	Agadem	130	17 N	13 E
Abyssinia	130			Agades	130	17 N	8 E
Acadia	67	40 N	70 W	Agen	8	44 N	1
Acapulco	66	17 N	100 W	Aginois	79	44 N	0 E
Acarnania	105	36 N	20 E	Aggeishuus	17	60 N	5 E
Accra	130	6 N	1 W	Agmondesham	113	52 N	1 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Agnadello	4 Ins.	45 N	10 E	Alava	7	42 N	4 W
Agogna	94	44 N	8 E	Alba	4 Ins.	45 N	8 E
Agogna, R.	25	44 N	8 E	Alba de Tormes	95	41 N	5 W
Agordat	130	16 N	37 E	Albania	3	40 N	20 E
Agosta	104	37 N	15 E	Albano	86	42 N	13 E
Agout, R.	79	44 N	2 E	Albany (Austral)	128	35 S	118 E
Agra	64	28 N	78 E	Albany (U.S.A.)	70	42 N	74 W
Agram (Zágráb)	21	46 N	16 E	Albany, R.	70	50 N	90 W
Agreda	7	42 N	2 W	Albarracín, Sa de	7	40 N	2 W
Aguascalientes	134	20 N	110 W	Albemarle Sd	74	36 N	76 W
Agueda, R.	95	41 N	7 W	Alberga, The	128	27 S	135 E
Agulhas, C	133	35 S	20 E	Albert Nyanza	130	2 N	31 E
Ahaipara	129	35 S	173 E	Alberta	126	50 N	120 W
Ahlden	62	53 N	10 E	Albertine Saxony	12		
Ahmadabad	64	23 N	73 E	Albi	8	44 N	2 E
Ahmadnagar	99	19 N	75 E	Albiac	19	45 N	2 E
Aidan, R.	138	53 N	130 E	Albis	15	47 N	9 E
Aigle	15	46 N	7 E	Albona	4	45 N	14 E
Aigues Mortes	8	44 N	4 E	Alboran I.	131	36 N	3 W
Aigueville	81	45 N	6 E	Albreda	65	14 N	17 W
Aigun	138	50 N	128 E	Albret	8	44 N	1 W
Ain	103	44 N	4 E	Albuera	95	39 N	7 W
Ain, R.	83	46 N	6 E	Albufera, L.	95	39 N	0
Ain Sefra	131	33 N	0	Albula Pass	30	47 N	10 E
Airds Moss	23	55 N	4 W	Albuquerque	95	39 N	7 W
Aire (Artois)	45	51 N	2 E	Albury ...	128	36 S	147 E
Aire (France)	95	44 N	0	Alcalá	7	40 N	3 W
Aire, R. (Eng.)	121	54 N	2 W	Alcañiz	95	41 N	0
Aire, R. (France)	22	49 N	5 E	Alcantara	7	40 N	7 W
Aisne	103	48 N	0	Alcazar	7	39 N	3 W
Aisne, R.	8	48 N	0	Alcolea	95	37 N	3 W
Aivali	120	39 N	27 E	Alcoy	95	39 N	0
Aix	8	43 N	5 E	Aldan, R.	139	60 N	130 E
Aix, I. d'	50	46 N	1 W	Aldborough (York)	113	54 N	1 W
Aix-la-Chapelle	45	51 N	6 E	Aldborough (Suff.)	113	52 N	2 E
Ajaccio	26	42 N	9 E	Aldea de Ponte	95	40 N	7 W
Ajmur	64	26 N	74 E	Alderney	103	50 N	2 W
Ajuaro, R.	132	7 N	34 E	Aleksanatz	119	44 N	22 E
Ajudia	43	16 N	100 E	Alemtejo	7	38 N	8 W
Akerman	61	46 N	30 E	Alençon	8	48 N	0
Akhalkalaki	108	42 N	44 E	Aleppo	3	36 N	37 E
Akhalsikh	61	42 N	43 E	Alessandria	4 Ins.	45 N	9 E
Akhalzik (<i>see</i> Akhaltsikh)				Alessio	3	42 N	20 E
Akhissar	110	39 N	28 E	Alet	79	43 N	2 E
Akshi B.	140	40 N	120 E	Aleutian Is	189		
Akerman (<i>see</i> Akerman)				Alexandretta	110	37 N	36 E
Ak Mechet	136	45 N	65 E	Alexandria (Am. N.)	74	39 N	77 W
Akmolinsk	136	51 N	71 E	Alexandria (Egypt)	110	31 N	30 E
Akrotiri	120	36 N	24 E	Alexandria (Syria) (<i>see</i> Alexandretta)			
Aksu	138	42 N	80 E	Alexandroff	52	56 N	39 E
Ak-su, R.	124	40 N	75 E	Alexandropol	108	40 N	44 E
Akyab	125	20 N	93 E	Alexandrovsk (Russia)	108	48 N	36 E
Alabama	72	30 N	90 W	Alexandrovsk (Siberia)	138	52 N	141 E
Alabama, R.	70	30 N	90 W	Alexandrovsk (Turk-estan)	136	44 N	51 E
Alagoas	135	10 S	40 W	Alexandrovskaja	138	51 N	142 E
Alagon, R.	95	40 N	6 W	Algarve	7	36 N	10 W
Alala	110	37 N	32 E	Algeciras	87	36 N	5 W
Alais	19	44 N	4 E	Algeria	131		
Alamo, R.	71	26 N	100 W	Algiers	131	30 N	0
Aland Is.	17	60 N	20 E	Algiers	131	37 N	3 E
Alaska	139	60 N	160 W	Algoa B.	133	34 S	26 E
Alaska Mts	139	60 N	160 W	Algonquins	67	48 N	80 W
Alaska Pen.	126	50 N	160 W				
Alatau Mts.	138	40 N	70 E				

	Map	Lat	Long.		Map	Lat	Long.
Alhucemas	131	35 N	4 W	Altweiler	103	49 N	7 E
Ali Alta	136	43 N	71 E	Altyn Tagh Mts	138	30 N	80 E.
Alcánte	95	38 N	0	Aluta, R.	21	44 N	24 E
Algarh	99	28 N	78 E	Alvite	95	38 N	8 W
Alma, R.	130	1 S	15 E	Alwar	122	28 N	77 E
Al Masjíd	124	Ins.		Amadeus, L.	128	25 S	131 E
Alwal (India)	124	31 N	75 E	Amager I.	17	55 N	10 E
Alwal North	133	31 S	27 E	Amakria	115	42 N	42 E
Alwal South	133	31 S	22 E	Amalfi	4	41 N	15 E
Alkmaar	22	53 N	5 E	Amanvillers	118	Ins.	
Allahabad	64	26 N	82 E	Amarapura	125	22 N	96 E
Alle, R.	92	54 N	20 E	Amasia	3	41 N	36 E
Alleghany Mts	134	30 N	90 W	Amastris	3	42 N	32 E
Allen, I.	27	54 N	8 W	Amatola Mts	133	32 S	27 E
Allenstein	92	54 N	20 E	Amazon, R.	106		
Aller, R.	33	52 N	8 E	Amazonas	135	10 N	70 W
Allerheim	39	49 N	11 E	Amballa	64	30 N	77 E
Allgau	13	48 N	10 E	Amberg	12	49 N	12 E
Alher	103	44 N	0	Ambletouse	19	51 N	2 E
Alher, R.	8	44 N	0	Ambona	43	20 S	120 E
All Saints, Bay of	106	13 S	39 W	Amboise	8	47 N	1 E
Allstedt	12	51 N	11 E	Ambras	29	48 N	11 E
Alma, R.	115	45 N	34 E	Ambroz	180	8 S	13 E
Almada	59	39 N	9 W	Ambur	64	13 N	79 E
Almaden	7	39 N	5 W	Amegial	95	39 N	8 W
Almanza (Spain)	95	43 N	5 W	Ameland	109	53 N	6 E
Almanza (Spain)	95	39 N	1 W	Amelia Ct Ho.	74	37 N	78 W
Almaraz	95	40 N	6 W	American, R.	72	38 N	122 W
Almeida	95	41 N	7 W	Amerisfoort	22	52 N	5 E
Almenara (Spain)	95	40 N	0	Ankersburg	70	42 N	83 W
Almenara (Spain)	95	42 N	1 E	Amiens	6	50 N	2 E
Almonacid	95	40 N	4 W	Amirante Is.	130	6 S	53 E
Almoster	95	39 N	9 W	Ampfing	88	48 N	12 E
Alnwick	16	55 N	2 W	Amphill	16	52 N	0
Allost	22	51 N	4 E	Amritsar	122	32 N	75 E
Aloushta	115	45 N	34 E	Amsterdam	22	52 N	5 E
Alpes Basses	103	44 N	4 E	Amsterdam I.	140	40 S	60 E
Alpes Hautes	103	44 N	4 E	Amu Daria (R. Oxus)	124	40 N	60 E
Alpes Maritimes	103	44 N	7 E	Amur (Province)	136		
Alps, Australian	128	37 S	148 E	Amur, R.	138	40 S	130 E
Alps, Carnic	83	46 N	12 E	Amweiler	81	49 N	8 E
Alps, Dinaric	119			Anabara, R.	139	60 N	100 E
Alps, Southern (N. Z.)	129			Anadyr, R.	139	60 N	160 E
Alps, Transylvanian	119			Anadyr, G. of	139	60 N	180
Alpujarras	7	36 N	4 W	Anagni	4	42 N	13 E
Alresford	36	51 N	1 W	Anakha	108	42 N	42 E
Alsace	79			Anamabo	65	Ins.	
Alsen	53	55 N	10 E	Anapa	61	45 N	37 E
Alsh, L.	56	57 N	5 W	Anatolia	3		
Altai Mts	138			Ancenis	82	47 N	1 W
Altai Mts, Little	136	50 N	90 E	Anchialos	120	48 N	28 E
Altamaha, R.	68	32 N	83 W	Ancón	135	12 S	77 W
Altare	88	44 N	8 E	Ancona	4	44 N	14 E
Alt Breisach	50	48 N	8 E	Ancre	22	51 N	6 E
Altdorf	90	47 N	9 E	Ancrum Moor	23	55 N	3 W
Altenburg	12	51 N	12 E	Andalusia	7		
Altenkirchen	81	51 N	8 E	Andaman Is.	122	10 N	90 E
Altmark (see Old Mark)				Andernach	81	50 N	7 E
Altmark	32	54 N	19 E	Andes	135		
Altmühl, R.	33	49 N	11 E	Andkhui	124	37 N	65 E
Alton	36	51 N	1 W	Andorra	7	42 N	1 E
Altona	17	54 N	10 E	Andover	16	51 N	1 W
Altoona	74	41 N	78 W	Andros Is.	69	24 N	78 W
Altranstätt	54	51 N	12 E	Andrusovo	52	54 N	32 E

	Map	Lat.	Long		Map	Lat	Long
Andujar	95	38 N	4 W	Appleby	16	55 N	2 W
Anfo	104	46 N	11 E	Appomattox	74	37 N	79 W
Angara, R.	138	50 N	100 E	Appomattox, R	74	37 N	79 W
Angers	8	47 N	1 W	Appica	30	46 N	10 E
Anglesey	16	52 N	6 W	Apsheron Penin	108	40 N	50 E
Angola	130			Apulia	4	40 N	16 E
Angora	110	40 N	33 E	Aquednok I	68	41 N	71 W
Angostura	106	8 N	64 W	Aquila	4	42 N	13 E
Angoulême (Province)	8	44 N	4 W	Aquileia	4	46 N	13 E
Angoulême	8	46 N	0	Aquino	4	41 N	14 E
Angoumois	79	46 N	0	Aquiry, R	135	10 S	68 W
Angra	101	30 N	30 W	Aiabat, Tongue of	115	46 N	35 E
Angra da Cintra	2	0	30 W	Aiabia	132		
Angra Pequena	133	27 S	15 E	Arabian Sea	64		
Anguilla	69	18 N	63 W	Arabistan	124	31 N	50 E
Anguillara	4 Ins	45 N	12 E	Aiacan	125	20 N	94 E
Anhalt	12	52 N	12 E	Arad	111	46 N	21 E
Anhausen	12	49 N	11 E	Arafura Sea	128	10 S	130 E
Anholt I.	87	57 N	11 E	Aragon, Kingdom of	7		
Anhwei	138	30 N	110 E	Araguary, R	135	1 N	51 W
Anjala	61	61 N	28 E	Araguaya, R	135	10 S	50 W
Anjou	8	44 N	4 W	Aial Sea	138	45 N	60 E
Anna, R. North	74	38 N	78 W	Aran, Is of	37	52 N	10 W
Annaly	27	52 N	8 W	Aranda	7	42 N	4 W
Annam	138	18 N	106 E	Aranjuez	95	40 N	4 W
Annamabo (see Anamabo)				Ararat, Mt	110	39 N	45 E
Annan, R	121	55 N	3 W	Aras, R	108	40 N	46 E
Annandale	23	55 N	3 W	Aracumans	106	40 S	80 W
Annapolis (Canada)	126	45 N	65 W	Aravah Hills	99	24 N	72 E
Annapolis (U.S.A.)	74	39 N	76 W	Arboga	17	59 N	16 E
Anne, C	70	43 N	70 W	Arbroath	56	57 N	3 W
Annecey	25	46 N	6 E	Arcadia	105	36 N	20 E
Annesley B	130	21 N	40 E	Archangel	61	65 N	41 E
Annobon I	130	2 S	6 E	Arcis	79	49 N	4 E
Annonay	8	45 N	5 E	Arcola	83	45 N	11 E
Annone	4 Ins	45 N	8 E	Arcos	7	37 N	6 W
Ansbach	12	49 N	11 E	Arcot	64	13 N	79 E
Anse des Mères	67 Ins.			Arctic Ocean	136		
Anse du Foulon	67 Ins			Arcueil	19 Ins		
Antananarivo	130	19 S	47 E	Arda, R.	119	42 N	26 E
Antibes	79	44 N	7 E	Ardahan	108	41 N	43 E
Anticosti I	70	50 N	63 W	Ardchatten Ab	23	56 N	5 W
Antietam	74	39 N	78 W	Ardèche	103	44 N	4 E
Antigua I	69	17 N	62 W	Ardee	27	54 N	7 W
Antilles, Gtr & Lessr	69			Ardennes	103	48 N	4 E
Anting	138 Ins			Ardennes, The	79	50 N	5 E
Antioch	110	36 N	36 E	Ardfert	47	52 N	10 W
Antioquia	135	6 N	76 W	Ardglass	27	54 N	6 W
Antipodes I	139	50 S	178 E	Ardooch	56	56 N	4 W
Antivari	3	42 N	19 E	Ardres	22	51 N	2 E
Antrim	47	55 N	6 W	Ardwalton Moor	36	54 N	2 W
Antung	137	40 N	124 E	Areg	131	30 N	0
Antwerp	22	51 N	4 E	Aremberg	92	52 N	7 E
Aosta	4	46 N	7 E	Arenas, Pta	135	53 S	71 W
Apaches	106	20 N	100 W	Arenberg	52	58 N	22 E
Apennins	94	44 N	8 E	Arequipa	106	16 S	72 W
Apennines	83			Arezzo	4	43 N	12 E
Apenrade	116	55 N	9 E	Arga, R	95	42 N	2 W
Apia	139	20 S	180	Argaon	99	21 N	77 E
Apolda	92	51 N	12 E	Argenteuil	97 Ins.		
Apollonia	65 Ins			Argentina	135	40 S	70 W
Appam	65 Ins			Argentine Confedera-			
Appenzel	15	47 N	9 E	tion	106 Ins.		
Appun	56	57 N	5 W	Argenton	19	47 N	1 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat	Long.
Arghandab, R.	124	30 N	65 E	Ascoli	4	43 N	14 E
Argonne	81	49 N	5 E	Aserbajan	124	38 N	47 E
Argos	3	38 N	23 E	Ashanti	130	0	20 W
Arguin I	130	20 N	17 W	Ashburton (Eng.)	113	50 N	4 W
Argyll	23			Ashburton (Austral)	123	30 S	110 E
Ariano	4	41 N	15 E	Ashburton, R.	123	30 S	110 E
Arica	106	18 S	70 W	Ashford	121	51 N	1 E
Ariège, R.	8	40 N	0	Ashley, R.	70	33 N	80 W
Armo, R.	135	20 S	60 W	Ashridge	16	52 N	1 W
Arizona	134	33 N	114 W	Ashta	122	17 N	74 E
Arizona Territory	72	30 N	120 W	Ashton	114	53 N	2 W
Arkansas	72	30 N	100 W	Asia Minor	140	40 N	40 E
Arkansas, R.	72	30 N	100 W	Asiu	130	21 N	8 E
Arklow	27	53 N	6 W	Askeaton	37	53 N	9 W
Arles	8	41 N	5 E	Aspern	94	48 N	16 E
Arleux	39	50 N	3 E	Aspinwall	135	10 N	80 W
Arlon	81	50 N	6 E	Aspromonte	104	38 N	16 E
Arlow Wood	27	52 N	8 W	Assab B	130	13 N	42 E
Armagh	37	54 N	7 W	Assam	138		
Armagnac	8	40 N	0	Assaye	99	20 N	76 E
Armagon	43 Ins.			Asche	45	51 N	4 E
Armaucou, R.	118	48 N	4 E	Asserceira	95	40 N	8 W
Armenia	108			Assens	17	55 N	10 E
Armentières	39	51 N	3 W	Assimboine R.	67	50 N	100 W
Arnau	57	51 N	16 E	Assiout	130	27 N	31 E
Arnau, R. ..	118	47 N	2 E	Assua, R.	132	3 N	33 E
Arnay-le-Duc	19	47 N	4 E	Assuan	132	24 N	33 E
Arnhem	22	52 N	6 E	Asti	4	45 N	8 E
Arnhem, C.	128	12 S	137 E	Astorga	95	42 N	6 W
Arnhem's Land	128	20 S	130 E	Astoria	72	46 N	124 W
Arni	64	13 N	79 E	Astrabad	124	37 N	54 E
Arnis	116	55 N	10 E	Astrakhan, Govt of	61		
Arno, R. ..	4	42 N	10 E	Astrakhan	61	46 N	48 E
Arnsberg	33	51 N	8 E	Asturian & Cantabrian			
Aro	130	5 N	8 E	Mts	7		
Arolsen	107	51 N	9 E	Asturias	7	42 N	6 W
Arques	19	50 N	1 E	Asuncion	106	25 S	58 W
Arra	27	52 N	10 W	Asunden, L.	17	58 N	13 E
Argah	123	26 N	85 E	Atacama, Desert of	106	25 S	70 W
Arran I.	23	56 N	5 W	Atbara, R.	132	17 N	35 E
Arras	22	50 N	3 E	Atella	4	41 N	16 E
Arraso	6	50 N	3 E	Ath	45	51 N	4 E
Ariège	103	43 N	1 E	Athabasca, L.	126	59 N	110 W
Arrow, L.	27	54 N	8 W	Athabasca, R.	126	50 N	120 W
Ars	118 Ins.			Athboy	27	54 N	7 W
Arta	105	39 N	21 E	Athenry	37	53 N	9 W
Artois	22	50 N	2 E	Athens	3	38 N	24 E
Aru Is.	139	20 S	120 E	Athlone	37	53 N	8 W
Arun, R.	121	51 N	1 W	Atholl	23	56 N	4 W
Arundel	16	51 N	1 W	Athos, Mt.	115	40 N	24 E
Arundel Castle	121	51 N	1 W	Athy	37	53 N	7 W
Aruwimi, R.	130	1 N	25 E	Atlanta	74	34 N	84 W
Arva	21	48 N	16 E	Atlas Mts, Great	131	30 N	10 W
Arve, R.	112	46 N	6 E	Atlas Mts, Sahara	131		
Arvert	8	46 N	1 W	Atrek, R.	124	38 N	55 E
Arzeu	131	36 N	0	Attock (Attok)	123	34 N	72 E
Arzila	131	35 N	6 W	Atuntse	138	29 N	99 E
Arzobispo	95	40 N	5 W	Aube	103	48 N	4 E
Asan	137	37 N	127 E	Aube, R. ..	79	48 N	4 E
Asben	130	18 N	8 E	Auberive	81	49 N	4 E
Ascension B	124	20 N	88 W	Aubervilliers	19 Ins.		
Ascension I	130	20 S	20 W	Aubigny	8	48 N	0
Aschaffenburg	33	50 N	9 E	Auch	8	44 N	1 E
Aschersleben	55	52 N	12 E	Auchterarder	56	56 N	4 W

	Map	Lat.	Long		Map	Lat	Long.
Auckland, Province of	129	37 S	175 E	Ayton	23	56 N	2 W
Auckland	129	37 S	175 E	Ayuthia	125	14 N	100 E
Auckland Is	139	50 S	166 E	Azamgarh	123	26 N	83 E
Aude	103	43 N	2 E	Azemur	131	33 N	8 W
Aude, R	103	43 N	2 E	Azoff	61	47 N	39 E
Auerstadt	94	51 N	12 E	Azoff, Sea of	3	45 N	35 E
Augher	47	54 N	7 W	Azores	24	30 N	30 W
Aughnanewry	27	53 N	9 W	Baahus	53	58 N	11 E
Anghrim	47	53 N	8 W	Babel Mandeb, Str of	130	0	40 E
Angila	130	29 N	21 E	Bacchiglione	94	44 N	8 E
Augsburg	12	48 N	11 E	Bacharach	39	50 N	8 E
Angusta	74	33 N	82 W	Bachian I	43	Ins	
Angustenburg	107	55 N	10 E	Back, R	126	65 N	106 W
Augustoff	108	54 N	22 E	Badagry	130	7 N	3 E
Anullagas, L	135	18 S	67 W	Badajoz	7	39 N	7 W
Anmale	19	50 N	2 E	Badakshan	124	37 N	70 E
Aunis	79	46 N	1 W	Baden (Austria)	107	48 N	16 E
Aupa, R	117	Ins		Baden (Baden)	12	49 N	8 E
Auras	57	51 N	17 E	Baden, Marg. of	12	46 N	4 E
Auray	8	48 N	3 W	Baden (Switzerland)	15	47 N	8 E
Aures Mts	131	30 N	0	Badenoch	23	57 N	4 W
Aurillac	103	45 N	2 E	Badli Sarai	123	29 N	77 E
Aurungabad	64	20 N	75 E	Badzumin	108	Ins	
Aussig	57	51 N	14 E	Baena	9	38 N	3 W
Austerlitz	94	49 N	17 E	Bafin Bay	126		
Austin	134	30 N	97 W	Bafin Land	127	70 N	74 E
Austin, L	128	28 S	118 E	Baghdad (Bagdad)	110	33 N	44 E
Austral I.	140	40 S	150 W	Baghirmi	130	12 N	17 E
Australia, Western	128			Bagnacavallo	4	44 N	12 E
Australia, South	128			Bagoe	130	13 N	6 W
Australian Alps	128	37 S	148 E	Bahama Is.	69		
Austria, Further ...	60	48 N	9 E	Bahamas Channel, Old	75		
Austria, Lower	12	46 N	17 W	Bahawalpur	124	29 N	72 E
Austria, Upper	12	46 N	12 W	Bahia	106	13 S	38 W
Austrian Netherlands	62			Bahia Honda	75	23 N	83 W
Auteuil	97	Ins		Bahrein	124	26 N	51 E
Autun	79	47 N	4 E	Bahr el-Arab	132	10 N	28 E
Auvergne, Duchy of	8	44 N	0	Bahr el-Gazal	132	9 N	28 E
Auvergne La Tour	8	44 N	0	Bahr el-Gebel	132	7 N	31 E
Auxerre	8	48 N	4 E	Bahr el-Homr	132	9 N	27 E
Auxonne	118	47 N	5 E	Baiche	81	50 N	3 E
Auzin	103	45 N	3 E	Baikal, L.	138	50 N	100 E
Ava	125	22 N	96 E	Baireuth	13	50 N	12 E
Avellino	104	41 N	15 E	Bakchiserai (see Bak-			
Aversa	4	41 N	14 E	tschiserai)			
Averysborough	74	35 N	78 W	Bakel	130	15 N	13 W
Avesnes	45	50 N	4 E	Baktschiserai	115	45 N	34 E
Aveyron	103	44 N	0	Baku	61	40 N	50 E
Avignon	8	44 N	5 E	Balaguer	95	41 N	1 E
Avila	7	41 N	5 W	Bala Hissar	124	39 N	32 E
Avon, R (England)	121	52 N	2 W	Balaklava	115	44 N	34 E
Avon, R (England)	121	51 N	3 W	Balaklava B	115	Ins	
Avon, R (England)	121	51 N	2 W	Balasore	64	22 N	87 E
Avranches	8	49 N	1 W	Balaton, L	60	47 N	18 E
Awa	137	34 N	134 E	Baldo, Mt	83	46 N	11 E
Axe, R	121	51 N	3 W	Balearic Isles	7		
Axel Heiberg I	126	80 N	95 W	Balkan Peninsula	120		
Azim	130	5 N	2 W	Balkans	105	40 N	24 E
Ayacucho	106	13 N	74 W	Balkash, L	138	40 N	70 E
Ayas	4	46 N	8 E	Balkh	124	37 N	67 E
Aylesbury	16	52 N	1 W	Ballarat	128	38 S	144 E
Aymargues	19	44 N	4 E	Ballinakill	37	53 N	7 W
Ayr	23	55 N	5 W	Ballinamuck	47	54 N	8 W
Ayr, R	23	55 N	5 W				

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat	Long
Ballinasloe .	38	53 N	8 W	Bar (Poland)	58	49 N	28 E
Ballingen	13	48 N	9 E	Bar, Duchy of	8	48 N	4 E
Ballinlrig	38	54 N	8 W	Bar-sur-Seine	6	48 N	4 E
Ball's Bluff	74	39 N	77 W	Barak, R	123	30 N	90 E
Ballycastle	37	55 N	6 W	Baraka, R	132	10 N	30 E
Ballymena	37	55 N	6 W	Barbados	69	13 N	60 W
Ballymoe	38	54 N	8 W	Barberino	4	44 N	11 E
Ballymore	27	53 N	7 W	Barberton	133	26 S	31 E
Ballyneety	47	53 N	9 W	Barbuda I	69	18 N	62 W
Ballyshannon	37	54 N	8 W	Barca	130	33 N	22 E
Bally Terrain	27	55 N	6 W	Barcaldine	140	23 S	136 E
Balmerinoch Ab	23	56 N	3 W	Barcelona (America S)	106	10 N	65 W
Balrothery	27	54 N	6 W	Barcelona (Spain)	7	41 N	2 E
Balta	105	48 N	30 E	Barcelonnette	25	44 N	7 E
Baltic Sea	17			Barcelor	43	Ins.	
Baltimore (Ireland)	37	51 N	9 W	Barcoo or Cooper's R	128	28 S	139 E
Baltimore (U.S.A.)	72	39 N	77 W	Barcoo River	128	25 S	144 E
Baltinglass	47	53 N	7 W	Bard	88	46 N	8 E
Baltringen	13	48 N	10 E	Bardo (Africa)	131	37 N	10 E
Baluchistan	99			Bardo (Sweden)	108	68 N	18 E
Baluchistan Agency	124			Bardwan	64	23 N	88 E
Bam (Bumm)	124	29 N	58 E	Bareilly	122	28 N	79 E
Bamberg	12	50 N	11 E	Barfrush	124	37 N	53 E
Bamberg, Bpe of	12	46 N	8 E	Bari	4	41 N	17 E
Bamian	124	35 N	68 E	Barking Ab	16	52 N	0
Banagher	38	53 N	8 W	Barkul	138	44 N	93 E
Banana	140	7 S	12 E	Bar le Duc	8	49 N	5 E
Banas, R.	123	20 N	70 E	Barlee, L.	128	29 S	119 E
Banas, R.	123	25 N	75 E	Barletta	4	41 N	16 E
Banat	60	44 N	20 E	Barlins Ab.	16	53 N	0
Banbury	113	52 N	1 W	Barnard Castle	16	55 N	2 W
Banda Is.	43	Ins.		Barnstaple	36	51 N	4 W
Banda Neira	43	Ins		Baro, R	132	8 N	34 E
Banda Oriental	106	40 S	60 W	Baroda	122	22 N	73 E
Banda Sea	139	20 S	120 E	Baroda State	122	20 N	70 E
Bandelkhand (see Bundelkhand)				Baron von Muller, L	128	28 S	125 E
Bandon-bridge	47	52 N	9 W	Barotseland	130	15 S	25 E
Bandon, R.	37	52 N	9 W	Barrackpür	122	23 N	88 E
Bandu	123	25 N	80 E	Barrax	25	45 N	6 E
Banff	23	56 N	4 W	Barrier I, Gt	129	36 S	175 E
Bangalore	99	13 N	78 E	Barrosa	95	36 N	6 W
Bangkok	125	14 N	100 E	Barrow, C.	139	60 N	160 W
Bangor (Ireland)	27	55 N	6 W	Barrow Pt	126	70 N	160 W
Bangor (Wales)	16	53 N	4 W	Barrow, R.	37	52 N	8 W
Bangweilo, L.	130	12 S	30 E	Barrow Str	126	70 N	100 W
Banjaluca	111	45 N	17 E	Barry, Lord	27	52 N	8 W
Banjarmasin	100	2 S	113 E	Barry Oge	27	52 N	91 W
Banjuwangi	140	8 S	117 E	Bars	21	48 N	16 E
Banka	139	3 S	108 E	Bartenstein	94	54 N	21 E
Bankot	99	18 N	73 E	Bartfa	21	49 N	21 E
Banks I.	126	70 N	130 W	Barua	130	14 N	13 E
Banks' Peninsula	129	44 S	173 E	Barwalda	33	53 N	14 E
Banks Str.	128	41 S	148 E	Barwan, R	128	29 S	149 E
Bann, R.	37	54 N	8 W	Basel	12	48 N	8 E
Bannockburn	56	56 N	4 W	Bashee, R.	133	32 S	29 E
Bannow	47	52 N	7 W	Bashkurs	61	50 N	50 W
Banstead Downs	121	51 N	0	Basidu	124	27 N	55 E
Bantam	43	6 S	106 E	Basilicata	4	40 N	16 E
Bantry	37	52 N	9 W	Basing House	36	51 N	1 W
Bantry Bay	37	52 N	10 W	Basque Roads	50	46 N	1 W
Banyuls	95	42 N	3 E	Basra (see Bossorah)			
Bapaume	39	50 N	3 E	Bass Str.	128	40 S	146 E
Bar (France)	97	48 N	5 E	Bassano	4	46 N	12 E
				Bassein (Burma)	125	17 N	95 E

	Map	Lat	Long.
Bassein (India)	64	19 N	73 E
Basseterre	69	17 N	63 W
Bassignano	49	45 N	9 E
Bassorah (<i>see</i> Fossorah)			
Bastia	26	43 N	9 E
Basutoland	133	30 S	28 E
Batak	119	42 N	24 E
Batala	124	32 N	75 E
Batalha	7	40 N	9 W
Batang	138	30 N	100 E
Batavia (Java)	139	6 S	107 E
Batavia (U S A)	72	43 N	78 W
Batavian Republic	89		
Bath	16	51 N	2 W
Bathurst (Africa, W)	130	14 N	17 W
Bathurst (N S W)	123	33 S	150 E
Bathurst, C	139	60 N	140 W
Bathurst I	126	76 N	100 W
Batna	131	36 N	6 E
Baton Rouge	74	30 N	91 W
Battambang	...	125	13 N 103 E
Battle Abbey	16	51 N	0
Battleford	126	53 N	108 W
Batuecas	95	40 N	6 W
Batum	108	42 N	42 E
Baturin	61	51 N	33 E
Batzlow	57	53 N	15 E
Bau	107	55 N	9 E
Baugy	19	47 N	3 E
Bautzen	..	12	51 N 14 E
Bavaria	12		
Bavarian Palatinate	107	49 N	8 E
Bavarians Kloof Mts	133	34 S	24 E
Bayazid	108	40 N	44 E
Bayeux	19	49 N	1 W
Bayham	16	51 N	0
Bay Islands	134	10 N	90 W
Baylen	95	38 N	4 W
Bayonne	7	43 N	2 W
Bays	19	45 N	5 E
Baza	7	38 N	3 W
Bazaruto I	133	22 S	36 E
Bazeilles	118	50 N	5 E
Beachy Head	121	51 N	0
Beare	27	52 N	10 W
Béarn	8	40 N	4 W
Beas, R	124	32 N	76 E
Beaucaire	8	44 N	5 E
Beaufort (Am N)	74	35 N	76 W
Beaufort (Am N)	70	32 N	81 W
Beaufort (France)	19	47 N	0
Beaufort Sea	140	60 N	150 W
Beaufort West	133	32 S	23 E
Beaugency	8	48 N	2 E
Beaujolais	8	44 N	4 E
Beaulieu	..	19	47 N 1 E
Beaulieu Ab	16	51 N	1 W
Beaulx Ab	23	57 N	4 W
Beaulx, R	23	57 N	5 W
Beaumaris	16	53 N	4 W
Beaumont	118	50 N	5 E
Beaune	19	47 N	5 E
Beaune la Rolande	118	48 N	2 E
Beauport	67 Ins		

	Map	Lat	Long.
Beauport, R	67 Ins.		
Beaupréau	82	47 N	1 W
Beauvais	8	49 N	2 E
Beauvais, Bpc of ...	8	48 N	0
Beauvoir	19	47 N	2 W
Beaver Dam	70	43 N	79 W
Bechuanaland Prot	133	30 S	20 E
Beckenried	15	47 N	8 E
Bedford	..	16	52 N 0
Bedmar	7	38 N	3 W
Bednore	64	11 N	75 E
Bedwin, Gt	113	51 N	2 W
Beelen, Gt	97	52 N	13 E
Beeskow	62	52 N	14 E
Beeston Castle	36	53 N	3 W
Behar	61	24 N	80 E
Behmaru Hills	124 Ins		
Behring Sea	139		
Behring Str	139	60 N	180
Beilan	110	36 N	36 E
Beilul	180	13 N	42 E
Beira (Africa)	133	20 S	35 E
Beira (Port)	95	41 N	8 W
Beirut	110	34 N	36 E
Beja	95	38 N	8 W
Bekos	110	41 N	29 E
Belbeis	132 Ins		
Belbek, R	115 Ins.		
Belchite	95	41 N	1 W
Belem (Am S)	106	2 S	48 W
Belem (Spain)	7	39 N	9 W
Belfast	..	37	55 N 6 W
Belfort (France)	103	48 N	7 E
Belfort (Switz)	30	47 N	10 E
Belgian Congo	130		
Belgium ...	141		
Belgrade	3	45 N	20 E
Belin	19	14 N	1 W
Belize	69	18 N	88 W
Belize, R	69	18 N	88 W
Belle Alliance	98 Ins		
Belleek	37	54 N	8 W
Bellegarde	79	47 N	5 E
Belle Isle (Canada)	126	50 N	60 W
Belle Isle (France)	79	47 N	3 W
Belle Isle, Str of	126	50 N	60 W
Bellencombre	19	50 N	1 E
Belleville (France)	103	46 N	5 E
Belleville (France)	97 Ins		
Bellinzona	4	46 N	9 E
Belmont (Africa, S)	133	30 S	24 E
Belmont (U S A.)	74	37 N	89 W
Beloi	96	56 N	33 E
Belsk	58	53 N	23 E
Belt, Great	107	56 N	11 E
Belt, Little	107	55 N	11 E
Belturbet	47	54 N	7 W
Belvoir Castle	36	53 N	1 W
Belyando, R.	128	22 S	147 E
Belz	58	50 N	24 E
Belzig	97	52 N	13 E
Benares	64	25 N	83 E
Benavente	95	42 N	6 W
Benbecula	23	57 N	7 W

	Map	Lat.	Long		Map	Lat	Long.
Benburb . . .	37	51 N	7 W	Betwa, R	123	25 N	75 E
Bencoolen . .	139	4 S	102 E	Beuthen	12	50 N	19 E
Bender . . .	61	47 N	30 W	Beuthen, Lordship of	55	50 N	16 E
Bender Abbas .	124	27 N	56 E	Beveland, N	87	Ins.	
Bendigo . . .	128	37 S	144 E	Beveland, S	87	Ins.	
Benexento . .	4	41 N	15 E	Beverley	16	54 N	0
Benfeld . . .	39	48 N	8 E	Bewdley	36	52 N	2 W
Bengal . . .	64			Beyrout (Beyrut)	85	34 N	36 E
Bengal, Bay of	64			Béziers	8	43 N	3 E
Bengal, Eastern .	122			Bhagulpur	122	25 N	87 E
Benguela . .	130	13 S	13 E	Bhamo . . .	188	24 N	97 E
Beni, R. . . .	135	14 S	67 W	Bharatpur	122	27 N	77 E
Beni Swef . .	132	29 N	31 E	Bharoch . .	99	21 N	72 E
Benin	130	7 N	6 E	Bhima, R . .	122	17 N	76 E
Bennington . .	70	43 N	73 W	Bhopal . . .	122	23 N	77 E
Benon	19	46 N	1 W	Bhopal State .	122	23 N	77 E
Bentheim . . .	107	52 N	7 E	Bhutan . . .	99	24 N	88 E
Bentheim, County of	12	50 N	4 E	Biafra . . .	2	0	0
Bentonville . .	74	35 N	78 W	Biala	92	52 N	23 E
Bentue, R. . .	130	8 N	10 E	Bialotserkoff	108	50 N	30 E
Berar	122	20 N	70 E	Bialystok . .	58	53 N	23 E
Berat	120	41 N	20 E	Biana	64	27 N	77 E
Beraun	62	50 N	14 E	Biarritz . . .	103	44 N	2 W
Beraun, R . .	57	50 N	14 E	Biban	131	33 N	10 E
Berber	132	18 N	34 E	Biberach . .	12	48 N	10 E
Berbera . . .	130	10 N	45 E	Bicocca (Italy)	11	45 N	9 E
Berbice, R . .	106	6 N	58 W	Bicocca (Sicily)	4	37 N	15 E
Berchtesgaden .	89	48 N	13 E	Bidassoa, R .	79	43 N	2 W
Berd, R. . . .	108	46 N	36 E	Biel (see Bienne)			
Berealston . .	113	50 N	4 W	Bielany . . .	108	Ins.	
Bere Haven . .	47	52 N	10 W	Bielefeld . .	59	52 N	9 E
Belesina, R. .	58	54 N	29 E	Bielgorod . .	61	51 N	37 W
Berezoff . . .	61	64 N	65 E	Bielopolje . .	119	43 N	20 E
Berg	12	50 N	4 E	Bienne	90	47 N	7 E
Bergamo . . .	4	46 N	10 E	Bienne, L. . .	112	47 N	7 E
Bergen	17	60 N	5 E	Bienwald . .	81	49 N	8 E
Bergen-op-Zoom .	22	51 N	4 E	Big R. . . .	70	50 N	80 W
Bergerac . . .	8	45 N	1 E	Big Black R .	74	33 N	90 W
Bergues St Vinocx .	45	51 N	2 E	Bihé	130	13 S	17 E
Bergun	30	47 N	10 E	Biapur . . .	64	17 N	76 E
Berhampore . .	123	24 N	88 E	Bikaner . . .	99	28 N	73 E
Berkel, R. . .	109	52 N	6 E	Bilad Ghana .	2	0	80 W
Berkeley Castle .	36	52 N	2 W	Bilbao	95	43 N	3 W
Berkeley, Vale of	121	52 N	2 W	Bilek	119	43 N	18 E
Berkshire . . .	34	50 N	2 E	Bilma	130	19 N	13 E
Berlin	12	53 N	13 E	Biloxi	72	30 N	89 W
Bermaja, Sa . .	7	36 N	6 E	Bilsen	45	51 N	5 E
Bermudas . .	66	20 N	80 W	Bilstein . . .	62	51 N	8 E
Bermyngham . .	27	52 N	10 W	Bunhpatam .	99	18 N	83 E
Bern, Canton of .	15	46 N	6 E	Binasco . . .	4	Ins.	45 N
Bern	15	47 N	7 E	Bingen . . .	107	50 N	8 E
Bernardino Pass .	30	46 N	9 E	Bingerville . .	130	5 N	4 W
Bernburg . . .	12	52 N	12 E	Biobio, R . .	106	36 N	73 W
Bernina Pass . .	30	46 N	10 E	Bir (Mesopotamia)	110	32 N	44 E
Berry	8	44 N	0	Bir (Syria) . .	110	37 N	38 E
Bertheaume B .	91	40 N	20 W	Birkenfeld . .	12	50 N	7 E
Berwick . . .	23	54 N	4 W	Birket el-Karun	85	29 N	31 E
Berwick-on-Tweed .	16	56 N	2 W	Birks	36	56 N	2 W
Berwick, North .	56	56 N	3 W	Birmingham .	121	52 N	2 W
Besançon . . .	12	47 N	6 E	Biron	79	45 N	1 E
Besika B. . . .	119	40 N	26 E	Birr	47	53 N	8 W
Bessarabia . .	61	40 N	20 E	Birs, R . . .	112	47 N	7 E
Bethlehem . .	133	28 S	28 E	Birse (Birze) .	54	56 N	24 E
Béthune . . .	6	51 N	3 E	Bisamberg . .	93	Ins.	

	Map	Lat	Long.		Map	Lat	Long
Biscay	7	42 N	4 W	Blumenau	117	48 N	17 E
Biscay, Bay of	87	40 N	10 W	Bober, R	97	52 N	15 E
Bischoff, Mt	128	42 S	145 E	Boblingen	13	49 N	9 E
Biserta	131	38 N	10 E	Bobruisk	108	53 N	29 E
Biskra	131	35 N	6 E	Bocage	82	46 N	2 W
Bismarck	72	47 N	101 W	Bocchetta Pass	83	45 N	9 E
Bismarck Archip	139	20 S	140 E	Bode, R	57	52 N	12 E
Bismarckburg	130	8 N	1 E	Boden	108	66 N	22 E
Bissagos Is	130	11 N	16 W	Bodmin	16	50 N	5 W
Bissao	130	12 N	15 W	Boeotia	105	36 N	20 E
Bissetts	27	55 N	6 W	Bogan, R.	128	31 S	147 E
Bitthur	123	27 N	80 E	Bogosloff	108	60 N	60 E
Bitlis	110	38 N	42 E	Bogota	106	4 N	74 W
Bitonto	26	42 N	17 E	Bohemia	111	48 N	12 E
Bitsch	81	49 N	7 E	Bohol I	75	Ins	
Biville	94	50 N	1 E	Bohus	17	55 N	10 E
Biwa	137	35 N	136 E	Boialva	95	40 N	8 W
Blackburn	121	54 N	2 W	Bojador, C.	130	27 N	14 W
Black Country	121	53 N	2 W	Bojana, R.	105	42 N	19 E
Black Forest	39	48 N	8 E	Bokhara	124	40 N	64 E
Blackheath	16	51 N	0	Bolan Pass	124	30 N	67 E
Black Mts	121	52 N	4 W	Bolivia	135	20 S	70 W
Blackness	56	56 N	4 W	Bologna	4	44 N	11 E
Black Sea	3			Bolton	36	54 N	2 W
Blackwater, R. (Eng.)	121	52 N	1 E	Bolton Ab	16	54 N	2 W
Blackwater, R. (Ire)	37	52 N	8 W	Bolton Castle	36	54 N	2 W
Blackwater, R. (Ire.)	37	54 N	8 W	Boma	130	6 S	18 E
Blackwood, R.	128	34 S	116 E	Bombay	64	19 N	73 E
Bladensburg	70	39 N	77 W	Bombay Presidency	122		
Blagaj	3	43 N	18 E	Bon, C.	131	37 N	11 E
Blagovestohensk	138	50 N	128 E	Bona	131	37 N	8 E
Blair Atholl	23	57 N	4 W	Bonamargy	27	55 N	6 W
Blair Castle	56	57 N	4 W	Bonavista, C	67	49 N	53 W
Blair Port	140	0	90 E	Bondorf	92	48 N	8 E
Blanc, Mt	141	46 N	7 E	Bonifacio	103	41 N	9 E
Blanca B	135	39 S	63 W	Bonifacio, Str of	104	41 N	9 E
Blanche, L	123	29 S	140 E	Bonn	12	51 N	7 E
Blanco, C	130	21 N	17 W	Bonny	103	48 N	3 E
Blandford	36	51 N	2 W	Bonnymuir	121	56 N	4 W
Blankenfeld	97	52 N	13 E	Boomplatz	133	30 S	26 E
Blantyre	130	16 S	35 E	Boothia, G. of	126	70 N	90 W
Blantyre Ab.	23	56 N	4 W	Boothia Ist.	126	70 N	97 W
Blasket, Sd of	27	52 N	10 W	Bopfinger	62	49 N	10 E
Blavet	19	48 N	3 W	Bordeaux	8	45 N	1 W
Blavet, R	79	48 N	3 W	Bordesholm	17	54 N	10 E
Blaye	103	45 N	1 W	Borghetta Pass	81	44 N	9 E
Bleddin	97	52 N	13 E	Borghetto	83	45 N	11 E
Bleking	17	55 N	15 E	Borgne, L	70	30 N	90 W
Bléneau	79	48 N	3 E	Borgo	103	60 N	26 E
Blenheim (Bavaria)	45	49 N	11 E	Borgoforte	4	Ins. 45 N	11 E
Blenheim (N. Z.)	129	41 S	174 E	Borissoff	96	54 N	23 E
Blessington	47	53 N	7 W	Borkelo	22	52 N	7 E
Bletchingley	113	51 N	0 W	Borku Abeshr	130	14 N	21 E
Bletchington House	36	52 N	1 W	Borkum	109	54 N	7 E
Blindheim (see Blenheim)				Bormida, R	83	44 N	8 E
Bloemfontein	133	29 S	26 E	Bormio	4	46 N	10 E
Blois	8	48 N	1 E	Borna	14	51 N	12 E
Blonie	108	Ins		Borneo	139	0	115 E
Bludenz	62	47 N	10 E	Bornholm I.	17	55 N	15 E
Blue Mountains	128	34 S	150 E	Bornu	130	12 N	12 E
Blue Ridge	74	35 N	80 W	Borny	118	Ins	
Bluff Harbour	140	46 S	167 E	Borodino	96	56 N	36 E
Bluff, The	129	47 S	169 E	Boroughbridge	113	54 N	1 W
				Borovsk	96	55 N	36 E

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat	Long	
Borston Well	138	42 N	107 E	Brainford	68	41 N	73 W	
Borthwick	23	56 N	3 W	Bramber	113	51 N	0°	
Boshof	133	28 S	25 E	Brampton	56	55 N	3 W	
Bosna, R	21	45 N	18 E	Branco, R (Paruma)	135	2 N	62 W	
Bosna Serai	119	44 N	18 E	Brandaris	42	53 N	5 E	
Bosnia	3	40 N	15 E	Brandeis	33	50 N	15 E	
Bosnia Vilayet	21	44 N	16 E	Brandenburg	33	52 N	13 E	
Bosphorus	61	41 N	29 E	Brandenburg, Elect of	12	50 N	12 E	
Bossiney	113	51 N	5 W	Brandenburg, Neu	33	54 N	13 E	
Bossorah	43	30 N	44 E	Brandfort	133	29 S	26 E	
Boston (England)	16	53 N	0	Brandon	126	50 N	100 W	
Boston (U S.A.)	72	42 N	72 W	Brandshagen	29	54 N	13 E	
Boston Harbour	70	Ins.		Brandywine, R.	70	40 N	77 W	
Boston Neck	70	Ins.		Brantford	126	43 N	80 W	
Bosworth	16	53 N	1 W	Brassó	48	46 N	26 E	
Botany B.	128	34 S	152 E	Braunau (Austria)	57	48 N	13 E	
Bothnia, E. & W	17			Braunau (Germany)	12	51 N	16 E	
Bothnia, G of	108			Braunsberg	58	54 N	20 E	
Bothwell	23	56 N	4 W	Brava	65	1 N	44 E	
Bothwell Brig	121	56 N	4 W	Bray and Gournay	8	49 N	2 E	
Botzen (<i>see</i> Bozen)				Braye	97	48 N	7 E	
Bouchain	45	50 N	3 E	Brazil	106	20 S	60 W	
Bouchard, Ile	19	47 N	0	Brazos, R	72	30 N	100 W	
Bouches du Rhône	103	44 N	5 E	Brechm	56	57 N	3 W	
Bougainville	139	20 S	140 E	Brechm Ab.	23	57 N	3 W	
Bougie	131	37 N	5 E	Brecknock	...	16	52 N	3 W
Bouillon	79	50 N	5 E	Brecon	16	52 N	3 W	
Boulay	118	49 N	7 E	Brecz	32	53 N	19 E	
Boulogne	79	51 N	2 E	Breda	22	52 N	5 E	
Boulonnais	79	50 N	2 E	Brederode	22	52 N	5 E	
Bounty I	139	48 S	179 E	Breedervoort	22	52 N	7 E	
Boubon	8	44 N	0	Bregaglia, V.	30	46 N	9 E	
Boubon, I. de	65	22 S	56 E	Bregenz	15	47 N	10 E	
Bourbourg	39	51 N	2 E	Breisach	33	48 N	8 E	
Bourg (France)	79	45 N	0	Breisach, New & Old	118	48 N	8 E	
Bourg (France)	25	46 N	5 E	Breisgau	12	48 N	8 E	
Bourges	8	47 N	2 E	Breitenfeld	33	51 N	12 E	
Bourgoing	25	46 N	5 E	Breitenlee	93	Ins.		
Bourke	140	30 S	146 E	Brembana, Val	30	45 N	9 E	
Bourne Ab.	16	53 N	0	Bremen	12	53 N	9 E	
Bouteres	19	45 N	4 E	Bremgarten.	15	47 N	8 E	
Bouvines	11	50 N	5 E	Brennans	27	52 N	8 W	
Bovey Tracey	36	51 N	4 W	Brenner	14	47 N	11 E	
Bowling Green	74	37 N	86 W	Brenner Pass	83	47 N	11 E	
Boxley Ab	16	51 N	1 E	Brenta	94	45 N	12 E	
Boyaca	106	5 N	73 W	Brenta, R.	104	46 N	12 E	
Boyle	74	54 N	8 W	Brentford	36	51 N	0	
Boyne, R	37	52 N	8 W	Brescello	4	Ins.	45 N	11 E
Bozen	111	46 N	11 E	Brescia	4	46 N	10 E	
Brabant	22	50 N	4 E	Breslau	12	51 N	17 E	
Bracciano	26	42 N	12 E	Bresse	25	46 N	5 E	
Brackley	113	52 N	1 W	Brest (France)	79	48 N	4 W	
Bracklaw	58	49 N	29 E	Brest (Russia)	108	52 N	24 E	
Bradford	36	54 N	2 W	Briançon	11	45 N	7 E	
Bradock Down	36	51 N	4 W	Bribesca	7	43 N	3 W	
Brædalbane	23	56 N	6 W	Bricheasio...	25	45 N	7 E	
Braemar	56	57 N	3 W	Bridgetown	69	13 N	60 W	
Braga	7	42 N	8 W	Bridgewater	36	51 N	3 W	
Braganza	95	42 N	7 W	Bridgnorth	16	53 N	2 W	
Brahmani, R.	123	20 N	85 E	Bridlington	36	54 N	0	
Brahmaputra, R.	99	24 N	88 E	Bridlington Ab	16	54 N	0	
Braila (Brailoff)	105	45 N	28 E	Bridport	113	51 N	3 W	
Braine-le-Château...	98	Ins.		Brie	79	48 N	4 E	
Braine-le-Comte	98	51 N	4 E	Brieg	12	51 N	17 E	

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat	Long
Brienne	79	48 N	5 E	Buda	3	47 N	19 E
Brenz, L.	90	47 N	8 E	Buda Vilayet	21	44 N	16 E
Brney	118	49 N	6 E	Budaun	123	28 N	79 E
Bughtlingsea	121	52 N	1 E	Bude	36	51 N	5 W
Brighton	16	51 N	0	Budin	57	50 N	14 E
Brihuega	95	41 N	3 W	Budweis	29	49 N	15 E
Brhl	96	54 N	28 E	Buea	140	4 N	9 E
Brill	22	52 N	4 E	Buen Ayie	69	12 N	68 W
Builon	62	51 N	9 E	Buena Vista	71	25 N	102 W
Brindisi	4	41 N	18 E	Buenaventura	135	4 N	77 W
Brisbane	128	27 S	153 E	Buenos Ayres	106	35 S	58 W
Brisighella	4	44 N	12 E	Buffalo (Afr S)	133	28 S	30 E
Bristol	16	51 N	3 W	Buffalo (Am N)	72	43 N	79 W
Bristol Ab	16	51 N	3 W	Buffalo, R	65	29 S	18 E
Bustol Bay	139	40 N	160 W	Buffels, R	133	30 S	18 E
Bristol Channel	121	50 N	4 W	Bug, R (Poland)	54	52 N	20 E
Britanny	8	48 N	4 W	Bug, R (Russia)	61	18 N	30 W
British E. Africa	132			Bugey	25	46 N	6 E
Brixen	12	47 N	12 E	Bugia	7	Ins	
Broken B	100	32 S	151 E	Bukovina (Bukowina)	111	48 N	26 E
Broken Hill	128	32 S	142 E	Bulawayo	133	20 S	29 E
Bromberg	107	53 N	18 E	Bulgaria	3		
Bromsebro	53	56 N	16 E	Buller R	129	42 S	172 E
Bronitsi	32	58 N	32 E	Bulloo, R	128	28 S	144 E
Bronitz	96	55 N	38 E	Bull Run, R	74	39 N	77 W
Bronzell	107	51 N	10 E	Bultfontein	133	29 S	25 E
Brooklyn	70	Ins		Bundelkhand	64	24 N	80 E
Broos (Szaszvaros)	3	46 N	23 E	Bundrowes	27	54 N	8 W
Brouage	79	46 N	1 W	Bungo	137	33 N	132 E
Broughton Bay	137	40 N	128 E	Bungo Str	137	32 N	132 E
Brouwershaven	6	52 N	4 E	Bun-hoa	125	11 N	107 E
Brownsville	134	26 N	98 W	Bunker Hill	70	Ins	
Bruchsal	12	49 N	9 E	Bunratty	27	52 N	10 W
Bruck (Austria)	111	48 N	17 E	Buntzlau	107	50 N	15 E
Bruck (Styria)	12	47 N	15 E	Bunzelwitz	57	51 N	16 E
Bruges	8	51 N	3 E	Bunzlau (Bohemia) (see			
Bruh1	12	51 N	7 E	Buntzlau)			
Brunsbuurg	74	32 N	91 W	Bunzlau (Silesia)	107	51 N	16 E
Brülon	79	48 N	0	Burdekin, R	128	19 S	146 E
Bruner	139	5 N	115 E	Burdwan	122	23 N	88 E
Brunig	15	47 N	8 E	Burg (Prussia)	59	52 N	12 E
Bruniquel	19	44 N	2 E	Burg (Switzerland)	15	48 N	9 E
Brunn	12	49 N	17 E	Burgas	105	42 N	28 E
Brunnen	15	47 N	9 E	Burgau (Austria)	60	48 N	10 E
Brunswick-Calenberg	12	50 N	8 E	Burgdorf	90	47 N	8 E
Brunswick-Gruben-				Burghausen	62	48 N	13 E
hagen	12	50 N	8 E	Burghersdorp	133	31 S	26 E
Brunswick-Luneburg	12	50 N	8 E	Burgos	7	42 N	4 W
Brunswick-Wolfen-				Burgundy, County of	6	44 N	4 E
büttel	12	50 N	8 E	Burgundy, Duchy of	8	44 N	4 E
Brusa	3	40 N	29 E	Burhanpur	122	21 N	76 E
Brussels	22	51 N	4 E	Burkersdorf	57	51 N	16 E
Brzesc (Poland)	58	53 N	19 E	Burkes	27	52 N	10 W
Brzesc (Poland)	58	52 N	24 E	Burke's Sta	74	37 N	78 W
Buccaneer Archipel	128	16 S	123 E	Burketown	128	18 S	140 E
Buceleuch	23	55 N	3 W	Burlington	70	43 N	80 W
Buchan	23	56 N	4 W	Burlos, L	132	31 N	31 E
Buchanans	23	56 N	5 W	Burma, Lower	122		
Bucharest	3	44 N	26 E	Burma, Upper	122		
Buchau	62	48 N	10 E	Burnett, R	128	25 S	152 N
Buchhorn	62	48 N	9 E	Burntisland	36	56 N	3 W
Buckeburg	107	52 N	9 E	Burra Burra	128	34 S	139 E
Buckingham	113	52 N	1 W	Burra Pt	133	24 S	36 E
Buczacz	48	49 N	25 E	Burren	27	52 N	10 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat	Long.
Buru	139	20 S	120 E	Calgary	126	52 N	114 W
Bury	114	54 N	2 W	Calicut	64	11 N	76 E
Bury St Edmunds	16	52 N	1 E	California	72	30 N	120 W
Busaco	95	40 N	8 W	California, G of	139	20 N	120 W
Bushire	124	29 N	51 E	California, Lower	71		
Bushman, R.	133	34 S	26 E	California, Upper	71		
Bussa	130	10 N	5 W	Callabonna, L	128	30 S	140 E
Bussira, R.	130	1 S	21 E	Callan	47	53 N	7 W
Bussolengo	88	45 N	11 E	Callao	106	12 S	73 W
Butler	47	54 N	7 W	Callington	113	50 N	4 W
Butler	27	52 N	8 W	Calmar	53	57 N	16 E
Buton	140	8 N	126 E	Calne	113	51 N	2 W
Butow	59	54 N	17 E	Calshot	16	51 N	1 W
Butri	65	Ins		Calvados	103	48 N	4 W
Butrinto	3	40 N	20 E	Calvi (Corsica)	79	Ins.	42 N
Buxar	64	25 N	84 E	Calvi (Italy)	104	41 N	14 E
Buxtehude	62	53 N	10 E	Calvinet	19	45 N	2 E
Buzalla	4	45 N	9 E	Cam, R.	121	52 N	0
Buzenval	118	49 N	2 E	Cambay	64	23 N	72 E
Byeturni, R.	123	20 N	85 E	Cambay, G of	99	20 N	72 E
Byland Ab.	16	54 N	1 W	Camber Castle	16	51 N	1 E
Byron, C	128	29 S	154 E	Cambodia	125	10 N	100 E
Cabello, Pto	106	10 N	68 W	Cambrai (Cambray)	79	50 N	3 E
Cabezas de San Juan	95	37 N	6 W	Cambriésis	22	50 N	2 E
Cabinda	130	5 S	12 E	Cambridge	16	52 N	0
Cabot Str	126	47 N	60 W	Cambridge (U S A)	70	Ins.	
Cabrères	8	44 N	6 E	Camden	70	34 N	81 E
Cabul (Kabul)	100	35 N	69 E	Camelford	113	51 N	5 W
Cacellus	95	37 N	8 W	Camerino	4	43 N	13 E
Cádiz	7	37 N	6 W	Camerons	23	56 N	6 W
Cadore	94	46 N	12 E	Cameroon, Mt	130	5 N	10 E
Cadsand	22	51 N	3 E	Cameroon	130	0	0
Caen	8	49 N	0	Caminia	95	42 N	9 W
Caesar's Camp	81	50 N	3 E	Cammin, Bishopric of	40	54 N	16 E
Caesmes	81	50 N	4 E	Cammin (see Kammin)			
Caiffa	3	45 N	35 E	Camonica, Val	30	46 N	10 E
Caighari	4	39 N	9 E	Campeché	134	20 N	90 W
Cahirconlish	47	53 N	8 W	Campeché Bay (see Campeachy Bay)			
Cahokia	67	38 N	90 W	Campagna	104	41 N	15 E
Cahors	8	44 N	1 E	Campbell I	139	56 S	167 E
Caianello	104	41 N	14 E	Campbells	23	56 N	6 W
Caicos Is.	69	22 N	74 W	Campbells	23	56 N	7 W
Cairns	128	17 S	146 E	Campeachy Bay	69	20 N	94 W
Cairo (Am N)	74	37 N	89 W	Camperdown	87	52 N	4 E
Cairo (Egypt)	110	30 N	31 E	Campitch	81	51 N	5 E
Caistor	16	53 N	0	Campo Formio	83	46 N	13 E
Caithness	23	58 N	4 W	Campo Santo	49	45 N	11 E
Cajet, R.	130	11 N	15 W	Canada, Lower	70		
Calabar	140	6 N	9 E	Canada, Upper	70		
Calabria	4	38 N	16 E	Canadian, R	72	36 N	100 W
Calafat	119	44 N	23 E	Canary, Grand	24	28 N	15 W
Calais	8	51 N	2 E	Canary Is	24	20 N	20 W
Calais, Pas de	103	48 N	0	Cancale, B	50	49 N	2 E
Calatahmi	104	38 N	13 E	Canche, R.	45	50 N	2 E
Calatayud	7	41 N	2 W	Candahar (Kandahar)	100	32 N	66 E
Calatrava	7	39 N	4 W	Candish	64	16 N	72 E
Calavryta	3	38 N	22 E	Candia	8	35 N	25 E
Calcutta	99	23 N	88 E	Candy (see Kandy)			
Caldera	140	27 S	70 W	Canea	105	36 N	24 E
Calderon	106	4 S	70 W	Cannanor	43	Ins	
Caldiero	83	45 N	11 E	Cannes	103	44 N	7 W
Caledon, R.	133	30 S	27 E	Canosa	4	41 N	16 E
Calenberg	62	52 N	10 E	Canso	67	45 N	61 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Canso, C. ...	67	45 N	61 W	Carnarvon ...	16	55° N	4 W
Canso, Str. of ...	70	46 N	62 W	Carnatic ...	64		
Cantal ...	103	44 N	0	Carnic Alps ...	83	46 N	12 E
Canterbury (Eng.) ...	16	51 N	1 E	Carniola ...	12	46 N	14 E
Canterbury (N.Z.) ...	129	44 N	168 E	Carniole ...	94	44 N	12 E
Canterbury Bight ...	129	48 N	172 E	Carolina, N. ...	72	30 N	90 W
Canterbury Plains ...	129	48 N	168 E	Carolina, S. ...	72	30 N	90 W
Canton ...	138	23 N	113 E	Caroline Is. ...	139	0	140 E
Canton, R. (Bogue) ...	138	24 N	113 E	Caroline Is. ...	139	10 S	169 W
Cao-Bang ...	125	23 N	106 E	Caroni, R. ...	135	6 N	62 W
Cap François ...	69	20 N	70 W	Carpathian Mts ...	111		
Cap Rouge ...	67	47 N	71 W	Carpentaria, G. of ...	128	14 S	140 E
Capdena ...	19	44 N	3 E	Carpentras ...	79	44 N	5 E
Cape Breton I. ...	70	47 N	61 W	Carpi ...	4 Ins.	45 N	11 E
Cape Clear ...	27	51 N	9 W	Carraca ...	95	36 N	6 W
Cape Coast Castle ...	130	5 N	1 W	Carrara ...	26	44 N	10 E
Cape Cruz ...	75	20 N	78 W	Carrick (Ireland) ...	47	52 N	7 W
Cape Henry ...	70	37 N	76 W	Carrick (Scotland) ...	23	55 N	5 W
Cape Horn ...	106	56 S	67 W	Carrickfergus ...	37	55 N	6 W
Cape of Good Hope ...	133	34 S	18 E	Carrick's Ford ...	74	39 N	79 W
Cape Maria van Diemen ...	129	34 S	173 E	Carrigaholt ...	38	53 N	10 W
Cape St Vincent ...	7	37 N	9 W	Carrigfoyle ...	37	53 N	9 W
Cape Town ...	133	34 S	18 E	Carriglea ...	37	55 N	7 W
Cape Verde Is. ...	24	10 N	30 W	Carrion, R. ...	95	42 N	5 W
Capitanata ...	4	40 N	14 E	Carrizal Baja ...	140	28 S	70 W
Capo d'Istria ...	4	45 N	14 E	Cartagena (Am. S.) ...	66	11 N	76 W
Capraja ...	104	43 N	10 E	Cartagena (Spain) ...	7	38 N	1 W
Caprera ...	104	41 N	10 E	Cartaxo ...	95	39 N	9 W
Capri ...	87	40 N	14 E	Carysfort ...	47	53 N	6 W
Capua ...	4	41 N	14 E	Casablanca ...	131	34 N	8 W
Carabobo ...	106	9 N	68 W	Casaccia ...	30	46 N	10 E
Caracas ...	66	10 N	67 W	Casale ...	25	45 N	8 E
Caralis, L. ...	3	35 N	30 E	Casana Pass ...	30	47 N	10 E
Caravaggio ...	4 Ins.	45 N	10 E	Cascade Range ...	139	40 N	140 W
Carberry Hill ...	23	46 N	3 W	Cascaes ...	7	39 N	9 W
Carbery ...	27	52 N	9 W	Cascaes Bay ...	24	30 N	10 W
Carbisdale ...	23	58 N	4 W	Casentino ...	4	44 N	12 E
Carbury ...	27	54 N	10 W	Caseros, Mte ...	135	30 S	56 W
Carcare ...	83	44 N	8 E	Caserta ...	86	41 N	14 E
Carcassonne ...	8	43 N	2 E	Cashel ...	37	52 N	8 W
Cardaillac ...	19	45 N	2 E	Casiquiar ...	135	0	70 W
Cardedeu ...	95	44 N	2 E	Caspian Sea ...	62		
Cardenas ...	75	23 N	81 W	Cassano (Italy) ...	4	41 N	17 E
Cardiff ...	121	51 N	3 W	Cassano (Italy) ...	49	46 N	10 E
Cardigan ...	16	52 N	5 W	Cassel (Flanders) ...	45	51 N	2 E
Cardigan Bay ...	87	50 N	10 E	Cassel (Hesse) ...	12	51 N	9 E
Cardona ...	7	42 N	2 E	Cassilis ...	23	55 N	5 W
Cardwell ...	128	18 S	146 E	Cassino, Mte ...	4	42 N	14 E
Carella ...	61	62 N	30 E	Castalla ...	95	39 N	1 W
Carentan ...	19	49 N	1 W	Castel ...	81	50 N	8 E
Caribbean Sea ...	69			Castel Branco ...	95	40 N	7 W
Carignano ...	4	46 N	8 E	Castel Delfino ...	25	45 N	7 E
Carinthia ...	12	46 N	12 E	Castel dell'Uovo ...	86	41 N	14 E
Carinthie ...	94	44 N	12 E	Castelfidardo ...	104	43 N	14 E
Carsbrook Castle ...	36	51 N	1 W	Castelfranco ...	4	46 N	12 E
Carlingford ...	37	54 N	6 W	Castel Jaloux ...	19	44 N	0
Carlisle ...	16	55 N	3 W	Castellamare ...	26	41 N	14 E
Carlow ...	37	53 N	7 W	Castelnau ...	19	44 N	0
Carlowitz ...	111	45 N	20 E	Castelnaudary ...	79	43 N	2 E
Carlsbad ...	54	50 N	13 E	Castel Nuovo ...	86	41 N	14 E
Carlsruhe ...	62	49 N	8 E	Castel St Elmo ...	86	41 N	14 E
Carmagnola ...	25	45 N	8 E	Castelsagrat ...	19	44 N	1 E
Carmarthen ...	16	52 N	4 W	Castets ...	19	45 N	0
Carmel, Mt ...	85	33 N	35 E	Castiglione ...	4 Ins	45 N	10 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Castile	7			Cephalonia	3	35 N	20 E
Castillon	19	45 N	0	Ceprano	4	42 N	14 E
Castlebar	47	54 N	9 W	Ceram	139	20 S	120 E
Castleconnell	37	53 N	8 W	Cerdagne	7	42 N	0
Castledermot	47	53 N	7 W	Ceresole	4	45 N	7 E
Castlefinn	47	55 N	8 W	Cerniola	4	41 N	16 E
Castle Haven	24	50 N	10 W	Cerigo	105	36 N	23 E
Castle I (Am. N)	68	42 N	71 W	Cerro de Pasco	135	11 S	76 W
Castlemaine	128	37 S	144 E	Cerro Gorda	71	19 N	97 W
Castlemartyr	47	52 N	8 W	Cervetri	4	42 N	12 E
Castle Rising	113	53 N	0	Cervi	105	37 N	23 E
Castle Savage	27	54 N	6 W	Cervia	4	44 N	12 E
Castres	79	44 N	2 E	Cesawa, R.	92	Ins.	
Castries	134	14 N	61 W	Cesena	4	44 N	12 E
Castro	26	40 N	18 E	Cetunje	3	42 N	19 E
Castro Perugia	26	43 N	12 E	Cette	103	43 N	4 E
Castro Vireyna	106	14 S	75 W	Ceuta	50	36 N	5 W
Catalonia	7			Ceva	25	44 N	8 E
Catamarca	106	28 S	67 W	Ceylon	64	8 N	80 E
Catania	4	37 N	15 E	Cezimbra B.	95	38 N	9 W
Cataract 1st (R. Nile)	132	24 N	33 E	Chabarovsk	138	49 N	135 E
" 2nd "	132	22 N	31 E	Chablais	25	46 N	6 E
" 3rd "	132	20 N	30 E	Chacabue	106	33 S	71 W
" 4th "	132	19 N	32 E	Chaco	106	24 S	60 W
" 5th "	132	18 N	34 E	Chad, L	130	13 N	14 E
" 6th "	132	16 N	33 E	Chadda, R	130	9 N	12 E
Catawaba, R	70	35 N	81 W	Chaferinas I	131	35 N	2 W
Cateau-Cambrésis	22	50 N	3 E	Chagos Is	140	20 S	60 E
Catoche, C	65	22 N	87 W	Chakdarra	124	35 N	72 E
Cattaro	111	42 N	19 E	Chalcis	3	38 N	24 E
Cattaro, Bocche di	105	42 N	19 E	Chaleurs, Bay of	70	48 N	66 W
Catagat	53	55 N	10 E	Chalgrove	36	52 N	1 W
Catton	121	53 N	2 W	Challans	82	47 N	2 W
Caub	97	50 N	8 E	Châlons-sur-Marne	8	49 N	4 E
Cauca, R.	135	8 N	75 W	Châlons-sur-Saône	8	47 N	5 E
Caucasus	61	40 N	40 E	Cham	40	49 N	13 E
Caudebec	19	50 N	1 E	Chaman	124	31 N	67 E
Caumont	19	45 N	0	Chambal, R.	99	24 N	72 E
Caura, R	135	6 N	65 W	Chambersburg	74	40 N	78 W
Gaussade	19	44 N	2 E	Chambéry	25	46 N	6 E
Causse	19	44 N	3 E	Chamblee	70	45 N	74 W
Cauvery, R.	99	8 N	72 E	Chambord	19	48 N	1 E
Cavan	37	54 N	7 W	Champagne	8	48 N	4 E
Cavite	75	Ins.		Champaubert	97	49 N	4 E
Cavour	25	45 N	7 E	Champigny	118	47 N	0
Cawnpore	99	26 N	80 E	Champtions Hill	74	32 N	91 W
Cawood	16	54 N	1 W	Champlain Canal	72	43 N	73 W
Cawsand B.	16	50 N	6 W	Champlain, L.	72	44 N	73 W
Caya, R.	95	39 N	7 W	Chañaral	140	26 S	70 W
Cayenne	106	5 N	52 W	Chancellorsville	74	38 N	78 W
Cazis	30	47 N	9 E	Chan-chai-gai Mts	138	40 N	90 E
Ceara	135	3 S	39 W	Chandernagore	64	23 N	88 E
Cécora	20	47 N	28 E	Changama	64	12 N	78 E
Cedar Creek	74	39 N	78 W	Channel Is.	94	48 N	4 W
Celaya	106	20 N	101 W	Chantilly	79	49 N	2 E
Celebes	139	0	120 E	Chantonay	84	47 N	1 W
Celebes Sea	139	0	120 E	Chapelle St Lambert	98	Ins.	
Celle	12	53 N	10 E	Chappu B.	138	20 N	108 E
Cemetery Ridge	74	40 N	77 W	Chapu	138	31 N	121 E
Ceneda	4	46 N	12 E	Chapultepec	71	20 N	99 W
Cenis, Mt	4	45 N	7 E	Charasia	124	Ins.	
Centallo	25	44 N	8 E	Charbonnières	25	45 N	6 E
Central Provinces	122			Charcas	106	17 N	68 W
Cépet	87	42 N	6 E	Chard	16	51 N	3 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Charente Infér	103	46 N	0	Chentabun	125	12 N	102 E
Charente, R	103	46 N	0	Cher, R	8	44 N	0
Charenton	79	49 N	2 E	Cherasco	25	45 N	8 E
Charlemont (France)	103	50 N	5 E	Cheraw	...	74	35 N 80 W
Charlemont (Ireland)	37	54 N	7 W	Cherbourg	79	50 N	2 W
Charleroi	45	50 N	4 E	Cherchen	138	38 N	85 E
Charleston	72	33 N	80 E	Chereia	96	55 N	29 E
Charlestown	70 Ins			Cheriton	36	51 N	1 W
Chailestown Neck	70 Ins			Chernaya	115 Ins		
Charleville (Australia)	140	26 S	147 E	Chernaya Dolma	61	46 N	34 E
Charleville (France)	79	50 N	5 E	Chernigoff	61	51 N	31 E
Charleville (Ireland)	47	52 N	9 W	Cheronees	...	68	34 N 85 W
Charlotte I, Qn	139	40 N	140 W	Cherso	4	45 N	14 E
Charlotte Sd, Qn	139	40 N	140 W	Chesapeake, B	72	37 N	76 W
Charlottenburg	92	53 N	13 E	Cheshue	113	52 N	4 W
Charlottesvile	74	38 N	78 W	Chester	16	53 N	3 W
Charlottetown	126	46 N	63 W	Chesterfield	121	53 N	1 W
Charolais	10	40 N	0	Chesterfield Inlet	126	60 N	100 W
Charolles	8	46 N	4 E	Cheviot Hills	56	55 N	3 W
Charter	133	19 S	31 E	Chevreuse	8	48 N	0
Charters Towers	128	20 S	146 E	Chiapa	106	20 S	68 W
Chartley	16	53 N	2 W	Chiapas	134	10 N	100 W
Chartres	8	48 N	1 E	Chiapas, R.	134	10 N	100 W
Chasniki	96	55 N	29 E	Chiari	49	46 N	10 E
Châteaubriand	8	48 N	1 W	Chiavenna	4	46 N	9 E
Château d'If	79	43 N	5 E	Chicago	72	42 N	88 W
Château de Meudon	97 Ins.			Chicago, R	67	42 N	88 W
Château Gontier	82	48 N	1 W	Chichester	16	51 N	1 W
Château-neuf	19	46 N	0	Chickahominy, R...	74	37 N	77 W
Château Porcien	79	50 N	4 E	Chickamauga	74	35 N	85 W
Château Renard	19	48 N	3 E	Chidley, C.	126	60 N	64 W
Châteauroux	103	47 N	2 E	Chieri	25	45 N	8 E
Château-Thierry	19	49 N	3 E	Chiesa	30	46 N	10 E
Châtellerault	19	47 N	1 E	Chiese, R.	89	44 N	8 E
Chatham	50	51 N	1 E	Chieti	4	42 N	14 E
Chatham I	139	44 S	183 E	Chifu	138	37 N	121 E
Châtillon (France)	82	47 N	1 W	Chignecto, Ist of	70	46 N	64 W
Châtillon (Piedmont)	88	46 N	8 E	Chihuahua	134	29 N	106 W
Châtillon-sur-Indre	19	47 N	1 E	Chihli	139	30 N	110 E
Châtillon-sur-Marne	97	49 N	4 E	Chikuzen	137	33 N	130 E
Châtillon-sur-Seine	103	48 N	5 E	Chile	135		
Chatsworth	16	53 N	2 W	Chilianwala	124	33 N	74 E
Chattahochee, R	74	32 N	85 W	Chiloe I.	106	48 S	74 W
Chattanooga	74	35 N	85 W	Chilpantzingo	134	18 N	99 W
Chaudière, R	67 Ins			Chiltern Hills	121	52 N	1 W
Chauka, R.	123	25 N	80 E	Chimborazo	134	1 S	79 W
Chaumont	103	48 N	5 E	Chimkent	136	42 N	70 E
Chaux de Fonds, La	112	47 N	7 E	China	138		
Chaves	95	42 N	7 W	China Sea	139	0	100 E
Chebreiss	85	31 N	31 E	Chincha Is	135	13 S	76 W
Chechen, R.	137	40 N	126 E	Chindwin, R.	138	20 N	90 E
Chéh-kiang	138	29 N	120 E	Chinhal	138	30 N	122 E
Chelles	19 Ins			Chinhat	123	27 N	81 E
Chelm (Bosnia)	3	40 N	15 E	Chining Chow	138	37 N	118 E
Chelm (Poland)	58	51 N	23 E	Chin-Kiang	138	32 N	120 E
Chelmer, R	121	52 N	0	Chinko, R.	132	6 N	24 E
Chelmsford	16	52 N	0	Chinnampo	137	39 N	125 E
Cheltenham	121	52 N	2 W	Chimon	79	47 N	0
Chelyuskin, C.	140	60 N	90 E	Chinsurah	64	23 N	88 E
Chemnitz	33	51 N	13 E	Chiochia	4	45 N	12 E
Chemulpo	137	37 N	127 E	Chios	3	35 N	25 E
Chenab, R	99	32 N	72 E	Chippenham	121	51 N	2 W
Cheng	136	41 N	111 E	Chippewa	70	43 N	79 W
Cheng-tu-fu	.. 138	31 N	104 E	Chipping Wycombe	114	52 N	1 W

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat	Long
<i>Chaquitos</i> ..	106	16 S	60 W	Cladyford ..	47	55 N	8 W
<i>Chiriguano</i> s ..	106	16 S	65 W	Clairac ..	19	44 N	0
<i>Chisholms</i> ..	23	56 N	6 W	Clairvaux ..	103	48 N	5 E
Chisone, R. ..	25	45 N	7 E	Clamecy ..	103	47 N	4 E
Chita ..	136	52 N	113 E	Clancolman ..	27	53 N	8 W
Chitral ..	122	36 N	72 E	<i>Clandeboyne</i> ..	27	55 N	6 W
Chittagong ..	64	22 N	92 E	Clane ..	27	53 N	7 W
Chiuise ..	49	45 N	11 E	Clanmaurice ..	27	52 N	10 W
Chivasso ..	25	45 N	8 E	<i>Clan Ranaid</i> ..	23	56 N	6 W
Chizé ..	19	46 N	0	<i>Clan Ranaid</i> ..	23	56 N	8 W
Chlum ..	57	50 N	16 E	Clanricard ..	27	52 N	10 W
Chobe ..	133	18 S	24 E	<i>Clanricard, Earl of</i> ..	27	52 N	10 W
Chocim (Choczim) ..	61	48 N	27 E	Clare ..	38	53 N	9 W
<i>Choco Indians</i> ..	106	8 N	74 W	Clarence, R. (Australia) ..	128	30 S	153 E
Choga, L. ..	132	1 N	33 E	Clarence, R. (N. Z.) ..	129	44 S	172 E
Choisoul ..	139	20 S	140 E	Clarke, R. ..	126	40 N	120 W
Cholet ..	82	47 N	1 W	Claverhouse ..	23	57 N	3 W
Choshiu ..	137	34 N	131 E	Clearwater, R. ..	72	46 N	116 W
Chota Nagpur ..	123	23 N	85 E	Cleeve Ab ..	16	51 N	3 W
Chotusitz ..	57	50 N	15 E	Clermont (Languedoc) ..	19	44 N	4 E
Chouans ..	94	48 N	4 W	Clermont (Oise) ..	8	49 N	2 E
Christchurch (Eng.) ..	113	51 N	2 W	Clermont-en-Argonne ..	79	49 N	5 E
Christchurch (N. Z.) ..	129	44 S	173 E	Clermont Ferrand ..	8	46 N	3 E
Christiania ..	17	60 N	11 E	Cleve (Germany) ..	12	50 N	4 E
Christiansand ..	17	55 N	5 E	Cleve ..	62	52 N	6 E
Christiansborg ..	65	Ins		Clew Bay ..	37	54 N	10 W
Christmas I. (Ind. Oc.) ..	139	20 S	100 E	Clipperton I. ..	139	0	120 W
Christmas I. (Pacific) ..	139	2 N	162 W	Chisson ..	82	47 N	1 W
Chrudim ..	57	50 N	16 E	Clitheroe ..	113	54 N	2 W
Chu, R. ..	138	40 N	70 E	Clogher ..	37	54 N	7 W
Chubut ..	135	50 S	70 W	Clonakilty ..	47	52 N	9 W
Chubut, R. ..	135	50 S	70 W	Cloncurry, R. ..	128	20 S	141 E
Chugachak ..	136	47 N	83 E	Clones ..	37	54 N	7 W
Chugueff ..	108	50 N	36 E	Clones Ab. ..	27	54 N	7 W
Chulym, R. ..	138	50 N	80 E	Clonliff ..	37	52 N	9 W
Chung King ..	138	29 N	106 E	Clonmacnoise ..	37	53 N	8 W
Chunquisaca ..	106	20 S	64 W	Clonmel ..	37	52 N	8 W
Chur ..	15	47 N	10 E	Cloune ..	47	54 N	8 W
Church, States of the ..	104	40 N	12 E	Cloudy Bay ..	129	41 S	174 E
Churchill, Fort ..	126	59 N	94 W	Cloyne ..	37	52 N	8 W
Churchill, R. ..	126	56 N	100 W	Clutha, R. ..	129	46 S	170 E
Churubusco ..	71	19 N	99 W	Clyde, R. ..	23	56 N	5 W
Churwalden ..	30	47 N	10 E	Clydesdale ..	23	56 N	4 W
Chusan I. ..	138	30 N	122 E	Cnossus ..	110	35 N	25 E
Chalina, R. ..	117	Ins		Coa, R. ..	95	41 N	7 W
Cienfuegos ..	75	22 N	80 W	Coahuila ..	106	20 N	100 W
Cilento ..	104	40 N	15 E	Coanza, R. ..	130	Ins	
Cili (Cilli) ..	111	46 N	15 E	Coast Range ..	139	40 N	120 W
Cincinnati ..	72	39 N	85 W	Coblenz ..	12	50 N	8 E
Cintra ..	95	39 N	9 W	Coburg ..	12	50 N	11 E
Circars ..	64	16 N	80 E	Cocconata ..	25	45 N	8 E
Circassia ..	108	44 N	40 E	Cochabamba ..	106	17 S	66 W
Cirencester ..	16	52 N	2 W	Cochin ..	64	10 N	76 E
Cisalpine Republic ..	86			Cochin China ..	125	10 N	100 E
Cittadella ..	4	46 N	12 E	Cockermouth ..	113	55 N	3 W
Citta di Castello ..	4	43 N	12 E	Cod, Cape ..	68	42 N	70 W
City Point ..	74	37 N	77 W	Coeverden ..	45	52 N	7 E
Ciudad Real ..	95	39 N	4 W	Cogan, Lord ..	27	52 N	9 W
Ciudad Rodrigo ..	95	41 N	6 W	Coggeshall Ab. ..	16	52 N	1 E
Civita Castellana ..	86	43 N	12 E	Cognac ..	8	46 N	0 W
Civita Vecchia ..	4	42 N	12 E	Coimbatore ..	122	11 N	77 E
Civitella ..	4	42 N	13 E	Coimbra ..	7	40 N	8 W
Clackmannan ..	23	56 N	4 W	Colberg ..	62	54 N	16 E
Clady Bay, and Is. ..	27	55 N	8 W	Colchester ..	16	52 N	1 E

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat	Long
Colchester Ab.	16	52 N	1 E	Confians (Fiance)	46	42 N	2 E
Col d'Argentiere	4	44 N	6 E	Confians (Savoy)	83	46 N	6 E
Col d'Assiette	49	45 N	7 E	Congo (Angola)	130	20 S	0
Col de la Perce	95	42 N	2 E	Congo, Belgian	130	20 S	20 E
Cold Harbour	74	38 N	77 W	Congo, French	130	20 S	0
Col di Tarvis	83	46 N	12 E	Congo, Middle	130	0	0
Col di Tenda	83	44 N	8 E	Congo, R.	130	2 N	20 E
Coldstream	121	56 N	2 W	Conn.	83	44 N	8 E
Coldstream Ab.	23	56 N	2 W	Conjeveram	64	13 N	80 E
Col du Perthus	95	42 N	3 E	Conn, L.	27	54 N	16 E
Colenso	133	29 S	30 E	Connaught	27		
Coleraine	37	55 N	7 W	Connecticut	72	40 N	80 W
Coleroon, R.	64	12 N	80 E	Connecticut, R	70	44 N	72 W
Colesberg	133	31 S	25 E	Connells	27	22 N	10 W
Colima	134	19 N	103 W	Connewitz	97	Ins.	
Colinton	23	56 N	3 W	Connor	47	55 N	6 W
Coll	23	57 N	7 W	Constance	12	48 N	9 E
Colle	4	43 N	11 E	Constance, L of	15	46 N	8 E
Colhoure	7	43 N	3 E	Constantine, Depart-			
Colmar	12	48 N	7 E	ment of	131	30 N	0
Colmars	79	44 N	7 E	Constantine	131	36 N	7 E
Cologne	12	51 N	7 E	Constantine, C	115	Ins.	
Coloma	72	39 N	121 W	Constantinople	3	41 N	29 E
Colombey	118	49 N	6 E	Constantsa	119	44 N	29 E
Colombia	135	0	80 E	Conti	79	50 N	2 E
Colombo	64	7 N	80 E	Contreras	71	19 N	99 W
Colon (Aspinwall)	135	9 N	80 W	Conway	16	53 N	4 W
Colonia del Sacramento	106	34 S	58 W	Conz	62	50 N	7 E
Colooney	47	54 N	8 W	Cook Is	139	20 S	160 W
Colorado	72	30 N	110 W	Cook, Mt	129	44 S	171 E
Colorado, R (Am N)	66	20 N	100 W	Cook's Strait	129	44 S	172 E
Colorado, R (Am. S.)	135	40 S	70 W	Cooktown	128	16 S	145 E
Colorno	49	45 N	10 E	Coolavin	27	54 N	9 W
Colquhouns	23	56 N	5 W	Coolgardie	128	31 S	121 E
Coltbridge	56	56 N	3 W	Coomassie	130	6 N	2 W
Columbia (S C)	74	34 N	81 W	Coonagh	27	52 N	10 W
Columbia (Tenn)	74	36 N	87 W	Cooper R.	70	33 N	80 W
Columbia (Va)	74	38 N	78 W	Cooper's R	128	28 S	140 E
Columbia, British	126	50 N	130 W	Coorg	99	12 N	76 E
Columbia, Dist. of	72	39 N	78 W	Copenhagen	17	56 N	13 E
Columbia, R	72	46 N	122 W	Copman's I.	27	55 N	6 W
Columbus (Kent)	74	37 N	89 W	Coppermine R.	126	60 N	120 W
Columbus (Ohio)	74	40 N	83 W	Coppet	103	46 N	6 E
Comacchio	4	45 N	12 E	Coquet, R	121	55 N	2 W
Comanches	106	30 N	100 W	Coquimbo	106	30 S	71 W
Combe Ab	16	52 N	1 W	Coral Sea	126	20 S	140 E
Comfort Pt	66	36 N	76 W	Corbeil	19	49 N	2 E
Commercy	97	49 N	6 E	Corbie	19	50 N	3 E
Comminges	8	40 N	0	Corcomroe	27	52 N	10 W
Como	4	46 N	9 E	Cordoba	106	31 S	64 W
Como, L. of	104	44 N	8 E	Cordova (Spain)	95	36 N	8 E
Comoe, R	130	9 N	4 W	Cordova (Spain)	95	38 N	5 W
Comorin, C	64	8 N	77 E	Corentin, R	134	4 N	58 W
Comoro Is.	130	12 S	43 E	Corfe	16	51 N	2 W
Compiègne	79	49 N	3 E	Corfe Castle	36	51 N	2 W
Concepcion	106	37 S	73 W	Corfu	3	40 N	20 E
Concepcion, B de la	67	48 N	53 W	Corinth (Morea)	3	38 N	28 E
Concord	70	43 N	72 W	Corinth (U.S.A.)	74	35 N	89 W
Concordia	4	45 N	11 E	Corinth, G. of	105	36 N	20 E
Condamine, R	128	28 S	148 E	Corinto	140	13 N	87 W
Condore	64	14 N	79 E	Cork	37	52 N	8 W
Conegliano	4	46 N	12 E	Corkvaskin	27	52 N	10 W
Confians, County of	8	49 N	2 E	Cormentine	65	Ins.	
Confians (France)	118	Ins		Cornice Road	83	44 N	8 E

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat	Long.
Cornuda	104	46 N	12 E	Cricklade	113	52 N	2 W
Cornwall	16	50 N	6 W	Crieff	56	56 N	4 W
Coro	106	11 N	70 W	Crimea	115	44 N	32 E
Corocoro	106	15 S	74 W	Croatia	21	45 N	16 E
Coromandel Coast	64	8 N	80 E	Croatie civile	94	44 N	12 E
Coron	3	37 N	22 E	Croatie militaire	94	44 N	12 E
Coronel and Lota	140	38 S	73 W	Crocodile R. (Afr. S.)	133	25 S	27 E
Corpus Christi	71	28 N	97 W	Crocodile R. (Afr. S.)	133	25 S	31 E
Corpus Christi B.	66	20 N	100 W	Croe R.	56	57 N	5 W
Correggio	4 Ins.	45 N	11 E	Croisic	50	48 N	2 W
Corrèze	103	44 N	0	Croix aux Bois	81	49 N	5 E
Corrib, L.	27	52 N	10 W	Croix, I de	50	48 N	3 W
Corrichia	23	57 N	3 W	Cromarty	23	58 N	6 W
Corrientes	106	27 S	59 W	Cromarty Firth	23	56 N	6 W
Corrientes, C.	384	21 N	106 W	Cropredy Bridge	36	52 N	1 W
Coruyarrack	56	57 N	4 W	Crosolo	94	44 N	8 E
Corsica	4	42 N	8 E	Crowland Ab	16	53 N	0
Corunna	7	43 N	8 W	Crown Pt	74	44 N	74 W
Corupa	106	2 N	52 W	Croxon	24	48 N	6 W
Corvey	107	52 N	9 E	Croydon	121	51 N	0
Cosenza	104	39 N	16 E	Cuba	69	20 N	80 W
Cossachs, Don	61	40 N	40 E	Cubango, R.	133	17 S	18 E
Cosseria	83	44 N	8 E	Cuddalore	64	12 N	80 E
Costa Rica	69	10 N	84 W	Cuddapah	64	14 N	79 E
Coteau du Prairie	126	40 N	110 W	Cuenca	7	40 N	2 W
Côte d'Or	103	44 N	4 W	Cujavia	58	52 N	16 E
Côtentin	79	48 N	4 W	Culiacan	134	25 N	108 W
Côtes du Nord	103	48 N	4 W	Cullen	56	58 N	3 W
Cotopaxi	135	1 S	79 W	Culloden	56	58 N	4 W
Cotrone	104	39 N	17 E	Culm	58	53 N	18 E
Cotswold Hills	36	52 N	2 W	Culmbach	55	50 N	12 E
Cottbus	12	52 N	14 E	Culmerland, W.	58	52 N	16 E
Coucy	19	49 N	3 E	Culmland	55	50 N	16 E
Coulmiers	118	48 N	2 E	Culmore	37	55 N	7 W
Courcelles	118	49 N	6 E	Cumana	66	10 N	64 W
Courland	58	56 N	24 E	Cumberland (Am. N.)	68	40 N	79 W
Courtrai (Courtray)	22	51 N	3 E	Cumberland (Eng.)	16	54 N	4 W
Cousin, R.	113	48 N	4 E	Cumberland Gap	74	35 N	85 W
Contances	8	49 N	1 W	Cumberland, R.	72	36 N	86 W
Contras	19	45 N	0	Cumbernauld	23	56 N	4 W
Coventry	16	52 N	1 W	Cunene	133	17 S	14 E
Coveripak	64	13 N	80 E	Cuneo	25	44 N	8 E
Cowan, L.	128	32 S	122 E	Cunningham	23	56 N	5 W
Cowes	16	51 N	1 W	Cupar Ab	23	56 N	3 W
Cowpens	70	35 N	82 W	Curaçoa	69	12 N	69 W
Crab I	75	10 N	70 W	Curlew Mts	37	54 N	8 W
Cracow	61	50 N	20 E	Curtatone	104	45 N	11 E
Craigmillar	23	56 N	3 W	Curzola	4	43 N	17 E
Crail	56	56 N	3 W	Cushendun	37	55 N	6 W
Craiova	60	44 N	24 E	Custozza	104	45 N	11 E
Cranganor	43 Ins.			Custrin	12	53 N	15 E
Craonne	97	49 N	4 E	Cuxhaven	107	54 N	9 E
Crato	7	39 N	8 W	Cuyaba	106	16 S	56 W
Crawford	23	55 N	4 W	Cuyo	106	32 S	68 W
Crediton	16	51 N	4 W	Cuyuni, R.	69	8 N	60 W
Creek Indians	70	30 N	90 W	Cuzco	106	14 S	72 W
Cresfeld	107	51 N	7 E	Cyclades (Aegean S.)	105	36 N	24 E
Crema	4	45 N	10 E	Cyclades (Pacific O.)	140	20 S	150 E
Cremona	4	45 N	10 E	Cyprus	3	35 N	30 E
Crépy	11	49 N	8 E	Czarnovo	92	53 N	21 E
Crète	105	32 N	24 E	Czaslau	12	50 N	15 E
Creuse	103	44 N	0	Czenstochowa	32	51 N	19 E
Creusot	103	47 N	4 E	Czernovitz	108	43 N	26 E
Crèvecoeur	39	52 N	5 E	Czersk	58	52 N	21 E

	Map	Lat.	Long		Map	Lat.	Long
Dabo	124	25 N	69 E	Dartmouth	36	50 N	4 W
Dacca	64	24 N	90 E	Dasht-i-Lut	124	30 N	55 E
Dadar	124	29 N	68 E	Dasht-i-Margo	124	30 N	60 E
Daghestan	61	40 N	40 E	Daubi, R.	137	44 N	132 E
Dago	61	59 N	23 E	Dauphin I	67	30 N	88 W
Dahme	81	49 N	8 E	Dauphine	8	44 N	4 E
Dahna	124	24 N	52 E	Daventry	36	52 N	1 W
Dahomey	130	10 N	2 E	Davis Str	126	60 N	60 W
Danguiri	75	20 N	76 W	Davos	30	47 N	10 E
Dairen	137	39 N	121 E	Dawson	126	64 N	140 W
Dakkar (Dakar)	130	15 N	17 W	Dawson, R.	128	24 S	150 E
Dakota, N.	72	48 N	100 W	Dayton	72	40 N	84 W
Dakota, S.	72	45 N	100 W	De Aar	133	31 S	24 E
Dakota, R.	126	44 N	98 W	Deal	16	51 N	1 E
Dalecarlia	17	60 N	15 E	Deanston	121	56 N	4 W
Dalkeith	23	56 N	3 W	Debateable Land	23	55 N	3 W
Dalkey	27	53 N	6 W	Debbeh	132	18 N	31 E
Dalm	103	49 N	8 E	Debreczen	21	47 N	22 E
Dalmatia	3	40 N	15 E	Decapolis	110	30 N	35 E
Dalmatie	94	44 N	16 E	Deccan	99		
Dalny (see Dairen)				Dee, R. (Scotland)	23	56 N	4 W
Dalton	74	35 N	85 W	Dee, R. (Wales)	121	53 N	3 W
Daltons	27	52 N	8 W	Deer Ab.	23	58 N	2 W
Daly, R.	128	14 S	131 E	Deer, L.	139	40 N	120 W
Damanhur	85	31 N	30 E	Deggendorf	57	49 N	13 E
Damaon (see Damaun)				Dego	83	45 N	8 E
Damaraland	133	22 S	17 E	De Grey, R.	128	21 S	120 E
Damascus	110	33 N	36 E	Deum Zubeir	132	8 N	26 E
Damaun	64	21 N	73 E	Deinze	6	51 N	4 E
Damietta	110	31 N	32 E	Delagoa Bay	133	26 S	33 E
Damm	59	53 N	15 E	Delaware	72	30 N	80 W
Damodar, R.	123	20 N	85 E	Delaware, R.	72	39 N	75 W
Dampier Archip	128	21 S	117 E	Del Chaco	135	30 S	70 W
Dampier Land	128	17 S	123 E	Delfshaven	22	52 N	4 E
Damvillers	11	49 N	5 E	Delft	22	52 N	4 E
Dan, R.	70	37 N	80 W	Delgado, C	130	10 S	40 E
Danewerk	116	54 N	9 E	Delhi	64	29 N	77 E
Dangan	27	53 N	7 W	Deligrad	119	44 N	22 E
Dangan Hill	37	53 N	7 W	Delitsch	107	52 N	12 E
Danilograd	119	43 N	19 E	Delmenhorst	12	53 N	5 E
Dannenberg	12	53 N	11 E	Demavend Mt	124	36 N	52 E
Dansai	125	17 N	101 E	Dembe Wielkie	108	Ins.	
Danube, R.	111			Demer, R.	45	51 N	5 E
Danube, Cur. of Up.	111	44 N	16 E	Demerara	91	8 N	58 W
Danube, Cur. of Lr.	111	44 N	16 E	Demerara, R.	69	8 N	58 W
Danube, Mouths of the	105	44 N	28 E	Demidoff	108	58 N	60 E
Danubyu	125	17 N	96 E	Demmin	83	54 N	13 E
Danville	74	37 N	79 W	Demonte	25	44 N	7 E
Danzig (Dantzig)	62	54 N	19 E	Denan	45	50 N	3 E
Dara (Egypt)	132	12 N	25 E	Denbigh	121	53 N	3 W
Dara (Morea)	3	38 N	22 E	Dender, R.	109	51 N	4 E
Dardanelles	61	40 N	26 E	Dendermonde	22	51 N	4 E
Dar-es-Salaam	130	7 S	39 E	Dendre	81	51 N	4 E
Dar-fur	132	10 N	20 E	Denia	7	39 N	0
Darga	124	Ins.		Denison, Port	140	20 S	149 E
Darien, G. of	66	8 N	77 W	Denkera	65	Ins.	
Darjeeling	138	27 N	88 E	Denmark	1		
Darling Downs	128	28 S	151 E	Denmark St.	126	60 N	30 W
Darling, R.	128	40 S	140 E	Dennewitz	97	52 N	13 E
Darlington	121	55 N	2 W	Denshaw	132	31 N	31 E
Darmstadt	12	50 N	9 E	D'Entrecasteaux Is.	123	10 S	150 E
Dart, R.	121	50 N	4 W	Denver	72	40 N	105 W
Dartford	36	51 N	0	Deogaon	99	21 N	76 E
Dartmoor	121	51 N	4 W	Deptford	36	51 N	0

	Map	Lat	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Derajat	99	32 N	72 E	Dinghu	138	40 N	106 E
Derbent	61	42 N	48 E	Dingle	47	52 N	10 W
Derby	16	53 N	1 W	Dingle Bay	37	52 N	10 W
Derg, L. (Ireland)	27	52 N	10 W	Dingolfing	57	49 N	13 E
Derg, L. (Ireland)	27	55 N	8 W	Dinkelshühl	62	49 N	10 E
Dermbach	117	51 N	10 E	Dinwiddie Ct. Ho	74	37 N	77 W
Derrinlaun	37	52 N	8 W	Dir	124	35 N	72 E
Derver	27	54 N	6 W	Dirk Hartog I	128	26 S	113 E
Derwent, R. (Austral.)	128	43 S	146 E	Disentis	30	47 N	9 E
Derwent, R. (Eng.)	121	55 N	3 W	Disna	96	56 N	28 E
Derwent, R. (Eng.)	121	53 N	1 W	Ditmarschen	12	54 N	9 E
Derwent, R. (Eng.)	121	54 N	1 W	Diu I	64	23 N	71 E
Deseado, R.	135	50 S	70 W	Dive, R.	19	47 N	0
Desima I.	137	33 N	130 E	Divi	64	16 N	81 E
Désirade I.	69	16 N	61 W	Dividing Range, Gt	128	26 S	150 E
Desire, R.	139	40 S	92 W	Dixcove	65	Ins	
Des Moines	72	42 N	94 W	Dixmuyden	39	51 N	3 E
Des Moines, R.	70	42 N	94 W	Djask, C.	124	26 N	53 E
Desmond	27	52 N	10 W	Djokjokarta	139	7 S	110 E
Desmond, Earls of	27	52 N	10 W	Djunis	119	44 N	22 E
Desna, R.	58	52 N	32 E	Djurdjura, R	131	37 N	5 E
Despeña Perros	95	38 N	3 W	Dnieper, R	61	40 N	30 E
Dessau	12	52 N	12 E	Dniester, R.	108	48 N	29 E
Detmold	95	52 N	9 E	Doab	99	24 N	72 E
Detroit	72	42 N	83 W	Dobre	108	Ins	
Detroit, R.	70	42 N	83 W	Dobrudja	105	44 N	28 E
Dettingen	57	50 N	9 E	Dobrzyn	58	53 N	19 E
Deux Nethes	94	51 N	4 E	Doce, R	106	20 S	40 W
Deux Sèvres	103	44 N	4 W	Doel	62	51 N	4 E
Deventer	22	52 N	6 E	Dogger Bank, The	50	50 N	0
Devernaki, Defile of	105	38 N	23 E	Dohna	97	51 N	14 E
Deveron, R.	23	56 N	4 W	Doire	94	44 N	4 E
Devicota	64	11 N	80 E	Dol	83	49 N	2 W
Devizes	16	51 N	2 W	Dôle	79	47 N	5 E
Devon	16			Doigelly	16	53 N	4 W
Devonport	114	50 N	4 W	Dolitz	97	Ins	
Dhamra	123	21 N	87 E	Dolores	106	22 N	101 W
Dharmasala	102	32 N	76 E	Dombes	8	46 N	5 E
Dholpur	124	27 N	78 E	Domfront	19	49 N	1 W
Diamantina, R.	128	25 S	140 E	Domineca	69	15 N	61 W
Diamond, C.	67	Ins.		Dömitz	33	53 N	11 E
Diamond Hill	133	26 S	29 E	Domleschg, R.	30	47 N	9 E
Diamond Rock	69	14 N	61 W	Dommel, R.	39	51 N	5 E
Dibra	120	41 N	21 E	Domo d'Ossola	4	46 N	8 E
Die	8	45 N	5 E	Domokos	119	39 N	22 E
Diedenhofen	11	49 N	6 E	Domstättl	57	50 N	17 E
Diego Suarez	140	12 S	50 E	Don, R. (England)	121	54 N	1 W
Diekirch	109	50 N	6 E	Don, R. (Russia)	61	40 N	40 E
Diepholz	12	53 N	8 E	Don, R. (Scotland)	23	56 N	4 W
Dieppe	8	50 N	1 E	Donaueschingen	88	48 N	8 E
Dieren	22	52 N	6 E	Donaured	13	48 N	8 E
Diese, R.	39	52 N	5 E	Donauwörth	12	49 N	11 E
Diest	22	51 N	5 E	Doncaster	16	54 N	1 W
Dietz	107	50 N	8 E	Donchery	118	50 N	5 W
Dig	99	27 N	77 E	Doncourt	118	Ins	
Digne	103	44 N	6 E	Donegal	37	55 N	8 W
Dijon	8	47 N	5 E	Donegal Ab	37	55 N	8 W
Dillenburg	12	51 N	8 E	Donegal Bay	37	55 N	10 W
Dillingen	12	49 N	10 E	Doneraile	47	52 N	9 W
Dillons	27	52 N	8 W	Donetz, R	61	49 N	38 E
Dinan	19	48 N	2 W	Dongola, New	132	19 N	30 E
Dinant	6	50 N	5 E	Dongola, Old	132	18 N	31 E
Dinapur	123	26 N	85 E	Donjon	103	46 N	4 E
Dindings	125	5 N	100 E	Donnington Castle	36	51 N	1 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Doon, R.	121	55 N	4 W	Dubienka	58	51 N	24 E
Doorn Kop	133	26 S	28 E	Dubino	30	46 N	9 E
Dora Baltea, R.	104	46 N	7 E	Dubitza	105	45 N	17 E
Dorchester (Am N)	68	42 N	71 W	Dublin	37	53 N	6 W
Dorchester (England)	16	51 N	2 W	Ducie I	189	40 S	140 W
Dorchester Heights	70 Ins			Duddingston	56	56 N	3 W
Dorchester Neck	70 Ins			Duderstadt	29	51 N	10 E
Dordogne	103	44 N	0	Dudley	114	53 N	2 W
Dordogne, R.	8	44 N	0	Dudosia I.	139	20 S	180 W
Dordrecht	22	52 N	5 E	Duem	132	14 N	32 E
Dormans	19	49 N	4 E	Duffel	22	51 N	4 E
Dornburg	92	51 N	12 E	Dufferin	27	54 N	6 W
Dornoch	23	53 N	4 W	Dulich, L	56	57 N	6 W
Dorpat	61	58 N	27 E	Duifken Point	43	10 S	141 E
Dorset	16			Duisburg	22	51 N	7 E
Dorsten	39	52 N	7 E	Dulcigno	105	42 N	19 E
Dort	6	52 N	5 E	Duleek	47	54 N	6 W
Dortmund	12	52 N	7 E	Duluth	72	47 N	92 W
Dospad Dagħ	119	42 N	24 E	Dumbarton	23	56 N	5 W
Douay (Douai)	22	50 N	3 E	Dumbovitsa, R.	119	44 N	24 E
Doubs, R.	79	47 N	6 E	Dum Dum	123	23 N	88 E
Douglas (I. of Man)	121	54 N	4 W	Dumet I	50	47 N	3 W
Douglas (Scotland)	23	56 N	4 W	Dumfries	23	55 N	4 W
Doules	103	44 N	4 E	Dun	45	49 N	5 E
Doullens	103	50 N	2 E	Duna, R.	58	56 N	24 E
Dourdan	19	49 N	2 E	Dunaburg	58	56 N	27 E
Douro, R.	7	40 N	10 W	Dunamon	38	54 N	8 W
Dove, R.	121	53 N	2 W	Dunamunde	61	57 N	24 E
Dover	16	51 N	1 E	Dunbar	23	56 N	3 W
Dover (Cocheco)	68	43 N	71 W	Dunblane	56	56 N	4 W
Dover, Str of	121	51 N	1 E	Dunblane Ab.	23	56 N	4 W
Dovey, R.	121	53 N	4 W	Dunboy Castle	37	52 N	10 W
Down	47	54 N	6 W	Duncannon	37	52 N	7 W
Downpatrick	47	54 N	6 W	Dundalk	37	54 N	6 W
Downs, The	16	50 N	0	Dundalk Bay	27	54 N	6 W
Downton	113	51 N	2 W	Dundee (Africa, S.)	133	28 S	30 E
Draa, R.	131	28 N	9 W	Dundee (Scotland)	23	56 N	3 W
Draghshan	105	45 N	24 E	Dundrennan Ab	23	55 N	4 W
Draguignan	103	44 N	6 E	Dunedin	129	46 S	171 E
Draheim	59	54 N	16 E	Dunfermline Ab.	23	56 N	3 W
Drakenberg	12	53 N	9 E	Dungannon	37	55 N	7 W
Drakenberg Mts	133			Dungarvan	47	52 N	8 W
Drama	105	41 N	24 E	Dunge Ness	50	51 N	1 E
Drance, R.	25	46 N	6 E	Dunkeld	56	57 N	4 W
Drave, R.	21	44 N	16 E	Dunkeld Ab.	23	57 N	4 W
Drenthe	22	52 N	6 E	Dunkirk	22	51 N	2 E
Dresden	12	51 N	14 E	Dunleer	47	51 N	6 W
Dreux	19	49 N	1 E	Dunluce	27	55 N	7 W
Drin, R.	119	42 N	20 E	Dunnottar Castle	23	57 N	2 W
Drina, R.	21	44 N	19 E	Dunrobin	56	58 N	4 W
Drissa	96	56 N	28 E	Duns	23	56 N	2 W
Drogheda	37	54 N	6 W	Dunse Law	36	56 N	2 W
Droitwich	113	52 N	2 W	Dunseverick	27	55 N	6 W
Drôme	103	44 N	4 E	Dunstable	16	52 N	1 W
Dromore	47	54 N	6 W	Dunstaffnage	56	56 N	5 W
Drottningholm	108	59 N	18 E	Dunwich	16	55 N	2 E
Druca, R.	54	54 N	30 E	Duppel	116	55 N	10 E
Drusa	96	56 N	27 E	Durance, R.	8	44 N	4 E
Drumclog	37	56 N	4 W	Durango	95	43 N	3 W
Drumeru	37	55 N	7 W	Durazzo	3	41 N	19 E
Drummonds	23	56 N	4 W	Durban	133	30 S	31 E
Druse, Mt	110	33 N	37 E	Duren	22	51 N	6 E
Dryburgh	23	56 N	3 W	Durham	16	55 N	2 W
Duben	33	52 N	13 E	Durlach	12	49 N	8 E

	Map	Lat.	Long		Map	Lat	Long.
Dursey I.	37	52 N	10 W	Emsiedeln ..	15	47 N	9 E
Dusseldorf .	62	51 N	7 E	Eisch, R. . .	88	46 N	11 E
Dussindale .	16	53 N	1 E	Eisenach . .	12	51 N	10 E
Dutoitspan .	138	29 S	25 E	Eisleben . .	12	52 N	12 E
Dvina, R.	52	60 N	40 E	Ekatarenograd	108	44 N	44 E
Dyaa	126	59 N	135 W	Ekaterimodar	108	45 N	39 E
Dyle	94	48 N	4 E	Ekaterinoslav (Ekat- erimoslaff)	61	48 N	35 E
Dyle, R.	45	51 N	5 E	Elands R ...	133	25 S	29 E
Dzikowa	58	54 N	19 E	Elandslaagte	133	28 S	30 E
Dzungarei	138	40 N	80 E	El Arish (Egypt)	110	31 N	34 E
Earlham	121	53 N	1 E	El Arish (Morocco)	131	35 N	6 W
Earn, R.	23	56 N	4 W	El Aruat	130	34 N	3 W
East Africa Protec.	130	0	40 E	Elba I . . .	4	42 N	10 E
East Brenny	27	54 N	3 W	Elbe, R . . .	29	52 N	8 E
East C. (N Z.)	129	38 S	178 E	Elberfeld	107	51 N	7 E
East, C (Sib)	139	66 N	170 W	Elbing	55	54 N	19 E
East Hampstead	16	51 N	1 W	El Bodon	95	40 N	7 W
East London	133	33 S	28 E	Elbs . . .	12	50 N	12 E
East March	23	56 N	2 W	Elburz	124	35 N	50 E
Easton	72	41 N	75 W	El Caney Hts	75	20 N	76 W
Eastport	70	45 N	67 W	El Erg	131		
East R . . .	70	41 N	74 W	Eleuthera I.	69	25 N	76 W
Eauze . . .	19	44 N	0	Elf . . .	141	60 N	20 E
Ebala, R. ...	132	3 N	21 E	Elfsborg . .	17	58 N	12 E
Ebernberg .	12	50 N	8 E	Elfsnabben .	53	59 N	18 E
Ebersberg	88	48 N	12 E	Elgin	23	58 N	3 W
Ebersdorf .	93	Ins		Elgin and Forres	23	56 N	4 W
Ebro, R. . .	7	40 N	2 W	El Goleah	131	31 N	3 E
Eccles Ab.	23	56 N	2 W	Elgon, Mt	132	1 N	34 E
Echallens .	25	47 N	7 E	El Gran Chaco	135	30 S	70 W
Echemin, R.	67	Ins		El Haza	124	26 N	50 E
Echigo . . .	187	36 N	136 E	Elie . . .	56	56 N	3 W
Echuca . . .	128	36 S	145 E	Elizabeth, R.	74	36 N	77 W
Eckeren . .	45	51 N	4 E	Elk, R. . .	70	40 N	76 W
Eckernförde	116	54 N	10 E	El Kaf . . .	131	36 N	10 E
Eckmühl . .	94	49 N	12 E	El Kobeh, W.	132	12 N	26 E
Ecuador . .	135	10 S	80 W	Ellandonan .	56	57 N	5 W
Edam . . .	22	53 N	5 E	Ellesmere Land	126	78 N	80 W
Eden, R. . .	121	54 N	4 W	Ellice Is.	139	20 S	160 E
Edenkoben .	81	49 N	8 E	Ellwangen	12	46 N	8 E
Edge Hill . .	36	52 N	1 W	Elmina . . .	130	5 N	2 W
Edinburgh .	23	56 N	3 W	El Obeid	132	13 N	30 E
Edmonton	126	53 N	114 W	El Paso	71	32 N	106 W
Edolo . . .	30	46 N	10 E	Elsass	29	48 N	4 E
Edward Nyanza	130	0	30 E	Elsfleth . .	93	53 N	8 E
Eferding . .	13	48 N	14 E	Elsmore . .	17	56 N	13 E
Eger (Erlau)	21	48 N	20 E	Elster, R . .	97	51 N	12 E
Eger . . .	33	50 N	12 E	El Tab . . .	132	19 N	38 E
Eger, R. . .	33	48 N	12 E	Elvas . . .	7	39 N	7 W
Eglinton . .	23	56 N	5 W	Ely (England)	16	52 N	0
Egmont . . .	22	53 N	5 E	Ely (Ireland)	27	53 N	8 E
Egmont, C. .	129	39 S	174 E	Embabehe	85	30 N	31 E
Egmont, Mt	129	39 S	174 E	Embrun . . .	79	45 N	7 E
Egmont, Port	106	51 S	60 W	Emden . . .	12	53 N	7 E
Egypt, Lower, Middle and Upper . .	132			Emiba . . .	4	44 N	10 E
Ehingen . .	62	48 N	10 E	Emly . . .	27	52 N	8 W
Ehrenberg .	14	47 N	11 E	Emme, R. . .	90	47 N	8 E
Ehrenbreitstein	33	50 N	8 E	Empire, The	1		
Eichsfeld . .	12	50 N	8 E	Empoli . . .	104	44 N	11 E
Eichstedt . .	12	49 N	11 E	Ems . . .	107	50 N	8 E
Eider, R. . .	107	54 N	9 E	Ems, Occidental	94	53 N	7 E
Einbeck . . .	12	52 N	10 E	Ems, Oriental	94	53 N	7 E
				Ems Supérieur	94	52 N	8 E

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat.	Long
Elms, R	22	53 N	7 E	Esmau	125	23 N	101 E
Enckhuysen	22	53 N	5 E	Esneh	132	25 N	33 E
Encounter Bay	128	36 S	139 E	Espinosa	95	43 N	4 W
Endeavour Sta.	128	11 S	142 E	Espirito Santo	135	20 S	40 W
Endermo ...	140	42 N	142 E	Esquimalt	139	47 N	156 W
Engadine	15			Essek	3	46 N	19 E
Engen	88	48 N	9 E	Essen	31	51 N	7 E
Enghien	98	51 N	4 E	Essequibo, R	106	5 N	58 W
English Channel	42			Essex	16		
Enkhuizen (<i>see</i> Enckhuysen)				Essling	93 Ins		
Ennis	37	53 N	9 W	Esslingen	12	49 N	9 E
Enniscorthy	37	52 N	7 W	Essonnes	19	49 N	2 E
Enniskillin	37	54 N	8 W	Estampes	8	48 N	2 E
Enns, R	57	48 N	14 E	Estecourt	133	29 S	30 E
Ensalah	130	27 N	2 E	Esthonia	61	50 N	20 E
Ensisham	12	48 N	7 E	Estrelha, Sa de	7	40 N	8 W
Entebbe	140	0	33 E	Estremadura	7	38 N	8 W
Entlebuch	112	47 N	8 E	Eszek	111	46 N	19 E
Entre Minho e Douro	7	40 N	10 W	Esztergom	111	48 N	18 E
Entre Rios	106	32 S	60 W	Etaples	19	51 N	2 E
Entschede	22	52 N	7 E	Etawah	123	27 N	79 E
Enz, R	118	49 N	9 E	Etna, Mt	4	38 N	15 E
Enzersdorf	93 Ins			Etoger	97	49 N	4 E
Enzheim	45	48 N	7 E	Eton	121	51 N	1 W
Eperies (Eperjes)	111	49 N	21 E	Etropol	121	43 N	24 E
Epernay	19	49 N	4 E	Etruria, Kingdom of	92	43 N	11 E
Epidaureus	105	38 N	23 E	Ettenheim	39	48 N	8 E
Epinal	103	48 N	6 E	Eu	8	48 N	0
Epirus	105	36 N	20 E	Euboe	105	39 N	24 E
Epworth	121	54 N	1 W	Eucia	128	32 S	129 E
Eraghtchan	27	54 N	8 W	Eupatoria or Kosloff	61	45 N	33 E
Eregli (Karaman)	3	38 N	34 E	Euphrates, R.	3	35 N	40 E
Eregli (Turkey)	120	41 N	28 E	Eure	103	43 N	0
Eretrea	130	15 N	40 E	Eure et Loir	103	43 N	0
Erfurt	12	51 N	11 E	Eureka	128	38 S	144 E
Ergene, R	119	40 N	24 E	Eutaw Springs	70	34 N	80 W
Erie Canal	72	43 N	76 W	Eutritsch	97 Ins		
Erie, L.	72	40 N	90 W	Everest, Mt	138	28 N	86 E
Ernpura	123	25 N	73 E	Evesham	36	52 N	2 W
Eriska	56	57 N	7 W	Evesham Ab	16	52 N	2 W
Eritrea (<i>see</i> Eretrea)				Evora	7	39 N	8 W
Eriwan	108	40 N	45 E	Evora, Monte	95	39 N	8 W
Erlangen	107	50 N	11 E	Evreux	79	49 N	1 E
Erlau (<i>see</i> Eger)				Exe, R.	121	51 N	4 W
Emeland	55	54 N	20 E	Exeter (America, N.)	68	43 N	71 W
Erne, L	37	54 N	8 E	Exeter (England)	16	51 N	4 W
Ernestine Saxony	12			Exilles	25	45 N	7 E
Er Rebia, W	131	33 N	9 W	Exmoor	121	51 N	4 W
Errestfer	54	58 N	27 E	Exmouth Gulf	128	22 S	114 E
Errol	32	45 N	3 W	Eye	113	52 N	1 E
Ersekujvár	43	48 N	18 E	Eylau	94	54 N	21 E
Erzerum	3	40 N	41 E	Eyne	45	51 N	4 E
Erz Geburge	117 Ins			Eyre, L.	123	28 S	137 E
Esbjerg	107	55 N	8 E	Eyre's Peninsula	128	33 S	136 E
Escant	94	51 N	4 E	Faenza	4	44 N	12 E
Escant, Bouches de l'	94	51 N	4 E	Fahlun	53	61 N	16 E
Escorial	95	41 N	4 W	Fale-la-Vinense	19	47 N	0
Esher	16	51 N	0	Fair Foreland	27	55 N	6 W
Esk, R., N. and S	23	56 N	4 W	Fair I.	24	50 N	10 W
Esk, R	23	55 N	3 W	Fair Oaks	74	38 N	77 W
Eskdale	23	55 N	3 W	Falkland	23	56 N	3 W
Eskilstuna	53	59 N	16 E	Falkland Is	106	52 S	53 W
Esla, R.	95	42 N	5 W	Falköping	17	58 N	13 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat	Long.
Falmouth (Am. N.)	70	44 N	70 W	Ferté Vidame, La	19	49 N	1 E
Falmouth (England)	36	50 N	5 W	Fethard (Ireland)	47	52 N	8 W
False B	133	34 S	19 E	Fethard (Ireland)	47	52 N	7 W
Falster I.	17	55 N	12 E	Fews, The	27	54 N	7 W
Famagosta	3	35 N	34 E	Fez	131	34 N	5 W
Famars	81	50 N	3 E	Fezzan	130	20 N	0
Fanning I.	139	0	160 W	Fiesole	4	44 N	11 E
Fano	4	44 N	13 E	Figeac	19	45 N	2 E
Farah	124	32 N	62 E	Figueras	95	42 N	3 E
Farah, R.	124	30 N	60 E	Fiji Is	139	18 S	180 E
Farewell, C. (Green-land)	126	60 N	44 W	Filipstad	53	60 N	14 E
Farewell, C (N Z)	129	40 S	173 E	Finale	25	44 N	8 E
Farnham	36	51 N	1 W	Findhorn, R.	23	57 N	4 W
Faro	95	37 N	8 W	Finisterre	103	48 N	4 W
Faroe Is.	1	60 N	10 W	Finisterre, C.	7	43 N	9 W
Farquharsons	23	57 N	3 W	Finke, R.	128	25 S	134 E
Farrukhabad	99	28 N	80 E	Finkenstein	92	54 N	19 E
Fars	124	25 N	50 E	Finland	17		
Fasher	132	14 N	26 E	Finland, G of	17	55 N	20 E
Fashoda	132	10 N	32 E	Finmark	17	70 N	25 E
Fatehgarh	123	27 N	80 E	Finn, R.	37	54 N	8 W
Fatehpur	123	26 N	81 E	Finsbury	114	52 N	0
Fatehpursakri	99	27 N	78 E	Fiolente, C	115	Ins	
Faucigny	25	44 N	6 E	Fiorenzuola	4	45 N	10 E
Faversham	121	51 N	1 E	Firando	43	32 N	130 E
Fayal	140	38 N	29 W	Firozpur	123	31 N	75 E
Fayetteville	74	35 N	79 W	Firozshahr	124	31 N	75 E
Fayoum	132	29 N	31 E	Fischingen	15	47 N	9 E
Fays	27	54 N	7 W	Fish, R.	133	33 S	26 E
Fear, R., Cape	72	34 N	78 W	Fisher's Hill	74	39 N	78 W
Fécamp	19	50 N	0	Fismes	79	49 N	4 E
Federal Hill	74	39 N	77 W	Fitzgeralds	27	52 N	10 W
Federated Malay States	140	0	90 E	Fitzgeralds...	27	53 N	7 W
Fehrbellin	33	53 N	13 E	Fitzgibbon, White Knight	27	52 N	8 W
Feldkirch	30	47 N	10 E	Fitzmaurice, Lord	27	52 N	10 W
Feldkirchen	12	47 N	14 E	Fitzroy, R.	128	18 S	124 E
Feldsberg	141	49 N	17 E	Fiume	111	45 N	14 E
Feltre	4	46 N	12 E	Five Forks	74	37 N	77 W
Felus, R.	132	7 N	32 E	Flamborough Head	121	54 N	0
Femarn (Femern)	62	54 N	11 E	Flanders	22	50 N	2 E
Fenestrelles	79	45 N	7 E	Flattery, C	128	15 S	145 E
Fênghwangchêng	137	40 N	124 E	Flavigny	118	Ins.	
Fengtai	138	Ins.		Fleix (France)	19	47 N	1 E
Fenshui Pass	137	41 N	123 E	Fleix (Spain)	95	41 N	1 E
Fens, The	121	52 N	2 W	Flensburg	17	55 N	9 E
Fercullen	37	52 N	3 W	Fleurus	45	50 N	5 E
Père-en-Tardenois	19	49 N	4 E	Flims	30	47 N	9 E
Ferghana	124	35 N	70 E	Flinders B.	128	35 S	115 E
Ferical Inegan	27	53 N	8 W	Flinders I	128	40 S	148 E
Ferket	132	21 N	30 E	Flinders, R.	128	20 S	142 E
Fermanagh	37	54 N	8 W	Flinders Range	128	31 S	139 E
Ferner Sound	29	54 N	11 E	Flint	16	53 N	3 W
Fermo	86	43 N	14 E	Flodden	16	56 N	2 W
Fern Ab.	23	58 N	4 W	Florence	4	44 N	11 E
Fernam do Po (Fernando Po)	2	4 N	9 E	Flores (Azores)	24	40 N	31 W
Fernandina	74	31 N	82 W	Flores (E. Indies)	139	20 S	120 E
Fernie	126	49 N	115 E	Florida	72		
Ferrara	4	45 N	12 E	Florida Str.	134	26 N	80 W
Ferrières (France)	103	48 N	3 E	Floritsdorff	117	48 N	16 E
Ferrières (France)	118	49 N	3 E	Fluela, R.	30	47 N	10 E
Ferrol	7	43 N	8 W	Flushing	22	51 N	4 E
Ferté-sous-Jouarre	19	49 N	3 E	Fly, R	128	8 S	142 E
				Focktchany	105	46 N	27 E

	Map	Lat.	Long		Map	Lat.	Long.
Foggia	104	41 N	15 E	Forth, R.	23	56 N	4 W
Foix	19	43 N	2 E	Fort James	65	14 N	16 W
Foix, County of	8	40 N	0	Fort James	65	Ins.	
Folkestone	42	51 N	1 E	Fort Joux	108	47 N	6 E
Folembay	19	50 N	3 E	Fort Kazalinsk	136	47 N	62 E
Foligno	104	43 N	13 E	Fort Kuropatkin	137	39 N	21 E
Fombio	83	45 N	10 E	Fort la Reine	67	50 N	98 W
Fominskoie	96	55 N	37 E	Fort le Bœuf	67	42 N	80 W
Fondi	4	41 N	13 E	Fort Maurepas	67	51 N	26 W
Fonseca B.	134	13 N	88 W	Fort McAllister	74	32 N	81 W
Fontainebleau	8	48 N	3 E	Fort Meigs	70	41 N	83 W
Fontaine Française	19	47 N	5 E	Fort Miams	67	41 N	85 W
Fontenay	8	46 N	1 W	Fort Mimms	70	31 N	88 W
Foochow	138	26 N	119 E	Fort Monroe	74	37 N	76 W
Forbach	103	49 N	7 E	Fort Moose	67	52 N	81 W
Forbes	23	57 N	3 W	Fort Morgan	74	30 N	88 W
Forcados	140	6 N	5 E	Fort Mulgrave	87	44 N	6 E
Ford Ab	16	51 N	3 W	Fort Nassau (Banda)	43	Ins	
Fore	47	54 N	7 W	Fort Nassau (Mouree)	65	Ins.	
Foreland, N	16	51 N	1 E	Fort Niagara	67	43 N	79 W
Foreland, S	87	Ins		Fort Ninety-Six	70	84 N	82 W
Forest of Dean	121	52 N	3 W	Fort Orange (Am. N.)	68	43 N	74 W
Forêts	94	48 N	4 E	Fort Orange (Sekondi)	65	Ins.	
Forez	8	44 N	4 E	Fort Peccais	19	44 N	4 E
Forli	4	44 N	12 E	Fort Penthievre	87	48 N	4 W
Formartin	23	56 N	4 W	Fort Perovski	136	45 N	65 E
Formosa	138	20 N	120 E	Fort Picken	74	30 N	87 W
Formosa (Am S)	135	24 S	60 W	Fort Pillow	74	36 N	90 W
Formosa Str	138	25 N	120 E	Fort Pitt (Am N)	67	41 N	80 W
Fornovo	4	45 N	10 E	Fort Pulaski	74	32 N	81 W
Fort Akabah	132	29 N	35 E	Fort Randolph	74	36 N	90 W
Fort Albany	67	52 N	82 W	Fort Rouge	67	50 N	97 W
Fort Alexander	115	Ins		Fort Royal Bay	69	15 N	61 W
Fort Augustus	56	57 N	5 W	Fort Rupert	67	52 N	78 W
Fort Barraux	19	45 N	6 E	Fort Sandusky	70	41 N	83 W
Fort Beausejour	67	46 N	64 W	Fort St Charles	67	49 N	95 W
Fort Belgica	43	Ins		Fort St David	64	12 N	80 E
Fort Bourbon	67	53 N	99 W	Fort St George	64	13 N	80 E
Fort Boyer	70	30 N	88 W	Fort St Louis	65	19 N	16 W
Fort Brown	71	26 N	97 W	Fort Stanwix	70	41 N	76 W
Fort Charles	2	33 N	80 W	Fort Sumter	74	38 N	80 W
Fort Chartres	67	38 N	90 W	Fort Toronto	67	44 N	79 W
Fort Crèvecoeur	65	Ins.		Fort William (Ont.)	126	48 N	90 W
Fort Cumbelland	67	40 N	79 W	Fort William (Scot.)	56	57 N	5 W
Fort Dauphin				Fort William Henry	67	43 N	74 W
(Madagascar)	65	25 S	47 E	Fort York	67	57 N	92 W
Fort Dauphine				Fort Zelandia	43	24 N	120 E
(America, N.)	67	52 N	100 W	Fotheringay	16	53 N	0
Fort de l'Écluse	25	46 N	6 E	Fougères	82	48 N	1 W
Fort del Ore	24	52 N	10 W	Foule Pointe	65	17 S	50 E
Fort Donelson	74	37 N	88 W	Fountains Ab.	16	54 N	2 W
Fort Duquesne	70	41 N	80 W	Fourmies	108	50 N	4 E
Fort Edward	67	43 N	74 W	Foveaux Sts	129	47 S	168 E
Fort Erie	70	43 N	79 W	Fowey	36	50 N	5 W
Fortescue R.	128	22 S	117 E	Fox Channel	139	66 N	80 W
Fort Fisher	74	34 N	78 W	Fox Is	139	40 N	180
Fort Frontenac	67	44 N	77 W	Fox R.	67	42 N	89 W
Fort Gaines	74	30 N	88 W	Foxes	27	53 N	8 W
Fort Garry	101	47 N	97 W	Foyle, Lough	37	54 N	8 W
Fort George	70	41 N	79 W	Foyle, R	27	55 N	7 W
Fort Gorée	101	15 N	16 W	Foz (Portugal)	95	41 N	9 W
Fort Haake	87	Ins		Foz (Spain)	95	44 N	7 W
Fort Henry	74	36 N	87 W	Fraele Pass	30	47 N	10 E
Forth, Firth of	23	56 N	4 W	Framlingham	16	52 N	1 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Francavilla	26	38 N	15 E	Friedlingen	45	48 N	8 E
Franch Comté	12	46 N	4 E	Friedrichsfelde	107	52 N	13 E
Francisco, San	72	38 N	122 W	Friedrichsruhe	107	53 N	10 E
Franconia	14			Friedrichstadt	116	54 N	9 E
Francoman Knights	12	46 N	8 E	Friedwald	14	51 N	10 E
Franker	22	53 N	6 E	Friendly Is.	139	20 S	180
Frankenhäusen	12	51 N	11 E	Friesland, E & W	12	50 N	4 E
Frankenthal	12	50 N	8 E	Frio, C	133	18 S	12 E
Frankfort (Ger)	12	52 N	15 E	Frisches Haff	32	54 N	20 E
Frankfort, G. D. of	94	48 N	8 E	Frise	94	52 N	4 E
Frankfort-on-Main	12	50 N	9 E	Frisia, E.	29	52 N	4 E
Frankfort (U.S.A.)	74	38 N	85 W	Friuh	4	46 N	12 E
Franklin (Canada)	126	72 N	90 W	Frohsdorf	107	48 N	16 E
Franklin (U.S.A.)	74	37 N	87 W	Frome	114	51 N	2 W
Franz Joseph Land	136	80 N	70 E	Frome, L.	128	31 S	140 E
Franzens Kanal	111	46 N	19 E	Frontier Prov., N W	124	30 N	70 E
Frascati	104	42 N	13 E	Frosinone	4	42 N	13 E
Fraser I.	128	25 S	153 E	Fucino, L.	104	42 N	14 E
Fraser R.	126	50 N	130 W	Fuenterabia	7	43 N	2 W
Fraser's	23	56 N	6 W	Fuentes d' Oñoro	95	41 N	7 W
Frases	98	Ins.		Fuentes, Ft.	30	46 N	9 E
Frauenberg	57	49 N	14 E	Fulda	33	51 N	10 E
Frauenfeld	90	48 N	9 E	Fulek	10	48 N	20 E
Fraustadt	54	52 N	16 E	Fulta	64	22 N	88 E
Frazer R. (see Fraser R.)				Funchal	130	33 N	16 W
Frederic	74	39 N	77 W	Fundy, B. of	68	40 N	70 W
Frederica	68	31 N	82 W	Funen I.	107	52 N	8 E
Fredericia	116	56 N	10 E	Funkirchen (Pécs)	3	46 N	18 E
Frederick William				Fureedpore	123	24 N	90 E
Canal	59	52 N	14 E	Furnes	39	51 N	3 E
Fredericksburg	74	38 N	77 W	Furness	16	54 N	3 W
Fredericton	70	46 N	67 W	Furrah (see Farah)			
Frederiksberg	65	Ins.		Furstenau	30	47 N	9 E
Frederiksodde	53	56 N	10 E	Furstenberg (Ger.)	12	48 N	9 E
Fredrikshald (Fred-				Fürstenberg (Ger)	33	52 N	15 E
erikshald)	54	59 N	11 E	Furth	33	49 N	11 E
Fredrikshamn	61	61 N	28 E	Furva, Val	30	46 N	10 E
Fredrikstad	54	60 N	11 E	Fusan	137	35 N	129 E
Fredriksten	108	59 N	12 E	Fushimi	137	35 N	136 E
Fiechold Ct. H.O.	70	40 N	74 W	Fussen	57	48 N	11 E
Freetown	130	9 N	8 W	Fyen I. (see Funen)			
Freiberg (Saxony)	33	51 N	13 E	Fyvie Ab.	23	57 N	2 W
Freiburg (Breisgau)	12	48 N	8 E	Fyzabad	64	27 N	82 E
Freiburg, Canton of	15	46 N	6 E				
Freiburg (Saxony)	92	51 N	12 E	Gabbard	42	52 N	2 E
Freiburg (Switz.)	15	47 N	7 E	Gabes	131	34 N	10 E
Freising	12	48 N	12 E	Gabes, G. of	131	34 N	10 E
Fréjus	79	43 N	7 E	Gaboon	130	0	12 E
Fremantle	128	32 S	116 E	Gacko	119	43 N	18 E
French Indo-China	140	0	90 E	Gadebusch	54	54 N	11 E
French Sudan	132			Gaeta	4	41 N	14 E
Freetown	70	42 N	84 W	Gafgenberg	97	Ins.	
Frew	56	56 N	4 W	Gainsborough	16	53 N	1 W
Freystadt	13	49 N	15 E	Gairdner, L.	123	32 S	135 E
Fribourg (see Freiburg)				Gairlock	56	58 N	6 W
Frichemont	98	Ins.		Galabat	132	13 N	36 E
Frick	90	48 N	8 E	Galapagos Is.	135	0	91 W
Fridericia (see Fred-				Galata	3	41 N	29 E
erica)				Galatz	61	45 N	28 E
Friedburg	12	50 N	9 E	Galicia	61	49 N	23 E
Friedland (Bohem.)	12	51 N	15 E	Galicia (Spain)	7	43 N	8 W
Friedland (Mecklenb.)	57	54 N	13 E	Galicia, New	106	21 N	104 W
Friedland (Prus. E.)	92	54 N	21 E	Galicia, West	60	48 N	20 E
Friedland (Silesia)	29	50 N	18 E	Gahlee, Sea of	85	33 N	36 E

	Map	Lat	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long
Galita	131	38 N	9 E	Gelt, R	16	54 N	4 W
Gallaland	130	7 N	40 E	Gelves, Los	7	Ins.	
Galle	64	6 N	80 E	Gemaurohof	54	56 N	24 E
Gallinas Point	135	12 N	72 W	Gembloux	22	51 N	5 E
Gallipoli (Italy)	104	40 N	18 E	Genappe	98	Ins	
Gallipoli (Turkey)	3	40 N	27 E	Generaliteitsland	62	48 N	4 E
Gallo, C.	120	37 N	22 E	Gènes	94	44 N	8 E
Galloper Sand	42	52 N	2 E	Geneva	15	46 N	6 E
Galloway	23			Geneva, L. of	15	46 N	6 E
Galveston	72	29 N	95 W	Genevois	25	44 N	6 E
Galway	37	53 N	9 W	Genèvre, Mont	25	45 N	7 E
Galway Bay	37	52 N	10 W	Gengenbach	62	48 N	8 E
Gambia	130	19 N	17 W	Genil, R	95	37 N	5 W
Gambia, R	65	14 N	13 W	Gennep	39	52 N	6 E
Gambier	128	38 S	141 E	Genoa	4	44 N	9 E
Gambron	65	27 N	57 E	Genoa, G of	50	40 N	0
Gandamak	124	34 N	70 E	Gen-san	137	39 N	127 E
Gandia	7	39 N	0	George, L.	70	43 N	74 W
Gandja	108	41 N	46 E	Georgetown (Am. S)	135	7 N	58 W
Gando	130	12 N	5 E	Georgetown (Tas)	128	41 S	147 E
Ganges, R	64			Georgetown (Tobago)	69	11 N	61 W
Ganges, Mths of the	123	20 N	90 E	Georgia (Russia)	61	40 N	40 E
Ganjam	123	19 N	85 E	Georgia (U.S.A)	72	30 N	9 W
Gap	103	45 N	6 E	Georgia I, Sth	135	60 S	40 W
Gara, L.	27	54 N	8 W	Georgian B	126	45 N	81 W
Gard	103	44 N	4 E	Georgina, R	128	22 S	138 E
Garda, L	104	46 N	11 E	Geraldton	128	29 S	115 E
Gardikis	3	37 N	22 E	German Confed., N.	118		
Garfagnana	92	44 N	10 E	German Confed., S.	118		
Garigliano, R.	104	41 N	13 E	Germanic Confed.	107		
Garioch	23	56 N	4 W	German Order	1	50 N	20 E
Garonne, Haute (et Tarn; et Lot)	103			Germantown	70	40 N	75 W
Garonne, R	8	44 N	0	Germersheim	29	49 N	8 E
Garz	33	53 N	14 E	Gerona	95	42 N	3 E
Gascony	8			Gers	103	44 N	0
Gascoyne, R	128	25 S	115 E	Gers, R	103	44 N	1 E
Gaspé	67	40 N	70 W	Gertruydenberg (see Geertruidenberg)			
Gaspé Bay	126	49 N	64 W	Gette, R.	98	50 N	4 E
Gastem	107	47 N	13 E	Gettysburg	74	40 N	77 W
Gata, Sa de	7	40 N	8 W	Gewitsch	57	50 N	17 E
Gateshead	114	55 N	2 W	Gex	15	46 N	6 E
Gatschina	61	59 N	30 E	Ghadames	131	30 N	9 E
Gatton	113	51 N	0	Ghaggar, R.	122	29 N	74 E
Gaverin	45	51 N	4 E	Ghats, Eastern	99		
Gavi	88	45 N	9 E	Ghats, Western	99		
Gavre	22	51 N	4 E	Ghazipur	64	25 N	84 E
Gavutu	140	20 S	150 E	Ghazni	124	34 N	68 E
Gawilgarh	99	21 N	77 E	Ghent	8	51 N	4 E
Gawler	128	35 S	139 E	Ghara d'Adda	4	Ins	45 N
Gawler Range	128	33 S	136 E	Ghilan (see Gilyan)			
Gaza	110	32 N	35 E	Ghir, C	131	31 N	10 W
Gdoff	32	59 N	28 E	Ghizeh	85	30 N	31 E
Gedaref	132	14 N	35 E	Giant's Causeway	24	55 N	7 W
Geelong	128	38 S	145 E	Gibraltar	87	36 N	5 W
Geertruidenberg	22	52 N	5 E	Gibson's Desert	128	30 S	120 E
Gefle	17	61 N	17 E	Gien	79	48 N	3 E
Gehr, W	131	31 N	2 W	Gien, County of	8	44 N	0
Geislingen	45	49 N	10 E	Giengen	62	49 N	10 E
Gelderland	12	50 N	4 E	Giessen	97	51 N	9 E
Gelders, Up	59	51 N	6 E	Gignas	19	44 N	4 E
Gelders (see Gelderland)				Gilan	124	37 N	49 E
Gellivare	108	67 N	21 E	Gilbert Is.	139	0	160 E
Gelnhausen	12	50 N	9 E	Gilbert R	128	18 S	142 E

	Map	Lat.	Long		Map	Lat.	Long.
Giles, L	128	30 S	120 E	Gito	104	45 N	11 E
Gilgit	138	36 N	74 E	Golconda	64	17 N	78 E
Gilolo	43 Ins.			Goldbach, R	92 Ins.		
Gilyan	52	30 N	40 E	Goldberg (Mecklenb.)	33	54 N	12 E
Gingi	64	12 N	80 E	Goldberg (Prussia)	20	51 N	16 E
Gippisland	128	38 S	147 E	Gold Coast	130	5 N	2 W
Girgeh	132	26 N	32 E	Golden Bay	129	41 S	173 E
Girgenti	26	38 N	14 E	Goldsbrough	74	35 N	78 W
Gironde	103	44 N	4 W	Goletta	10	37 N	10 E
Gironde, R	79	44 N	4 W	Goliad	71	29 N	97 W
Gisborne	129	39 S	178 E	Göllersdorf	33	48 N	16 E
Gishkon	112	47 N	8 E	Gollnow	59	54 N	15 E
Gitschin	12	50 N	15 E	Golombo	32	51 N	22 E
Givet	103	50 N	5 E	Golyman	92	53 N	21 E
Giza (see Ghizeh)				Gomera I	2	0	30 W
Gjatsk	96	56 N	35 E	Gomera I	131	35 N	4 W
Glace B.	126	46 N	60 W	Gomera, Peñon dela	7 Ins.		
Gladstone	128	24 S	152 E	Gómor	21	48 N	20 E
Glamorgan	16			Gondar	130	13 N	37 E
Glan, R	118	50 N	8 E	Gondokoro	132	5 N	32 E
Glanfynne	37	55 N	8 W	Goodwin Sands	42	51 N	2 E
Glarus	15	47 N	9 E	Gooland	22	52 N	5 E
Glasgow	23	56 N	4 W	Gora	93	52 N	21 E
Glastonbury	16	51 N	3 W	Gordon	23	56 N	3 W
Glastonbury Ab.	16	51 N	3 W	Gordon Castle	56	58 N	3 W
Glatz	12	50 N	17 E	Gordons	23	56 N	4 W
Glencairn	23	55 N	4 W	Gorée, I. of	65	15 N	17 W
Glencan	27	54 N	7 W	Gorey	47	52 N	6 W
Glencoe (Africa, S.)	133	28 S	30 E	Gorgast	57	53 N	15 E
Glencoe (Scotland)	23	57 N	5 W	Gorge	118 Ins.		
Glenconkein	27	54 N	8 W	Gorinchem	22	52 N	5 E
Glen Elchaig	56	57 N	5 W	Gorki	96	56 N	37 E
Glenfinnan	56	57 N	5 W	Gorlitz	12	51 N	15 E
Glenfiesk	27	52 N	10 W	Görschen	97	51 N	12 E
Glengariff	27	52 N	10 W	Gorz	12	46 N	14 E
Glengarry	56	57 N	5 W	Goshenland	133	26 S	25 E
Glen Grey District	133	32 S	27 E	Goslar	12	52 N	10 E
Glenluce Ab.	23	55 N	5 W	Göta, R.	17	55 N	10 E
Glenmaher	27	53 N	7 W	Göteborg	116	58 N	12 E
Glenmalure	37	52 N	8 W	Gotenyama	137	36 N	140 E
Glen Shiel	56	57 N	5 W	Gotha	12	51 N	11 E
Glinzendorf	93 Ins.			Götha, R.	53	58 N	12 E
Glogau	12	52 N	16 E	Gothland, E. and W.	17	55 N	10 E
Gloucester (Eng.)	16	52 N	2 W	Gothland I	53	55 N	15 E
Gloucester (U.S.A.)	70	37 N	77 W	Gotoshima I.	137	33 N	129 E
Glubokoie	96	55 N	28 E	Gotteshaus	30		
Glücksburg	116	55 N	10 E	Göttingen	12	52 N	10 E
Gluckstadt	12	54 N	9 E	Gottorp	12	54 N	9 E
Glynnnes, The	27	54 N	6 W	Gouda	6	52 N	5 E
Gmund	12	49 N	10 E	Goulburn	128	35 S	150 E
Gnesen	107	53 N	18 E	Gourara	131	29 N	1 E
Goa	64	16 N	74 E	Gouria	108	42 N	42 E
Gobi Desert	138	40 N	100 E	Gournay (and Bray)	8	49 N	2 E
Goch	39	52 N	6 E	Governolo	104	45 N	11 E
Godavery, Mths of				Gowran	47	53 N	7 W
the R.	99	17 N	82 E	Gowrie	23	56 N	3 W
Göding	111	49 N	17 E	Goyaz	135	20 S	50 W
Godollo	111	48 N	19 E	Graaf Reinet	133	32 S	24 E
Godra	64	23 N	74 E	Grabow	62	53 N	11 E
Gogra, R.	64	26 N	84 E	Grabusa	48	36 N	24 E
Gohad	99	26 N	78 E	Graces	27	52 N	8 W
Gohlis	97 Ins.			Gracias à Dios, C.	69	15 N	83 W
Göhlendorf	97	52 N	13 E	Gradletz	117 Ins.		
Göhrde	97	53 N	11 E	Grado	4	46 N	13 E

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat.	Long
Grafton	74	39 N	80 W	Greece	141		
<i>Grahams</i>	23	56 N	6 W	Green Bay	67	45 N	87 W
Grahamstown	133	33 S	26 E	Greencastle	27	54 N	6 W
Grahovo	105	43 N	19 E	Greenland	126		
Grain Coast	130	5 N	10 W	Greenland Sea, E	140		
Gramido	95	41 N	8 W	Greensborough	74	36 N	80 W
Grampound	121	50 N	5 W	Greenwich	16	51 N	0
Gran	3	48 N	19 E	Gregory, L	123	29 S	139 E
Gran, R	111	48 N	19 E	Greifenhagen	33	53 N	15 E
Granada (New Spain)	106	0	80 W	Greifswald	12	54 N	18 E
Granada (Spain)	7	37 N	4 W	Griez	62	51 N	12 E
Granard	47	54 N	7 W	Grenada I.	69	12 N	62 W
Gran Canaria	130	28 N	15 W	Grenadine Is.	69	13 N	61 W
Grand Banda I	43	Ins		Grenelle	81	49 N	2 E
Grand Cul de Sac B.	69	14 N	61 W	Grenoble	8	45 N	6 E
Grande, R.	135	20 S	48 W	Greyerz	15	47 N	7 E
Grand Gulf	74	32 N	91 W	Greytown	133	29 S	31 E
Grand Pré	81	49 N	5 E	Grimshy	121	54 N	0
Grandson	15	47 N	7 E	Grinstead, E.	113	51 N	0
Grange	23	53 N	3 W	Gripsholm	17	59 N	17 E
Gran Para	106	20 S	60 W	Griqualand, E	133	30 S	29 E
Granson	6	48 N	7 E	Griqualand, W.	133	30 S	20 E
Grantham	16	53 N	1 W	Gris Nez, C	87	Ins.	
<i>Grants</i>	23	56 N	6 W	Grisons (Graubunden)	15		
Granville	82	49 N	2 W	Grivobo	120	39 N	21 E
Grão Pará (<i>see</i> Gran Para)				Grochoff	108	Ins.	
Graspan	133	29 S	25 E	Grodno	58	54 N	24 E
Gratz	62	47 N	15 E	Grodzisk	108	Ins.	
Gratz	62	50 N	18 E	Groenloo (Groll)	22	52 N	7 E
Graudenz	58	53 N	19 E	Groningen	12	53 N	7 E
Grave	22	52 N	6 E	Groote Eylandt	123	14 S	137 E
Gravelhnes	22	51 N	2 E	Groote, R.	133	33 S	24 E
Gravelotte	118	49 N	6 E	Grosotto	30	46 N	10 E
Graverau	82	47 N	1 W	Grossenbrode	29	54 N	11 E
Gravesend	16	51 N	0	Grosseto	26	42 N	11 E
Gravosa	26	43 N	18 E	Grossfriedrichsburg	65	Ins.	
Gray	8	47 N	6 E	Gross Hennersdorf	57	51 N	15 E
Great Abaco I	134	27 N	77 W	Gross Jagerndorf	57	Ins.	
Great Ardes	27	54 N	6 W	Grosswardein (Varad)	21	47 N	22 E
Great Austral Bight	128	34 S	130 E	Giottammare	4	43 N	14 E
Great Barrier Reef	128	20 S	140 E	Grozny	108	43 N	46 E
Great Bear L	139	68 N	120 W	Grubenhagen	62	54 N	12 E
Great Berg R	133	33 S	19 E	Gruningen	15	47 N	9 E
Great Beeren	97	52 N	13 E	Grusch	30	47 N	10 E
Great Bushman Land	133	30 S	20 E	Grussau	57	51 N	16 E
Great Cayman	134	19 N	81 W	Gruyères	25	46 N	6 E
Great Dividing Range	128	26 S	150 E	Gruyères	25	47 N	7 E
Great Fish R	65	33 S	27 E	Guadalajara (Am. N)	106	21 N	103 W
Great Fish R	139	60 W	120 W	Guadalajara (Spain)	7	41 N	3 W
Great Harts R.	133	27 S	25 E	Guadalaviar, R	7	38 N	2 W
Great Inagua I	134	20 N	80 W	Guadalcanal	7	38 N	6 W
Great Karroo	132	33 S	23 E	Guadalquivir, R	7	36 N	6 W
Great Meadows	67	38 N	80 W	Guadalupe Hidalgo	71	20 N	99 W
Great Salt Lake	126	41 N	113 W	Guadalupe, Sa de	7	38 N	6 W
Great Salt Steppe	124	35 N	55 E	Guadarrama Pass	95	41 N	5 W
Great Sandy Desert	128	30 S	120 E	Guadarrama, R	95	40 N	5 W
Great Slave Lake	139	60 N	120 W	Guadarrama, Sa de	7	40 N	4 W
Great Tew	121	52 N	1 W	Guadeloupe	89	16 N	62 W
Greatwater R	27	54 N	7 W	Guadiana, R.	7	38 N	8 W
Great Western Runn	124	24 N	70 E	Guam	135	2 N	68 W
Great Whale R	126	50 N	80 W	Guam	139	0	140 E
Great Zwarte Mt	133	33 S	22 E	Guamanga	106	13 S	78 W
Gredos, Sa de	7	40 N	6 W	Guanajuato	103	21 N	101 W
				Guanacavelica	106	12 S	75 W

	Map	Lat.	Long		Map	Lat.	Long
Guanica	75	18 N	67 W	Hadamar	107	50 N	8 E
Guantanamo	134	20 N	75 W	Hadden Rug	23	56 N	2 W
Guapará, R.	135	20 S	70 W	Haddington	23	56 N	3 W
Guaranis	106	22 S	55 W	Hadersleben	17	55 N	9 E
Guarda	95	40 N	7 W	Hadj, The	132	26 N	30 E
Guardafui, O.	130	12 N	51 E	Hadjach	54	50 N	34 E
Guaso Nyiro	132	1 N	38 E	Hadrarnaut	140	0	30 E
Guastalla	104	45 N	11 E	Haff, Great	33	54 N	14 E
Guatemala	69	15 N	91 W	Hagelsberg	97	52 N	12 E
Guayabero, R.	135	4 N	72 W	Hagenau (Haguenau)	29	49 N	8 E
Guayaquil	106	2 S	80 W	Hague	22	52 N	4 E
Guayaquil, G. of	135	3 S	80 W	Haicheng	137	41 N	123 E
Guaymas	134	28 N	111 W	Haidarabad (Haid)	99	17 N	78 E
Guben	62	52 N	15 E	Haidarabad (Sind)	99	25 N	68 E
Guchen	138	44 N	90 E	Haidarabad State	99	16 N	72 E
Guden Aa, R.	116	56 N	10 E	Haifa	87	33 N	35 E
Gud-i-Zirreh	124	30 N	62 E	Hai-fong	140	18 N	118 E
Guelders (see Gelder-land)				Hainan	138	19 N	110 E
Guérande	8	47 N	2 W	Hainault	22	50 N	4 E
Gueret	79	46 N	2 E	Hankoi	119	43 N	26 E
Guerrero	134	18 N	100 W	Hanspach	57	51 N	14 E
Guetaria	44	43 N	2 E	Haiphong	125	21 N	107 E
Gueugnon	79	47 N	4 E	Harti	134	10 N	80 W
Guiana	106	0	60 W	Hai-yang	137	40 N	125 E
Guiana, British,				Hakalzar	124	31 N	67 E
Dutch, French	135	0	60 W	Hakodaté	137	42 N	141 E
Guildford	121	51 N	1 W	Hal	45	51 N	4 E
Guildford Ct Ho	70	36 N	80 W	Halberstadt	33	52 N	11 E
Guinea, French	130	10 N	10 W	Halberstadt, Bps of	12	50 N	8 E
Guinea, Gulf of	130	0	0	Haleb	110	36 N	37 E
Guinea, Portuguese	130	12 N	15 W	Hales Ab.	16	52 N	2 W
Guinegaste	6	51 N	2 E	Halicz	58	49 N	25 E
Guines	6	51 N	2 E	Halifax (England)	16	54 N	2 W
Gupuscoa	7	42 N	4 W	Halifax (Nov. Scot.)	70	45 N	64 W
Guise	11	50 N	4 E	Halil, R.	124	25 N	55 E
Guise, County of	8	48 N	0	Haliz (see Halicz)			
Gujarat	124	33 N	74 E	Hall	12	49 N	10 E
Gujerat	61	24 N	72 E	Halland	17	55 N	10 E
Gulberg	53	58 N	12 E	Halle	12	51 N	12 E
Gulsha, R.	124	41 N	73 E	Halve, R.	118	50 N	2 E
Gum Coast	65	20 N	18 W	Halmstad	53	57 N	13 E
Gumti	99	24 N	80 E	Ham	79	50 N	3 E
Gundava	124	29 N	67 E	Hamadan	124	35 N	49 E
Gunduk, R.	122	26 N	84 E	Hamah	110	35 N	37 E
Gunfleet	42	52 N	1 E	Hamar	17	61 N	11 E
Guns (Koszeg)	21	47 N	17 E	Hambach	107	49 N	8 E
Guntersville	74	34 N	86 W	Hambledon Hill	36	51 N	1 W
Gunzburg	12	48 N	10 E	Hamburg	12	54 N	10 E
Gurk	12	47 N	14 E	Hameln	29	52 N	9 E
Gusnje	119	42 N	20 E	Ham	138	43 N	93 E
Güstrow	12	54 N	12 E	Hamilton (Ontario)	126	43 N	80 W
Guttstadt	92	54 N	20 E	Hamilton (Scotland)	23	56 N	4 W
Guyenne	8			Hamilton Inlet	126	54 N	58 W
Gwalior	64	26 N	78 E	Hamilton, R.	70	50 N	70 W
Gwalior	122	20 N	70 E	Hamm	62	52 N	8 E
Gympie	128	26 S	153 E	Hammelburg	117	50 N	10 E
Győr	21	48 N	18 E	Hampshire, New	72	40 N	80 W
Haarlem	22	52 N	5 E	Hampton	68	43 N	71 W
Habra, W.	131	35 N	1 W	Hampton Court	16	51 N	0
Habsburg, Dominions of House of	10			Hampton Roads	72	37 N	76 W
Hacha	106	11 N	73 W	Hamun-i-Mashkul	124	28 N	63 E
				Hamun-i-Sawaran	124	31 N	62 E
				Han, R.	137	38 N	126 E
				Hanau	33	50 N	9 E

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat	Long
Hanau, County of	12	50 N	8 E	Hawke's Bay	129	40 S	176 E
Hang-chau B.	137	30 N	121 E	Hawkesbury	129	46 S	171 E
Hangchow	138	30 N	120 E	Hawkesbury, R	100	33 S	152 E
Hang-kow	140	30 N	115 E	Haworth	16	54 N	2 W
Hanka, L.	137	44 N	132 E	Hawthornden	23	56 N	3 W
Hankow	138	31 N	114 E	Hay, R.	128	24 S	137 E
Hanoi	138	21 N	106 E	Hayd	57	50 N	13 E
Hanover	12	52 N	10 E	Haye Sainte	98	Ins.	
Hants	16			Hayti	106	19 N	72 W
Hanyang	138	30 N	114 E	Hazara	124	34 N	73 E
Harau	94	50 N	9 E	Hazrat	136	43 N	66 E
Harbarovsk	126	49 N	135 E	Head of Howth	27	53 N	6 W
Harbin	137	48 N	127 E	Hebrides, Western	23		
Harbottle	16	55 N	2 W	Hechungen	107	48 N	8 E
Harburg	12	52 N	10 E	Hedjaz	132	20 N	30 E
Harderwyk	22	52 N	6 E	Hedon	113	54 N	0
Hardy's Camp (Quebec)	67	Ins.		Heemstade	68	41 N	73 W
Harfleur	19	49 N	0	Hegau	13	48 N	9 E
Hari Rud	124	35 N	61 E	Hegyess	111	46 N	20 E
Harlech	36	53 N	4 W	Heidelberg (Afr. S)	133	26 S	28 E
Harlingen	109	53 N	5 E	Heidelberg (Ger)	12	49 N	9 E
Harmer, Fort	72	39 N	82 W	Heilbron (Afr. S)	133	27 S	28 E
Harmignies	22	50 N	4 E	Heilbronn (Ger)	12	49 N	9 E
Harpers' Ferry	74	39 N	78 W	Heiligenstadt	12	51 N	10 E
Harpeth, R.	74	37 N	87 W	Heiligerlee	22	53 N	7 E
Harrar	130	9 N	42 E	Heilsberg	54	54 N	21 E
Harris	23	58 N	7 W	Heilung Kiang	138	50 N	120 E
Harrisburg (Pa.)	72	40 N	77 W	Helder	22	53 N	5 E
Harrisburg (Texas)	71	30 N	95 W	Helena (Ark.)	74	35 N	91 W
Harrismith	133	28 S	29 E	Helena (Mont.)	140	46 N	113 W
Harrisonburg	74	38 N	79 W	Helgoland	94	54 N	8 E
Harrison's Landing	74	37 N	77 W	Helhopols	132	Ins.	
Harristown	47	53 N	7 W	Helmand, R	124	30 N	60 E
Harrow	121	52 N	0	Helmstadt	117	50 N	10 E
Harsány	48	46 N	19 E	Helmstedt	12	52 N	11 E
Hartebeest, R	133	29 S	21 E	Helsingborg	17	56 N	13 E
Hartford	70	42 N	72 W	Helsingfors	61	60 N	25 E
Harud, R	124	30 N	60 E	Helston	113	50 N	5 W
Harwich	121	52 N	1 E	Helvetic Republic	88		
Harz Mountains	29	52 N	11 E	Helvoetsluis	50	52 N	4 E
Haslach	92	49 N	10 E	Henneberg	12	50 N	10 E
Haslemere	113	51 N	1 W	Henrico	66	38 N	78 W
Hash Thal	15	46 N	8 E	Heppenheim	107	50 N	9 E
Hasselt	109	51 N	5 E	Herat	124	34 N	62 E
Hassenhausen	92	51 N	12 E	Hérault	103	43 N	3 E
Hastenbeck	57	52 N	9 E	Herborn	12	51 N	8 E
Hastings	121	51 N	1 E	Herbsthausen	39	49 N	10 E
Hatfield	16	52 N	0	Hereford	16	52 N	3 W
Hatteras, C.	74	35 N	75 W	Herenthal	22	51 N	5 E
Hatteras Inlet	74	35 N	76 W	Herford	12	52 N	9 E
Hauraki, G.	129	36 S	175 E	Héricourt	79	48 N	7 E
Hauran	110	33 N	37 E	Hersau	112	47 N	9 E
Hausen	117	50 N	10 E	Herjedalen	17	60 N	10 E
Hausruckviertel	13	48 N	14 E	Hermannstadt (Nagy			
Haussen	93	49 N	11 E	Szeben)	21	46 N	24 E
Havana	69	23 N	82 W	Hermitage	23	55 N	8 W
Havel, R	29	52 N	12 E	Hermosillo	134	29 N	111 W
Havelberg	12	53 N	12 E	Hernad, R.	111	48 N	21 E
Haverfordwest	121	52 N	5 W	Herrenberg	13	49 N	9 E
Havre	79	49 N	0	Herrenhausen	62	52 N	10 E
Hawaii Is.	139	20 N	160 W	Herrnhut	62	51 N	15 E
Hawash, R.	132	9 N	40 E	Hersfeld	12	51 N	10 E
Hawea, L.	129	44 S	170 E	Hersu Ho	137	43 N	124 E
Hawick	56	55 N	3 W	Hertford	16	50 N	2 W

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat.	Long
Hertford	16	52 N	0	Holland, County of	22	52 N	4 E
Hertogenbosch	6	52 N	5 E	Hollenthal	45	48 N	8 E
Hervy B.	128	25 S	153 E	Holmby Ho.	36	52 N	1 W
Herzegovina	3	40 N	15 E	Holme Cultram Ab.	16	55 N	3 W
Hesdin	11	50 N	2 E	Holowczyn	54	54 N	30 E
Hesse	12	50 N	8 E	Holstein	12	54 N	10 E
Hesse-Cassel	29	48 N	8 E	Holycross	37	53 N	8 W
Hesse-Darmstadt	29	48 N	8 E	Holyhead	121	53 N	5 W
Hesse-Homburg	107	48 N	8 E	Holywood Ab.	23	55 N	4 W
Hetzendorf	111	48 N	16 E	Holzhausen	97	Ins.	
Hexham	16	55 N	2 W	Homburg	12	51 N	9 E
Heytesbury	113	51 N	2 W	Homburg	12	50 N	9 E
Hidalgo	134	21 N	99 W	Home Ab.	23	56 N	2 W
Hierapetra	120	35 N	26 E	Homs	110	35 N	37 E
Higham Ferrars	113	52 N	1 W	Honan	138	30 N	110 E
Hikone	137	35 N	136 E	Honau	112	47 N	8 E
Hildburghausen	62	50 N	11 E	Hondo	137		
Hildesheim	12	52 N	10 E	Hondo, R.	69	18 N	89 W
Hill R.	126	50 N	100 W	Hondschoote	81	51 N	3 E
Hillsborough (Ireland)	47	54 N	6 W	Honduras	69	10 N	90 W
Hillsborough (U.S.A.)	70	36 N	79 W	Honduras B.	69	16 N	88 W
Hilzingen	13	48 N	9 E	Honduras, C.	69	16 N	86 W
Himalaya Mts	64			Honteur	19	49 N	0
Hindon	121	51 N	2 W	Hongg	15	47 N	9 E
Hindu Kush Mts	124	36 N	70 E	Hong-kong	138	22 N	114 E
Hindustan	99			Honiton	113	51 N	3 W
Hunter Rhein, The	30	46 N	9 E	Honolulu	139	20 N	160 W
Hugo	137	35 N	135 E	Hont	21	48 N	19 E
Hirosaki	137	41 N	140 E	Honton	121	51 N	1 W
Hiroshima	137	34 N	132 E	Hooghly	64	23 N	88 E
Hirschberg	59	51 N	16 E	Hooghly, R.	64	22 N	88 E
Hispaniola	69	19 N	70 W	Hooghde	81	51 N	3 E
Hizen	137	33 N	130 E	Hoogstraeten	22	51 N	5 E
Hoang Ho (Yellow R.)	139	20 N	100 E	Hook Head	27	52 N	7 W
Hobart	128	43 S	147 E	Hook of Holland	109	52 N	4 E
Hobkirk Hill	70	34 N	81 W	Hoorn	22	53 N	5 E
Hochberg	62	48 N	8 E	Hopton Heath	36	53 N	2 W
Hochelaga	2	48 N	73 W	Horki	61	52 N	33 E
Hochkirch	57	51 N	15 E	Hormuz	2	27 N	56 W
Hochst	29	50 N	9 E	Horn	12	49 N	16 E
Hochstadt	45	49 N	11 E	Hornby	36	54 N	3 W
Hoedic	87	47 N	3 W	Horncastle	36	53 N	0
Hoen Ho, R.	136	40 N	116 E	Horodlo	108	51 N	24 E
Hof	97	50 N	12 E	Horsens	17	56 N	10 E
Hofwyl	90	47 N	7 E	Horsham	113	51 N	0
Hogenau	12	49 N	8 E	Horst	22	51 N	6 E
Hogland I.	61	60 N	27 E	Hosiwu	138	Ins.	
Hogue, O. la	50	50 N	2 W	Hostalrich	95	44 N	3 E
Hohenberg	62	48 N	9 E	Hostieradek	92	Ins.	
Hohenelbe	57	51 N	16 E	Houat	87	47 N	3 E
Hohenfriedberg	57	51 N	16 E	Houdan	19	49 N	2 E
Hohenhinden	94	48 N	12 E	Hougoumont	98	Ins.	
Hohenlohe	12	46 N	8 E	Hounsflow	121	51 N	0
Hohenstein	12	52 N	11 E	Houston	71	30 N	95 W
Hohentwiel	39	48 N	9 E	Howe, C.	128	38 S	150 E
Hohenzollern	107	48 N	8 E	Howe Is., Lord	128	31 S	159 E
Hokanga	129	35 S	173 E	Howick	121	55 N	2 W
Hokitika	129	43 S	171 E	Howtushih	137	39 N	122 E
Hokitika, R.	129	43 S	171 E	Hoxter	29	52 N	9 E
Hokutai	137	41 N	123 E	Hoya	62	53 N	9 E
Holkar	99	24 N	76 E	Hoyerswerda	97	51 N	14 E
Hollabrunn	48	49 N	16 E	Hradisch	62	49 N	17 E
Holland	141			Hsiuyen	137	40 N	123 E
Holland, Canal of	109	52 N	4 E	Huallaga R.	106	8 S	76 W

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat.	Long
Jarvis I. ...	139	0	160 W	Judenburg	83	47 N	15 E
Jassy	3	47 N	28 E	Judoigne	45	51 N	5 E
Jativa ..	7	39 N	0	Juist Is.	109	54 N	7 E
Jauer .	12	51 N	16 E	Jujuy	106	24 S	64 W
Jaunpur .	123	26 N	83 E	Juhch	12	51 N	6 E
Java .	139	20 S	100 E	Jumna, R.	64	24 N	72 E
Javari, R.	135	10 S	80 W	Jungbungzlau	12	50 N	15 E
Jaxartes, R.	124	40 N	65 E	Junin	106	14 N	76 W
Jaz Morian Hamun, L	124	25 N	55 E	Jura	103	44 N	4 W
Jebado I .	131	34 N	11 E	Jura I.	23	56 N	6 W
Jebel el Tih .	132	29 N	34 E	Jura Mts .	118		
Jechna Doab ..	124	30 N	70 E	Jurua, R.	135	10 S	70 W
Jedburgh .	56	55 N	3 W	Juterbogk (Juterbok)	12	52 N	13 E
Jedburgh Ab.	23	55 N	3 W	Jutland ..	17	55 N	10 E
Jeddah .	130	22 N	39 E				
Jedi, W ..	131	34 N	5 E	Kaap Plateau	133	28 S	24 E
Jedisian	3	45 N	30 E	Kabardia, Gt and Lt.	61	40 N	40 E
Jedrzejow	20	51 N	20 E	Kabompo, R.	130	13 S	19 E
Jefferson City	74	39 N	92 W	Kabul .	124	35 N	69 E
Jeletz	108	52 N	38 E	Kabul, R.	124	34 N	70 E
Jemappes	81	50 N	4 E	Kabul, R, Valley of	124	Ins	
Jemmingen	22	53 N	7 E	Kabylia	131	30 N	0
Jemteland	17	60 N	10 E	Kachar .	125	25 N	94 E
Jena	107	51 N	12 E	Kaffa	61	45 N	35 E
Jenil, R. . .	7	36 N	6 W	Kaffa B.	115	45 N	36 E
Jérémie .	69	18 N	74 W	Kafirs	65	31 S	29 E
Jersey, I. of	79	49 N	2 W	Kaffaria	133	31 S	29 E
Jersey, New (Am N.)	72	40 N	74 W	Kafiristan	124	35 N	70 E
Jerusalem ..	110	32 N	35 E	Kafue, R.	130	14 S	28 E
Jervaulx Ab	16	54 N	2 W	Kagoshima	137	32 N	131 E
Jever	12	54 N	8 E	Kahla	92	51 N	12 E
Jhansi	122	25 N	79 E	Kahlenberg	48	48 N	16 E
Jhelum .	122	33 N	74 E	Kaine	124	34 N	59 E
Jhelum, R.	64	32 N	72 E	Kaipara Harb	129	36 S	174 E
Jibuti .	130	11 N	43 E	Kaiping	138	40 N	118 E
Jiddah .	132	21 N	39 E	K'ai-p'ing .	137	40 N	122 E
Jilma, W	131	35 N	10 E	Kamouan	131	36 N	10 E
Jind	123	29 N	76 E	Kaisersberg	46	48 N	7 E
Jin, R	119	44 N	20 E	Kaiserslautern	33	49 N	8 E
Jodhpur	64	26 N	73 E	Kaiserwerth	45	51 N	7 E
Jodhpur State	122	20 N	70 E	Kaja	97	Ins	
Johannesburg (Afr)	133	26 S	28 E	Kakhetia ..	108	42 N	46 E
Johannisberg (Ger.)	107	50 N	8 E	Kakhyens	138	24 N	95 E
Johore .	125	2 N	103 E	Kakoun	85	32 N	35 E
Joinville .	97	48 N	5 E	Kalahari Desert	133	23 S	22 E
Joinville, Pr. of	8	48 N	4 E	Kalamás, R	113	40 N	20 E
Jones Sd .	126	70 N	90 W	Kalamata	120	37 N	22 E
Jonesborough .	74	34 N	84 W	Kalamita B.	115	45 N	33 E
Jonkopung .	17	58 N	14 E	Kalat	124	29 N	66 E
Jordan, R. .	85	32 N	36 E	Kalgan	138	41 N	115 E
Joruba	130	8 N	4 E	Kalgoorlie	128	29 S	121 E
Josephstadt	117	50 N	16 E	Kalinjar	64	25 N	81 E
Josselin	19	48 N	3 W	Kalisch (Kalusz) ..	55	52 N	18 E
Jouan G.	87	44 N	8 E	Kalocsa	21	47 N	19 E
Jouarre .	19	49 N	3 E	Kalotcha, R.	96	56 N	36 E
Jougne .	25	47 N	6 E	Kalpi	123	26 N	80 E
Joux, L. de	112	47 N	6 E	Kaluga	61	54 N	36 E
Juys	27	54 N	10 W	Kalundborg	17	56 N	11 E
Juan de Fuca, Str. of	72	48 N	125 W	Kama, R	52	57 N	55 E
Juan Fernandez I	106	34 S	79 W	Kameloe	43	4 S	130 E
Juan-kung	138	29 N	110 E	Kameniec	48	49 N	27 E
Jub, R	130	3 N	42 E	Kamloops	126	51 N	121 W
Juby, C.	131	28 N	13 W	Kamman	59	54 N	15 E
Jucar, R	7	38 N	2 W	Kampen	22	53 N	6 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Kamtohatka	139	55 N	160 E	Kassala	132	16 N	36 E
Kanagawa	137	35 N	140 E	Kassange	130	9 S	17 E
Kanawha, R.	74	38 N	81 W	Kassassin	132	Ins.	
Kandahar	124	32 N	66 E	Kastamuni	110	41 N	34 E
Kandy	64	7 N	81 E	Katanga	130	11 S	27 E
Kanem	130	14 N	15 E	Katcha, R.	115	Ins.	
Kangaroo	128	36 S	137 E	Kathawar	122	20 N	70 E
Kanizsa	21	46 N	17 W	Katsena	130	13 N	7 E
Kankakee, R.	67	41 N	88 W	Katsena, R.	130	7 N	10 E
Kankasanturi	140	9 N	80 E	Kattegai	141	50 N	10 E
Kano	130	12 N	9 E	Katunga	130	9 N	5 E
Kansas	72	30 N	110 W	Katwijk	42	52 N	4 E
Kan-su	138	30 N	100 E	Katzbach	57	51 N	16 E
Kantara	132	Ins.		Kaufbeuren	12	48 N	11 E
Kapolna	111	48 N	20 E	Kavanaghs	27	53 N	7 W
Kappel	15	47 N	9 E	Kavola	110	41 N	24 E
Kapunda	128	34 S	139 E	Kawakawa	129	35 S	174 E
Karabagh	108	40 N	46 E	Kay	57	52 N	16 E
Kara Boghaz	124	40 N	50 E	Kayserberg	40	48 N	7 E
Karabusa	48	36 N	24 E	Kazan	61	56 N	49 E
Karachi	64	25 N	67 E	Kazan, R.	126	62 N	100 W
Karagwe	130	8 S	81 E	Kazembe	130	10 S	25 E
Kara-kash, R.	136	36 N	80 E	Kazvin	124	36 N	50 E
Karakoram Mts	99	32 N	72 E	Keatings	27	53 N	7 W
Karakorum	136	48 N	103 E	Kedah	125	6 N	101 E
Karakorum Pass	138	35 N	78 E	Keeling I.	139	11 S	97 E
Kara-kum	124	40 N	60 E	Kehl	33	49 N	8 E
Karaman	3	37 N	33 E	Kel, R.	133	33 S	28 E
Karaman (Karamania)	3	35 N	30 E	Keiskama, R.	133	33 S	27 E
Karamea B.	129	41 S	172 E	Kelantan	125	5 N	102 E
Kara Sea	136	70 N	60 E	Kelheim	33	49 N	12 E
Karashahr	138	42 N	86 E	Kelkil Irmak	115	40 N	36 E
Kara Su	119	42 N	24 E	Kells	37	54 N	7 W
Karasubazan	115	45 N	35 E	Kelso	56	56 N	2 W
Kara-tal, R.	139	40 N	100 E	Kelso Ab.	23	56 N	2 W
Karatchai R.	124	35 N	50 E	Kelung	138	25 N	122 E
Karsuli	122	26 N	77 E	Kelyoub	85	30 N	31 E
Karceff	106	Ins.		Kempen	39	51 N	6 E
Kardis	52	59 N	24 E	Kempton	12	48 N	10 E
Kargopol	61	61 N	39 E	Ken, R.	121	55 N	4 W
Karikai	64	11 N	80 E	Kenaliaghe	27	53 N	8 E
Karlsbad	111	50 N	13 E	Kendal	16	54 N	3 W
Karlshamn	53	56 N	15 E	Kenia, Mt.	132	0	37 E
Karlskrona	54	56 N	16 E	Kenmare, R.	37	52 N	10 W
Karlsruhe	118	49 N	8 E	Kennebec, R.	70	44 N	70 W
Karlstad	108	59 N	14 E	Kenneh	132	26 N	32 E
Karree	183	81 S	22 E	Kennemmer, I.	6	52 N	4 E
Karroo, Gt	133	33 S	22 E	Kennet, R.	36	51 N	2 W
Kars	3	41 N	43 E	Kenninghall	16	52 N	1 E
Kartalinia	108	42 N	44 E	Kent	16		
Karub, R.	133	22 S	15 E	Kentish Knock	42	52 N	2 E
Karun, R.	124	31 N	49 E	Kentucky	72	30 N	9 W
Karwar	122	15 N	74 E	Kenyérmezo	21	46 N	23 E
Kaschau	21	49 N	21 E	Keoghs	27	53 N	8 W
Kashgar	138	39 N	76 E	Keppel B.	128	23 S	151 E
Kashgar, R.	124	40 N	78 E	Keppooch	56	57 N	5 W
Kashgaria	138	40 N	76 E	Kerch (see Kertch)			
Kashira	52	55 N	38 E	Keria	138	37 N	82 E
Kashkar, R.	124	35 N	72 E	Keria, R.	124	35 N	80 E
Kashmir	65	32 N	72 E	Kermadec I.	139	40 S	180 E
Kasumbazar	64	24 N	88 E	Kerman	124	30 N	57 E
Kaskaskia	72	38 N	90 W	Kerman-Shah	124	34 N	48 E
Kassa	111	49 N	21 E	Kerry	37	52 N	10 W
Kassai	130	4 S	20 E	Kerrykurnhy	37	52 N	8 W

	Map	Lat	Long.		Map	Lat	Long.
Kertch	108	45 N	36 E	Killybegs	37	55 N	8 W
Kertch, Str of	115	45 N	37 E	Kilmaerenan	37	55 N	8 W
Kerulen, R	138	40 N	110 E	Kilmallock	27	52 N	9 W
Kessel, R.	45	49 N	10 E	Kilmarnock	23	56 N	5 W
Kesselsdorf	57	51 N	13 E	Kilnarnanagh	27	53 N	8 W
Keswick	121	55 N	3 W	Kilrush	37	53 N	7 W
Kexholm	61	61 N	30 E	Kilsyth	36	56 N	4 W
Key, L	27	54 N	8 W	Kilwarline	27	54 N	6 W
Key West	134	25 N	82 W	Kimanis B	139	6 N	125 E
Kezanlik	105	43 N	25 E	Kimberley (Afr. S.)	133	29 S	25 E
Khabes, G of (see Gabes)				Kimberley (Austral)	128	20 S	120 E
Khama's Country	133	30 S	20 E	Kimbolton	16	52 N	0
Khatanga, R	136	70 N	103 E	Kimbolton Ab.	16	52 N	0
Kherson	108	47 N	33 E	Kinbuck	56	56 N	4 W
Kherson B.	115	47 N	32 E	Kinburn	61	47 N	32 E
Khersonese, C.	115	44 N	33 E	Kincardine	23	57 N	2 W
Khersonese, The	115 Ins.			Kinchow	138	39 N	122 E
Khriva	124	42 N	61 E	Kinchow B	137	36 N	120 E
Khoczim (see Chocim)				Kinelea	27	53 N	9 W
Khoja Saleh	136	38 N	66 E	King George's Sound (Am. N.)	101	50 N	125 W
Khojend	124	40 N	70 E	King George's Sound (Austral.)	128	35 S	118 E
Khokand (Khokan)	124	41 N	71 E	King Island	128	40 S	144 E
Kholm (see Chelm)				King William Canal	107	54 N	9 E
Khong	125	14 N	106 E	King William's Land	139	20 S	140 E
Khorasan	124			King William's Town	133	33 S	27 E
Khor Hable	132	12 N	30 E	King's Channel	87	56 N	12 E
Khotan	124	37 N	80 E	King's County	37	53 N	8 W
Khotan, R.	124	35 N	80 E	King's Lynn	16	53 N	0
Khozat	110	39 N	39 E	King's Mt	70	35 N	82 W
Khozdar	124	28 N	66 E	Kingston (Canada)	70	44 N	77 W
Khozhend	136	40 N	70 E	Kingston (England)	16	51 N	0
Kholm	124	37 N	68 E	Kingston (Jamaica)	69	18 N	76 W
Kiachta	138	51 N	106 E	Kingston-on-Hull	114	54 N	0
Kianghung	138	22 N	101 E	Kingstown (N Z)	129	45 S	169 E
Kiangsi	138	20 N	110 E	Kingstown (St Vinc't)	69	13 N	61 W
Kiangsu	138	34 N	120 E	Kingswood Ab	16	52 N	2 W
Kiao-chow	138	36 N	120 E	Kinross	23	56 N	4 W
Kibet	130	12 N	20 E	Kinsale	37	52 N	9 W
Kidderminster	121	52 N	2 W	Kinsellaghs	27	53 N	6 W
Kidnapper's Pt	129	40 S	177 E	Kintyre	23	56 N	6 W
Kieff	61	50 N	30 E	Kinzig, R	39	48 N	8 E
Kiel	12	54 N	10 E	Kioe	116	55 N	12 E
Kielce	108	51 N	21 E	Kioto	137	35 N	136 E
Kilbeggan	47	53 N	7 W	Kippendavie	56	56 N	4 W
Kilcock	27	53 N	7 W	Kirbegan	132	19 N	32 E
Kilcullen	27	53 N	7 W	Kirchheim	28	49 N	9 E
Kildare	37	53 N	7 W	Kirghiz Cossacks	136	40 N	50 E
Kildare, Earls of	27	53 N	7 W	Kirghiz Steppe	138	40 N	60 E
Kildrummy	56	57 N	3 W	Kirin	138	44 N	127 E
Kilemba	130	8 S	26 E	Kirkby Lonsdale	36	54 N	3 W
Kilua	3	45 N	29 E	Kirkcaldy	121	56 N	3 W
Kilua Channel	105	45 N	30 E	Kirkcudbright	23	55 N	4 W
Kilua, Mth of Danube	108	45 N	30 E	Kirkham Ab.	16	54 N	1 W
Kilman, R	2	30 S	30 E	Kirkholm	32	57 N	24 E
Kilmanjaro, Mt	130	3 S	37 E	Kirki	122	18 N	74 E
Kilindini	140	4 S	40 E	Kirkstall Ab.	16	54 N	2 W
Kilkenny	37	53 N	7 W	Kirkstead Ab	16	53 N	0
Killala	47	54 N	9 W	Kirkwall	23	59 N	3 W
Killala Bay	37	54 N	10 W	Kiruna	108	68 N	20 E
Killaloe	38	53 N	8 W	Kishineff	108	47 N	29 E
Killbeagh	47	54 N	6 W	Kisil-Arvat	136	39 N	56 E
Killcrankie	23	57 N	4 W	Kisogawa, R.	137	32 N	136 E
Killultach	27	55 N	6 W				

	Map	Lat	Long.		Map	Lat	Long.
Kissingen	117	50 N	10 E	Komorn	21	48 N	18 E
Kistna, R	64	16 N	72 E	Konakry ...	130	10 N	14 W
Kitzingen	13	50 N	10 E	Kong	130	9 N	5 W
Kiukiang	138	30 N	116 E	Kongea (Konge			
Kiu-shiu I.	137	32 N	131 E	Aa), R.	107	55 N	9 E
Kutayeh	110	39 N	30 E	Kongsvinger	108	60 N	12 E
Kizil Irmak	115	41 N	36 E	Konieh	3	38 N	32 E
Kizil-kum	124	40 N	60 E	Königgratz	57	50 N	16 E
Kizil Uzen	124	37 N	48 E	Königinhof	111	50 N	16 E
Kizilär	108	44 N	47 E	Königsberg (Bohem.)	62	50 N	13 E
Kjoge	53	55 N	12 E	Königsberg (Coburg)	14	50 N	11 E
Klagenfurt	83	47 N	14 E	Königsberg (Prussia)	62	55 N	20 E
Klausenburg	21	47 N	24 E	Königsfelden	15	47 N	8 E
Kleck	104	43 N	18 E	Königshofen	33	50 N	10 E
Klein Schnellendorf	57	50 N	18 E	Königstem	107	51 N	14 E
Klerksdorp	133	27 S	27 E	Konin	20	52 N	18 E
Mettgau	13	48 N	9 E	Konkup, R.	133	27 S	17 E
Klimowicze	108	54 N	32 E	Kootenay	126	49 N	115 W
Klissow	54	51 N	20 E	Kopenick	55	52 N	14 E
Kluac	3	45 N	17 E	Kopet Dagh	136	30 N	50 E
Klondike, R.	139	60 N	140 W	Kora	64	26 N	80 E
Kloster	30	47 N	10 E	Korat	125	15 N	102 E
Klostergrab	12	51 N	14 E	Kordofan	132	10 N	30 E
Klosterneuburg	93	Ins.		Korea	137		
Klosterzeven	57	53 N	9 E	Korea, G. of	137	39 N	124 E
Knajazevats	119	44 N	22 E	Korea Str.	137		
Knared	53	57 N	13 E	Koregaon	122	18 N	74 E
Knarborough	36	54 N	2 W	Kormond	92	47 N	17 E
Knight of Kerry	27	52 N	10 W	Koron	48	37 N	22 E
Knight of the Valley	27	53 N	9 W	Kolos	21	46 N	16 E
Knockfergus	27	55 N	6 W	Kóros, R.	111	47 N	21 E
Knocktopher	47	52 N	7 W	Korosko	132	23 N	32 E
Knoque	51	51 N	3 E	Korsor	116	55 N	11 E
Knorville	74	36 N	84 W	Korti	132	18 N	32 E
Kobdo	138	48 N	91 E	Korytnia	96	55 N	32 E
Kobé (Africa)	130	14 N	25 E	Kosciusko Mt	128	37 S	147 E
Kobé (Japan)	137	35 N	135 E	Kosel	57	50 N	18 E
Kodiak I	139	40 N	160 W	Kosi, R. (Africa, S)	133	27 S	33 E
Kodok	132	10 N	32 E	Kosi, R. (India)	123	26 N	87 E
Koepang	140	20 S	120 E	Kosloff	61	45 N	33 E
Koeverden (see Co-				Koso Gol	138	60 N	100 E
everden)				Kosovo	3	44 N	16 E
Kohat	124	34 N	71 E	Kossier	132	26 N	34 E
Koh-i-Baba	124	35 N	67 E	Kossovo	119	40 N	20 E
Kokang	138	23 N	98 E	Kostroma	108	58 N	41 E
Kokenhausen	32	57 N	25 E	Kőszeg	21	47 N	16 E
Kok-kut I	125	12 N	102 E	Kota	122	25 N	76 E
Koko Nor	138	37 N	100 E	Kothen	12	52 N	12 E
Kokura	137	34 N	131 E	Kotschenbroda	33	51 N	14 E
Kola	108	60 N	30 E	Kottbus (see Cottbus)			
Kolaba	122	19 N	73 E	Kotzebue Sd	126	60 N	170 W
Kolberg	33	54 N	16 E	Kouba	103	41 N	48 E
Kolberg Heath	53	55 N	10 E	Koura, R	52	41 N	46 E
Kolding	116	55 N	9 E	Kouta, R	132	7 N	22 E
Kolditz	14	51 N	13 E	Koutais	61	42 N	43 E
Kolen Mts	53	65 N	15 E	Kovno	108	55 N	24 E
Kolhapur	122	17 N	74 E	Koweit	130	30 N	48 E
Kolma, R	139	60 N	140 E	Kowloon	138	22 N	114 E
Kolin	57	50 N	15 E	Kozminek	20	52 N	18 E
Kölln	12	52 N	13 E	Krasnaja Pakhra	96	55 N	37 E
Kolozsvár	21	47 N	24 E	Krasnoi	96	55 N	31 E
Komane, R.	133	19 S	24 E	Krasnovodsk	136	40 N	53 E
Komati Poort	133	25 S	32 E	Krassnojarsk	138	56 N	92 E
Komati, R.	133	25 S	33 E	Kratt	125	12 N	102 E

	Map	Lat.	Long		Map	Lat	Long
Krems	111	48 N	16 E	Kutais	110	42 N	48 E
Kremsier	111	49 N	17 E	Kutch	99	23 N	70 E
Kreuznach	29	50 N	8 E	Kutch, G of	99	23 N	69 E
Kristianopol	53	56 N	16 E	Kutchuk-Kainardji	61	41 N	28 E
Kristianshavn	53	56 N	13 E	Kuttack	99	20 N	86 E
Kristianstad	53	56 N	14 E	Kuttenberg	12	50 N	15 E
Kroja	3	41 N	20 E	Kutzdorf	57	53 N	15 E
Kronach	92	50 N	11 E	Kwando, R.	133	17 S	23 E
Kronborg	53	56 N	13 E	Kwang Chow Wan	138	21 N	110 E
Kronslot	54	60 N	30 E	Kwangsai	138	20 N	100 E
Kronstadt (Russia)	61	60 N	30 E	Kwangtung	138	24 N	110 E
Kronstadt (Transyl.)	111	46 N	26 E	Kwantung Pen	137	36 N	120 E
Kroonstad	133	28 S	27 E	Kwanza, R	65	9 S	14 E
Krossen	12	52 N	15 E	Kweichau	138	20 N	100 E
Kroumirs	131	36 N	8 E	Kwei-hwa	136	41 N	111 E
Krugersdorp	133	26 S	28 E	Kweihwacheng	138	41 N	112 E
Krummau	29	49 N	14 E	Kweiling	138	25 N	110 E
Krusovac	3	43 N	21 E	Kweiyang	138	27 N	107 E
Krzenowitz	92	Ins		Kyakshalo	125	16 N	96 E
Ksar-el-Kebir	131	35 N	6 W	Kyendwin, R	122	20 N	90 E
Kuala Lumpur	125	2 N	102 E	Kykdiun	42	53 N	5 E
Kuban	61	40 N	30 E	Kyle	23	55 N	4 W
Kuban, R.	61	45 N	40 E	Kymmene, R	61	61 N	27 E
Kuching (Sarawak)	139	1 N	111 E	Kyritz	33	53 N	12 E
Kuen-lun Mts	99			Kysyl Kum	138	40 N	60 E
Kufara	130	25 N	22 E				
Kuito, R.	133	17 S	19 E	Laaland I	17	55 N	11 E
Kukawa	130	13 N	14 E	Laar	107	53 N	7 E
Kulali	115	41 N	29 E	La Bassée	39	51 N	8 E
Kulangsu	138	25 N	118 E	Labiau	58	55 N	21 E
Kuldja	138	44 N	82 E	Labrador	126	50 N	70 W
Kulm	97	51 N	14 E	Labuan	139	0	100 E
Kulmbach	12	50 N	11 E	La Capelle	39	50 N	4 E
Kulpa	21	45 N	16 E	La Cava	4	41 N	15 E
Kum, R	124	34 N	51 E	Laccadive Is.	122	10 N	70 E
Kuma, R.	61	45 N	46 E	La Charite	19	47 N	3 E
Kumo, R.	17	60 N	20 E	La Châtaigneraie	82	47 N	1 W
Kunashiri	137	44 N	146 E	La Chaussade	79	46 N	2 E
Kunduz	124	37 N	69 E	Lachlan, R	128	33 S	147 E
Kunduz, R.	124	35 N	65 E	La Colle Mill	70	45 N	74 W
Kunersdorf	57	52 N	15 E	La Corona	83	46 N	11 E
Kunghyng	138	43 N	130 E	La Creuse	118	47 N	1 E
Kungrat	124	43 N	59 E	Lacys	27	54 N	7 W
Kungura	52	57 N	57 E	Ladakh	138	30 N	70 E
Kunsan	137	36 N	127 E	Ladenburg	45	49 N	9 E
Kuopio	108	65 N	28 E	Lado	132	5 N	32 E
Kur, R	115	42 N	43 E	Lado Enclave	132	0	30 E
Kur, R.	124	40 N	48 E	Ladoga	61	60 N	32 E
Kura, R	108	40 N	48 E	Ladoga, L	61	60 N	30 E
Kuram Pass	124	34 N	70 E	Ladorra, R.	95	43 N	3 W
Kurdistan	3	35 N	40 E	Ladrone (or Marianne)			
Kurdia	99	19 N	75 E	Is.	139	0	140 E
Kuria Muria Is	140	18 N	60 E	Ladysmith	133	28 S	30 E
Kurile Is.	137	Ins		La Favorita	83	45 N	11 E
Kurisches Haff	32	55 N	21 E	La Fère	118	50 N	3 E
Kurla	138	42 N	86 E	Lafère Champenoise	97	49 N	4 E
Kurmark	12	50 N	12 E	La Ferté	97	49 N	3 E
Kurnool	64	16 N	78 E	Laferté Gaucher	97	49 N	3 E
Kursk	108	52 N	36 E	Lagan, The	37	54 N	8 W
Kuruman	130	28 S	24 E	La Garnache	19	47 N	2 W
Kuruman, R.	133	27 S	22 E	Laghout	131	34 N	3 E
Kushk	136	35 N	63 E	Lagny	19	49 N	3 E
Kussnacht	112	47 N	8 E	Lagos (Africa)	130	7 N	4 E
Kustun (see Custrin)				Lagos (Portugal)	24	37 N	8 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat	Long
Lagos B (Portugal)	95	37 N	8 W	La Pampa	135	40 S	70 W
La Granja (Guayra)	95	41 N	4 W	La Pax	106	16 S	68 W
La Guayra	106	10 N	67 W	La Paz	134	14 N	88 W
Laguna de Terminos	66	19 N	92 W	La Perouse Str.	137	44 N	140 E
La Haye	98	Ins.		Lapland	52		
La Héve	67	44 N	64 W	La Plata	106	34 S	58 W
Lahn	94	51 N	9 E	Lappmark	17		
Lahn, R.	118	50 N	8 E	La Prée	19	46 N	1 W
Lahnstein	97	50 N	8 E	Larache	7	Ins.	
Lahore	64	32 N	74 E	Lario	94	44 N	3 E
Laibach	12	46 N	15 E	Larissa	105	40 N	22 E
Lang's Nek	133	27 S	30 E	Larnaka	110	35 N	34 E
La Jaungie	82	47 N	2 W	La Roche	103	47 N	1 W
Lake Providence	74	33 N	92 W	La Rochefoucauld	79	46 N	0
Lalsot	99	27 N	76 E	La Rochelabeille	19	45 N	1 E
La Mancha	95	36 N	4 W	La Rochelle	8	46 N	1 W
Lambach	13	48 N	14 E	La Roche s Yon	82	47 N	1 W
Lamballe	19	48 N	3 W	La Roithière	97	48 N	5 E
Lambay I. ...	27	53 N	6 W	Las Cruces	106	32 N	108 W
Lambessa	131	35 N	6 E	La Seo de Urgel	95	42 N	1 E
Lambeth	114	51 N	0	Las Guasmas	75	20 N	5 W
Lambourne	36	52 N	2 W	Lasne, R.	98	Ins.	
Lamia	120	39 N	22 E	Las Palmas	24	28 N	16 W
Lammermuir Hills	121	56 N	3 W	Laswari	99	28 N	77 E
Lamone, R.	4	44 N	12 E	Latham House	36	54 N	3 W
Lamont	23	56 N	5 W	La Tour, B of	8	44 N	0
La Mothe-en-Argonne	39	48 N	6 E	Lauban	57	51 N	15 E
Lampedusa	87	36 N	12 E	Lauderdale	23	56 N	3 W
Lampione I.	131	36 N	12 E	Lauenburg	29	53 N	11 E
Lanark	23	56 N	4 W	Lauenburg, D. of	116	52 N	10 E
Lancagua	106	16 S	72 W	Lauenburg (Prus. W.)	59	54 N	18 E
Lancaster	16	54 N	3 W	Laufach	117	50 N	9 E
Lancaster Sd	126	74 N	80 W	Laufenburg	39	48 N	8 E
Lanehaufu	138	36 N	104 E	Lauffen	12	49 N	9 E
Landau	12	49 N	8 E	Laun	33	50 N	14 E
Landeck	30	47 N	10 E	Launceston (Eng.)	16	51 N	4 W
Landen	81	51 N	5 E	Lannceston (Tas.)	128	41 S	147 E
Landes, The	104	44 N	4 W	Lausanne	15	47 N	7 E
Landguard Fort	42	52 N	1 E	Lausitzer Gebirge	117	Ins.	
Landrecies	11	50 N	4 E	Lauter, R.	45	49 N	8 E
Landres	81	49 N	6 E	Lauterburg	12	49 N	8 E
Landriano	4	Ins.	45 N	Laval	103	48 N	1 W
Landsberg	33	53 N	15 E	Lavardac	103	44 N	0
Landsburg	12	48 N	11 E	La Villette	9	Ins.	
Land's End	121	50 N	6 W	Lavoro	26	42 N	14 E
Landshut (Bavaria)	12	49 N	12 E	Laybach	83	46 N	15 E
Landshut (Silesia)	57	51 N	16 E	Layrac	19	44 N	1 E
Landskrona	53	56 N	13 E	Lazes	110	41 N	41 E
Landstuhl	12	49 N	8 E	Lea, R.	121	52 N	0
Lanesborough	47	54 N	8 W	League of God's House	15	46 N	8 E
Langeland	17	55 N	10 E	League of the Ten			
Langensalza	117	51 N	11 E	Jurisdietions	15	46 N	8 E
Langholm	56	55 N	3 W	League, Upper (Grey)	15	46 N	8 E
Langport	36	51 N	3 W	Leatherhead	36	51 N	0
Langres	103	48 N	5 E	Léau	81	51 N	5 E
Langres, Plateau of	118	48 N	5 E	Lebanon	110	34 N	36 E
Langside	23	56 N	4 W	Le Bourget	118	49 N	3 E
Lang-son	138	22 N	107 E	Lebus	62	52 N	156 E
Languedoc	8			Lecale	27	54 N	6 W
Lan Ho	137	41 N	123 E	Le Catelet	11	50 N	3 E
Lantore	43	Ins.		Lecce	104	40 N	18 E
Laoka	125	23 N	104 E	Lech, R.	33	48 N	11 E
Laon	8	50 N	4 E	Leck, R.	81	52 N	5 E
La Palice	103	46 N	1 W	Lectoure	8	44 N	1 E

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat	Long.
Lee, R.	37	52 N	9 W	Lerma	7	42 N	4 W
Leeds	16	54 N	2 W	Lesbos	3	35 N	25 E
Leehan	128	42 S	145 E	Lesghian	108	40 N	40 E
Leer	39	53 N	7 E	Les Herbiers	82	47 N	1 W
Leeuwarden	22	53 N	6 E	Les Islettes	81	49 N	5 E
Leeuwin, C.	128	34 S	115 E	Les Sables d'Olonne	82	45 N	2 W
Leeward Is.	69	10 N	70 W	Les Sablons	79	46 N	6 E
Leffingen	22	51 N	3 E	Lessines ...	45	51 N	4 E
Lefroy, L.	128	31 S	122 E	Lethbridge ..	126	50 N	112 W
Leganes	7	40 N	4 W	Lethington	23	56 N	3 W
Légé	82	47 N	2 W	Letterkenny	37	55 N	8 W
Leghorn	26	44 N	10 E	Lettermullan I	38	53 N	10 W
Leguno, Mt	83	44 N	8 E	Leucate	44	43 N	3 E
Legnago	104	45 N	11 E	Leuchtenberg	107	50 N	12 E
Legnano	88	45 N	11 E	Leukas	105	39 N	21 E
Lehnin	55	52 N	13 E	Leuthen	57	51 N	17 E
Leicester	16	53 N	1 W	Leutkirch	12	48 N	10 E
Leichhardt, R	128	20 S	140 E	Leven	23	56 N	3 W
Leignitz	55	50 N	16 E	Leven, L	23	56 N	3 W
Leihghlin	27	53 N	7 W	Leven, R	23	56 N	3 W
Leine, R.	29	52 N	10 E	Levis	126	46 N	71 W
Leiningen	107	50 N	8 E	Lewes	16	51 N	0
Leinster	27			Lewes Ab	16	51 N	0
Leipheim	13	48 N	10 E	Lewis	23	58 N	7 W
Leipzig	12	51 N	12 E	Lexington	74	39 N	94 W
Leiria	95	40 N	9 W	Lexington	70	42 N	72 W
Leith	23	56 N	3 W	Leyden ..	22	52 N	4 E
Leitha, R.	12	46 N	16 E	Leyny	27	54 N	9 W
Leitmeritz	33	51 N	14 E	Leyt	139	0	120 E
Leitrim	37			Lhasa	138	30 N	91 E
Leitzkau	12	52 N	12 E	Lia-chau B	187	36 N	116 E
Leix	27	53 N	7 W	Luakhov Is	140	75 N	150 E
Leixlip	27	53 N	7 W	Liane, R	87	Ins	
Le Maure, Str. of	106	59 S	65 W	Liao Ho	138	40 N	120 E
Leman	94	44 N	4 E	Liaotung	137	36 N	120 E
Leman, L	25	46 N	6 E	Liao Tung, G. of	137	36 N	120 E
Lemanagh	38	53 N	9 W	Liaoyang	137	41 N	123 E
Le Mans	8	48 N	0	Liaud, R	139	60 N	156 W
Lemberg	58	50 N	24 E	Libau	58	56 N	21 E
Lemling, C	125	12 N	102 E	Liberia	130	6 N	17 W
Lemnos	3	40 N	25 E	Libyan Desert	132		
Lena, R.	138	60 N	110 E	Lichfield	16	53 N	2 W
Lenczica	58	52 N	19 E	Lichtenberg (Germany)	12	49 N	7 E
Lenkoran	108	39 N	49 E	Lichtenburg (Afr. S)	133	26 S	26 E
Lennox	23	56 N	5 W	Lidsdale	23	55 N	3 W
Lens	39	50 N	3 E	Lido	83	45 N	14 E
Lenton	16	53 N	1 W	Liebertwolkwitz	97	Ins.	
Lenton Ab.	16	53 N	1 W	Liechtenstein	62	47 N	9 E
Lenzen	54	53 N	11 E	Liefkenshoek	62	51 N	4 E
Léogane	69	19 N	73 W	Liège	12	51 N	6 E
Leoben	83	47 N	15 E	Liegnitz	12	51 N	16 E
Leominster	121	52 N	3 W	Lienz	62	47 N	13 E
Leon (Mex.)	134	25 N	100 W	Lierre	22	51 N	5 E
Leon (Spain)	7	43 N	6 W	Liestal	112	47 N	8 E
Leonidari	3	37 N	22 E	Liffey, R	37	52 N	8 W
Leopold II, L	130	2 S	18 E	Lifford	37	55 N	7 W
Leopoldstadt	48	48 N	18 E	Ligny (France)	97	49 N	5 E
Leopoldville	130	5 S	15 E	Ligny (France)	98	50 N	5 E
Lepanto	3	38 N	22 E	Liguria	104	44 N	8 E
Le Pouzin	19	45 N	5 E	Ligurian Republic	86	44 N	8 E
Lepsinsky	136	46 N	80 E	Lille	79	51 N	3 E
Le Puy	8	45 N	4 E	Lillo	87	Ins.	
Lerida	7	42 N	1 E	Lima	106	12 S	77 W
Lérins, Is de	44	43 N	7 E	Lima, R	95	42 N	8 W

	Map	Lat.	Long		Map	Lat	Long
Limbürg (Germany)	59	49 N	10 E	Loa, R.	106	22 S	70 W
Limbürg (Neth.)	22	51 N	6 E	Loan	83	44 N	8 E
Limerick	37			Loanda	130	4 S	15 E
Limerick	37	53 N	9 W	Loango	65	5 S	12 E
Limeuil	19	45 N	1 E	Lobau I.	93	Ins.	
Limmas, R.	112	47 N	8 E	Lob Nor	138	30 N	90 E
Limoges	8	46 N	1 E	Lobositz	57	50 N	14 E
Limours	79	49 N	2 E	Locarno	4	46 N	9 E
Limousin	8	44 N	0	Lochaber	23	56 N	6 W
Limpopo	133	30 S	30 E	Loches	8	47 N	1 E
Linck	39	51 N	2 E	Lochmaben	23	55 N	3 W
Lincoln	16	53 N	1 W	Lochoe	43	4 S	128 E
Lincoln, Heath	121	53 N	0	Lochy, L.	23	57 N	5 W
Lincoln Wolds	121	53 N	0	Loche, Le	112	47 N	7 E
Lindau	12	48 N	10 E	Lôcse	21	49 N	21 E
Lindenau	97	Ins.		Lodi	4	45 N	9 E
Lindholm	17	55 N	9 E	Lodomeria	60	49 N	24 E
Lind, R.	132	1 N	27 E	Lodz	108	52 N	19 E
Lindsays	23	57 N	3 W	Loengi, R.	133	17 S	21 E
Lingen	22	53 N	7 E	Loevestein	22	52 N	5 E
Linköping	17	58 N	16 E	Lofo	54	60 N	20 E
Linthgow	23	56 N	4 W	Logroño	7	42 N	2 W
Linnhe, L.	23	56 N	6 W	Lohe, R.	57	51 N	17 E
Linth, R.	88	47 N	9 E	Loigny	118	48 N	2 E
Linton I.	138	22 N	114 E	Loing, R.	118	48 N	3 E
Linyanti	130	19 S	25 E	Loir, R.	118	48 N	1 E
Linz	12	48 N	11 E	Loir et Cher	103	44 N	0
Lipotvár	48	48 N	18 E	Loire	103	44 N	0
Lippa	3	46 N	22 E	Loire, R.	8	44 N	4 W
Lippe	12	50 N	8 E	Loire Inf	103	44 N	4 W
Lippe, R.	107	52 N	7 E	Loiret	94	48 N	2 E
Lippstadt	12	52 N	8 E	Loja (Am. S.)	106	4 S	79 W
Lipski	52	53 N	40 E	Loja (Spain)	7	37 N	4 W
Lipto	21	49 N	20 E	Lombardo-Venetia	102	40 N	10 E
Liris, R.	4	40 N	12 E	Lombardy	104	44 N	8 E
Lisane, R.	118	48 N	7 E	Lomblem	139	20 S	120 E
Lisbon	7	39 N	9 W	Lombok	139	20 S	100 E
Lisburn	47	55 N	6 W	Lome	130	6 N	2 E
Ligneux	79	49 N	0 E	Lomza	92	53 N	22 E
Liskeard	113	50 N	4 W	Lonato	83	45 N	10 E
L'Isle, R.	103	44 N	0	London (England)	16	52 N	0
Lismoir	23	56 N	6 W	London (Ontario)	126	43 N	81 W
Lismore	47	52 N	8 W	Londonderry	37	55 N	7 W
Lissa	104	40 N	16 E	Londonderry, C	128	14 S	127 E
Lithuania	55	54 N	20 E	Longford	37	54 N	8 W
Littawa	92	Ins.		Long I.	70	41 N	73 W
Little Ardes	27	55 N	6 W	Longjumeau	19	49 N	2 E
Little Poland	58	48 N	20 E	Long Marston	36	54 N	1 W
Little Russia	58	48 N	28 E	Longpré	19	50 N	2 E
Livadia	108	44 N	34 E	Longueville	8	50 N	1 E
Liverdun	33	49 N	6 E	Longwy	79	50 N	6 E
Liverpool	16	53 N	3 W	Lons-le-Saunier	103	47 N	6 E
Liverpool Plains	128	31 S	150 E	Loe, The	81	52 N	6 E
Livigno	30	47 N	10 E	Lochoo Is.	133	20 N	120 E
Lavonia	58	56 N	24 E	Loce, E.	113	50 N	4 W
Lavorno (Italy)	4	44 N	10 E	Loce, W	113	50 N	4 W
Lavorno (Italy)	104	45 N	8 E	Lookout Mt	74	35 N	85 W
Lavron	19	45 N	5 E	Loop Head	27	53 N	10 W
Laxheim	45	49 N	7 E	Lopatka, C.	139	50 N	157 E
Lizard Head	16	50 N	5 W	Lopez, C	130	1 S	9 E
Llandaff	16	51 N	3 W	Lora Hamun, L	124	29 N	65 E
Lh, R.	138	45 N	76 E	Lorenzo Marquez	130	26 S	32 E
Llobregat	95	41 N	2 E	Loreto (Italy)	26	43 N	14 E
Llobregat, R.	7	40 N	0	Loreto (Mex.)	134	26 N	112 W

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat.	Long
L'Orient	79	48 N	3 W	Lugos	111	46 N	22 E
Loriol	94	45 N	5 E	Lukou	138	41 N	118 E
Lorne	23	56 N	6 W	Luleå	108	66 N	22 E
Lorraine	12	46 N	4 E	Lumbres	22	51 N	2 E
Lorris	79	48 N	3 E	Luna	7	42 N	1 W
Los Andes	135	30 S	70 W	Lund	17	56 N	13 E
Los Angeles	72	34 N	118 W	Lundi Kotal	124 Ins		
Los Castillejos	131	36 N	5 W	Lundy's Lane	70	43 N	79 W
Losch	92 Ins			Lune, R.	121	54 N	3 W
Los Gelves	7 Ins.			Luneburg	12	53 N	10 E
Loshnitza	96	54 N	29 E	Lunel	19	44 N	4 E
Los, Is de	65	10 N	13 W	Lunéville	79	49 N	7 E
Losng	97 Ins.			Lungchow	138	23 N	107 E
Lostwithiel	36	50 N	5 W	Luni, R.	122	20 N	70 E
Lot	103	44 N	0	Lunigrana	26	44 N	10 E
Lot, R.	8	44 N	0	Luppe, R.	97 Ins.		
Lota	140	37 S	73 W	Luristan	124	33 N	48 E
Lot et Garonne	103	44 N	0	Lusatia, Up & Low	12	50 N	12 E
Loudon	8	47 N	0	Luserna	25	45 N	7 E
Loughbrickland	47	54 N	6 W	Lusignan	103	46 N	0
Loughrea	37	53 N	9 W	Luton Hoo	121	52 N	0
Louisbourg	67	46 N	60 W	Lutter	29	52 N	10 E
Louisiade Arch	128	11 S	151 E	Lutternberg	57	51 N	10 E
Louisiana	72			Lutyahau, R.	133	22 S	23 E
Louisiana, State of	72	30 N	100 W	Lutzelsteing	118	49 N	7 E
Louisville	72	38 N	86 W	Lützen	33	51 N	12 E
Loule	95	37 N	8 W	Lutzow	97	51 N	11 E
Lourdes	103	43 N	0	Luxemburg	33	50 N	6 E
Lourenço Marques	133	26 S	33 E	Luxemburg, D. of	12	50 N	6 E
Lourenço, R.	135	20 S	60 W	Luyens	79	47 N	1 E
Loures	95	39 N	9 W	Luzern (see Lucerne)			
Lourmarin	19	44 N	5 E	Luzon	139	0	120 E
Louth	27	54 N	7 W	Luzzara	49	45 N	11 E
Louthian	23	56 N	3 W	Lwan Ho	137	40 N	116 E
Louvain	22	51 N	5 E	Lychen	55	53 N	13 E
Lovejoys Sta	74	33 N	81 W	Lydenburg	133	25 S	31 E
Lowicz (see Lowicz)				Lyell, Mt.	128	42 S	46 E
Low Archipelago				Lyсна	54	53 N	32 E
(Tuamotu)	139	20 S	140 W	Lyk	97	54 N	23 E
Lower Rhine Prov.	107	48 N	4 E	Lyme	36	51 N	3 W
Lowestoft	121	53 N	1 E	Lyme Regis	113	51 N	3 W
Lowicz	20	52 N	20 E	Lymington	113	51 N	2 W
Low Islands	140	20 S	150 W	Lynchburg	74	37 N	79 W
Loyalty I.	139	40 S	160 E	Lynn Canal	126	58 N	135 W
Lozère	103	44 N	0	Lynnhaven	70	37 N	76 W
Lualaba, R (Congo)	132	1 N	24 E	Lynn Regis	113	53 N	0
Luan Ho	138	40 N	118 E	Lyonnais	79	46 N	4 E
Lubeck	12	54 N	11 E	Lyons	8	46 N	5 E
Lubina	96	55 N	32 E	Lyons, G. of	94	43 N	3 E
Lublin	58	51 N	23 E	Lyons, R.	128	24 S	116 E
Lucca	4	44 N	10 E	Lys	94	48 N	0
Lucca Republic	84	44 N	10 E	Lys, R.	79	50 N	3 E
Lucerne	90	47 N	8 E	Lyttelton	140	43 S	173 E
Lucerne, L.	104	47 N	9 E				
Luckau	97	52 N	14 E	Maas	88	48 N	6 E
Lucknow	64	27 N	81 E	Maas	109	52 N	5 E
Luçon	79	46 N	1 W	Maaslandsluis	22	52 N	4 E
Ludgershall	113	51 N	2 W	Maasbracht	6	51 N	6 E
Ludiana	123	31 N	76 E	Macallister	23	56 N	6 W
Ludlow	16	52 N	3 W	Macao	133	22 N	114 E
Lugano, L.	90	46 N	9 E	Macassar	139	5 S	120 E
Lugnano	4	46 N	9 E	Macaveely	27	54 N	9 W
Lugnetz	30	46 N	9 E	Maccann	27	54 N	6 W
Lugno	95	43 N	8 W	Maccartan	27	54 N	6 W

	Map	Lat	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long
MacCarthy .	27	52 N	9 W	Macquillin	27	55 N	7 W
Maccarthy Mor	27	52 N	9 W	Macsweenybanagh .	27	55 N	8 W
Maccarthy Reagh	27	52 N	9 W	Macsweeny Fanad	27	55 N	8 W
Maccawell	27	54 N	7 W	Macsweeny tuath	27	55 N	8 W
Macclesheld	121	53 N	2 W	Macta	181	36 N	0
MacCostello	27	54 N	9 W	MacTeague	27	52 N	9 W
MacDamore	27	53 N	6 W	MacThomas	28	52 N	8 W
MacDermot	27	54 N	8 W	MacViddock	27	53 N	6 W
Macdonald	23	57 N	5 W	Macwilhameighter	27	53 N	8 W
Macdonald of Clan				MacWm Oughter	27	54 N	10 W
Ranald	23	57 N	7 W	Mad, R.	118	Ins	
Macdonald of Sleat	23	58 N	7 W	Madagascar	180	20 S	47 E
Macdonald of Sleat	23	58 N	6 W	Maddalena I	87	40 N	9 E
Macdonell	27	54 N	7 W	Maddalena B.	91	40 N	0
Macdonell of Glengarry	23	57 N	5 W	Madena	24	33 N	17 W
Macdonell of Keppoch	23	57 N	5 W	Madeira, R.	106	8 S	64 W
Macdonell Ranges	128	30 S	130 E	Madhoganj	123	27 N	80 E
Macdonnells	27	55 N	6 W	Madras	64	13 N	80 E
MacDonough	27	54 N	8 W	Madras Presidency	122		
MacDougalls	23	56 N	5 W	Madre de Dios	135	12 S	70 W
Macedonia	105			Madrid	7	40 N	4 W
Macerata	94	43 N	13 E	Madrid, New	74	37 N	90 W
Macfarlane, L	128	32 S	137 E	Madrigal	7	41 N	5 W
Machian	43	Ins		Madura	64	10 N	78 E
Machlandviertel	18	48 N	12 E	Madura I.	139	20 S	100 E
MacHugh	27	53 N	9 W	Maestricht	22	51 N	6 E
Maciejowice	58	52 N	22 E	Mafeking	133	26 S	26 E
Macintoshes	23	57 N	4 W	Mafia	130	8 S	40 E
Macintyre, R.	128	29 S	151 E	Magadoxo	65	2 N	45 E
MacJordan	27	54 N	9 W	Magalhães, Str. of	2	60 S	80 W
Mackay	128	21 S	149 E	Magahes Mts	133	26 S	28 E
Mackays	23	46 N	5 W	Magdala	130	11 N	39 E
Mackenzie	126	60 N	130 E	Magdalen I.	70	43 N	62 W
Mackenzie B.	126	70 N	135 W	Magdalena B	134	24 N	112 W
Mackenzie, R.	128	24 S	149 E	Magdalena, R.	135	8 N	74 W
Mackenzie, R.	139	60 N	130 W	Magdeburg	12	52 N	12 E
Mackenzies	23	58 N	7 W	Magee I	37	55 N	6 W
Mackenzies	23	58 N	6 W	Magellan Str.	135	60 S	70 W
Mackinaw	70	46 N	85 W	Magennis	27	54 N	6 W
Mackinnons	23	57 N	6 W	Magenta	104	45 N	9 E
Macleans	23	57 N	7 W	Magersfontein	133	29 S	25 E
Macleans	23	57 N	6 W	Maggiore, L.	4	46 N	8 E
Macleans	23	56 N	6 W	Maghery Connacht	27	54 N	9 W
Macleods	23	58 N	7 W	Maglaj	120	45 N	18 E
Macleods	23	57 N	7 W	Magnisa	120	39 N	27 E
Macloedio	4	Ins.	45 N	Maguire	27	54 N	8 W
Macloutsi, R	133	22 S	28 E	Magus Muir	23	56 N	3 W
MacMahon	27	54 N	7 W	Mahanadi, R.	99	16 N	80 E
MacMahon	27	53 N	9 W	Mahanuddy, R.	64	16 N	80 E
MacMorris	27	54 N	9 W	Maharajpur	124	26 N	78 E
Macnab	23	56 N	4 W	Mahé	64	12 N	76 E
MacNamara	27	53 N	9 W	Mahé I	140	20 S	30 E
Macneil	23	56 N	6 W	Mah, R.	122	23 N	74 E
Macneil	23	57 N	7 W	Mahia Peninsula	129	39 S	178 E
Macoghlan	27	53 N	8 W	Mahon	7	40 N	4 E
Macon (Am. N.)	74	32 N	84 W	Mahr	99	20 N	78 E
Macon (France)	19	46 N	5 E	Maida	87	39 N	16 E
MacPaddin	27	54 N	10 W	Maidens, The	27	55 N	6 W
Macpherson Range	128	28 S	151 E	Maidstone	16	51 N	1 E
Macphersons	23	57 N	4 W	Maikal Hills	123	20 N	80 E
Macquarie Harb.	128	42 S	145 E	Maillezans	19	46 N	1 W
Macquarie Is.	129	54 S	160 E	Main, R.	29	50 N	9 E
Macquarie, Port	128	31 S	153 E	Main, R., East	126	50 N	80 W
Macquarie, R.	128	31 S	148 E	Maina	48	36 N	22 E

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat	Long.
Maine (France)	8	44 N	4 W	Mandalay	122	22 N	96 E
Maine (U.S.A.)	72	40 N	80 W	Mandavi	122	22 N	74 E
Maine et Loire	103	44 N	4 W	Mandla	99	22 N	80 E
Mainpuri	123	27 N	79 E	Mangalore	64	13 N	75 E
Mainz	11	50 N	8 E	Manhattan I.	68	41 N	74 W
Maipu	106	34 S	71 W	Manihiki Is	139	20 S	160 W
Maitland	128	33 S	152 E	Manila	139	15 N	121 E
Maivand	124	32 N	65 E	Manila B. . .	75	Ins.	
Maizières	118	Ins.		Manipur	125	20 N	90 E
Majorca	7	38 N	2 E	Manitoba	126	50 N	100 W
Majuba Hill	133	27 S	30 E	Manitoba, L.	67	51 N	99 W
Makalé	130	13 N	40 E	Manjara, R.	123	18 N	78 E
Makarieff	108	56 N	45 E	Mannheim	29	49 N	8 E
Makhran	136	40 N	70 E	Manresa	7	42 N	2 E
Makilolo	130	20 S	20 E	Mans	22	50 N	4 E
Makrinitza	119	39 N	23 E	Mansfeld	62	52 N	12 E
Makwanpur	99	27 N	85 E	Mansu	65	Ins.	
Malabar	43	Ins.		Mansurah	132	31 N	31 E
Malabar Coast	64	8 N	72 E	Mantello	30	46 N	10 E
Malacca	125	2 N	102 E	Mantes	19	49 N	2 E
Malacca, Str. of	125	4 N	100 E	Mantua	4	Ins.	45 N
Malaga	7	37 N	4 W	Manukau Harb.	129	37 S	175 E
Malakand Pass	124	35 N	72 E	Manwen	138	25 N	98 E
Malakhoff	115	Ins.		Manzanillo	134	19 N	104 W
Malay Peninsula	139	0	100 E	Marabout	87	32 N	29 E
Malay States	125	0	100 E	Maracaibo, L.			
Maldia	64	25 N	88 E	(Maracaybo)	106	9 N	72 W
Malden	70	42 N	83 W	Maracaybo	66	10 N	72 W
Malden I.	139	20 S	160 W	Maras	82	46 N	2 W
Maldiva Is	100	0	60 E	Marajo, I. of	106	1 S	50 W
Maldon	50	52 N	1 E	Maranhao	106	4 S	46 W
Malenco, Val	30	46 N	9 E	Maranoa, R.	128	26 S	148 E
Malghera	104	45 N	12 E	Marañon, R., or			
Malha, C	120	36 N	23 E	Amazon	106		
Malik, W	132	15 N	29 E	Marans	19	46 N	1 W
Malin Head	37	55 N	7 W	Maratha Confed.	64	16 N	72 E
Malindi	130	3 S	40 E	Marathon	105	38 N	24 E
Malins	22	51 N	4 E	Marbella Pt	50	37 N	5 W
Malloggia	30	46 N	10 E	Marburg (Hesse)	12	51 N	9 E
Mallow	37	52 N	9 W	Marburg (Styria)	111	47 N	16 E
Malmanson	97	Ins.		Marcaria	83	45 N	11 E
Malmédy	22	50 N	6 E	March, R.	21	48 N	16 E
Malmesbury (Afr S)	133	33 S	19 E	March, East	23	56 N	8 W
Malmesbury (Eng)	113	52 N	2 W	March, Middle	23	55 N	8 W
Malmo	17	56 N	13 E	March, West	23	55 N	4 W
Malolos	139	15 N	121 E	Marches, The	111	42 N	12 E
Malo-Yaroslavetz	96	55 N	36 E	Marchfeld	111	48 N	16 E
Malplaquet	45	50 N	4 E	Marchiennes	45	50 N	8 E
Malta	26	36 N	14 E	Marciano	4	43 N	12 E
Malters	112	47 N	8 E	Marcoussis	79	49 N	2 E
Malton	113	54 N	1 W	Mardan	123	34 N	72 E
Malvern Hill	74	37 N	77 W	Mardyck	39	51 N	2 E
Malwa	64	24 N	72 E	Mareb, R.	132	15 N	38 E
Mamore, R.	135	14 S	65 W	Marella	7	41 N	0
Man, Isle of	16	54 N	6 W	Maremma	4	42 N	10 E
Managua, L.	134	12 N	86 W	Marengo	94	45 N	9 E
Manar	43	Ins.		Mareotis	132	Ins.	
Manasarowar, L.	138	31 N	81 E	Margarita Is	106	11 N	64 W
Manassas	74	39 N	77 W	Margate	16	51 N	1 E
Mance, R.	118	Ins.		Maria	95	41 N	1 W
Mancha, La	7	38 N	4 W	Marianne Is.	139	0	140 E
Manche	103	48 N	4 W	Maribó	17	55 N	12 E
Manchester	16	53 N	2 W	Marico, R.	133	25 S	27 E
Manchuria	138	40 N	120 E	Marie Galante	69	16 N	61 W

	Map	Lat.	Long		Map	Lat	Long
Marienburg (France)	46	50 N	5 E	Massachusetts Bay	68	42 N	70 W
Marienburg (Livonia)	53	57 N	27 E	Massaruni, R.	69	8 N	60 W
Marienburg (Prus.)	55	54 N	19 E	Masserano	47	44 N	8 E
Marienhause	58	57 N	28 E	Masso	30	46 N	9 E
Marienwerder	58	54 N	19 E	Massowah	132	26 N	40 E
Mariestad	53	59 N	14 E	Masulipatam	64	16 N	81 E
Marietta (U.S.A.)	72	40 N	81 W	Matabeleland	133	20 S	30 E
Marietta (U.S.A.)	74	34 N	85 W	Matagorda B.	66	28 N	96 W
Marnano	4 Ins.	45 N	9 E	Matamoros	134	26 N	97 W
Marny	19	49 N	1 W	Matanzas, Bay of	69	23 N	83 W
Maringa, R.	132	0	21 E	Matapan, C.	120	36 N	22 E
Maritime Alps	83	44 N	8 E	Matari	124	26 N	68 E
Maritime Province	137			Mataura, R.	129	46 S	169 E
Maritsa, R.	3	40 N	25 E	Matifu, C.	7 Ins		
Mark	12	50 N	4 E	Matopopo Hills	133	20 S	29 E
Mark, Old, Middle, New, Electoral	59			Matsumae	137	41 N	140 E
Market Drayton	36	53 N	2 W	Matto Grosso	106	20 S	60 W
Market Harborough	36	52 N	1 W	Matto Grosso, Plat. of	135	20 S	60 W
Markgrafen	93 Ins.			Matun	125	20 N	95 E
Markkleeberg	97 Ins.			Maubeuge	81	50 N	4 E
Marklissa	57	51 N	15 E	Maulbronn	12	49 N	9 E
Markranstadt	97 Ins.			Maulde	81	51 N	4 E
Marlborough (Eng.)	121	51 N	2 W	Maule, R.	106	34 S	72 W
Marlborough (N.Z.)	129	42 S	174 E	Mauleon	19	43 N	1 W
Marlow	113	52 N	1 W	Maumee, R.	72	41 N	84 W
Marly	97 Ins			Maundsaar	122	24 N	75 E
Marmora, S. of	108	41 N	28 E	Maurepas, R.	67	51 N	96 W
Marne (and Haute M.)	103	48 N	4 E	Mauritania	140	20 N	30 W
Marne, R.	8	43 N	4 E	Mauritius	130	20 S	58 E
Maros, R.	3	45 N	20 E	Mauritsstad	106	10 S	36 W
Marquesas Is.	139	10 S	140 W	Maurrenne	25	44 N	6 E
Marsaglia	49	44 N	8 E	Mautern	92	48 N	16 E
Marsal	33	49 N	7 E	Mauthausen	57	48 N	15 E
Marsala	104	38 N	12 E	Mauvezin	19	44 N	1 E
Marseilles	8	43 N	5 E	Maxen	57	51 N	14 E
Marshall Is.	139	0	160 E	Maya	95	43 N	1 W
Mars la Tour	118	49 N	6 E	Maybole Ab.	23	55 N	5 W
Marston Moor	36	54 N	1 W	Mayenfeld	30	47 N	10 E
Marstrand	54	53 N	12 E	Mayenne	79	48 N	0
Martaban	125	16 N	98 E	Maynooth	27	53 N	7 W
Martaban, G. of	125	10 N	90 E	Mayo	37	52 S	10 W
Martenwerder	59	54 N	19 E	Mayotta	140	13 S	46 E
Martinique	69	14 N	61 W	Mazagan	131	33 N	8 W
Martinsbruck	30	47 N	10 E	Mazanderan	124	35 N	50 E
Martinsburg	74	39 N	78 W	Mazar-i-Sharif	124	37 N	67 E
Marvejols	19	45 N	3 E	Mazaruni, R. (see Massaruni, R.)			
Maryborough (Austral.)	128	26 S	153 E	Mazatlan	139	22 N	101 W
Maryborough (Ire.)	87	53 N	7 W	Mazzara	26	38 N	13 E
Maryland	72	30 N	80 W	Mbomu, R.	132	5 N	25 E
Marylebone	114	52 N	0 W	McArthur R.	128	17 S	136 E
Marzarguivir (see Mers-el-Kebir)				McClintock Chan.	126	72 N	100 W
Masampo	137	35 N	128 E	McClure Str.	126	75 N	120 W
Mascara	131	35 N	0	McGregors	23	56 N	5 W
Mascot	2	24 N	58 E	McLachland	23	56 N	5 W
Masena	130	12 N	16 E	McLarens	23	56 N	4 W
Maseru	133	29 S	28 E	McNaughtons	23	56 N	5 W
Mashonaland	130	20 S	30 E	Meath	37	52 N	8 W
Mask, L.	27	54 N	9 W	Meaux Ab.	16	54 N	0
Masovia	55	50 N	20 E	Mecca	132	21 N	40 E
Massa (Italy)	104	44 N	10 E	Mechn	6	51 N	4 E
Massa (Italy)	104	44 N	12 E	Mecklenburg	12	54 N	12 E
Massachusetts	68	45 N	70 W	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	62	54 N	12 E
				Mecklenburg-Strelitz	62	54 N	13 E

	Map	Lat.	Long		Map	Lat.	Long
Medellin (Am. S) ...	135	6 N	76 W	Mequinez ...	131	34 N	5 W
Medellin (Spain)	95	39 N	6 W	Meran ...	12	47 N	11 E
Medemblyk	22	53 N	5 E	Merecy ..	54	54 N	24 E
Medicine Hat	126	50 N	110 W	Mergentheim	39	49 N	10 E
Medina	132	25 N	40 E	Merida (Am. Centl)	134	21 N	90 W
Medina del Campo	7	41 N	5 W	Merida (Am. S.) ..	135	8 N	72 W
Medina de Rioseco	7	42 N	5 W	Merida (Spain)	95	39 N	6 W
Medina Sidonia	7	36 N	6 W	Meridian ...	74	32 N	89 W
Mediterranean Sea	120			Mérindol	8	44 N	5 E
Mediterranée	94	44 N	11 E	Merioneth ...	16	52 N	4 W
Medjerda, W	131	36 N	8 E	Mernis	23	57 N	3 W
Medola	83	45 N	10 E	Merow	40	53 N	13 E
Medun	119	42 N	19 E	Mers	23	56 N	3 W
Medway, R.	36	51 N	0	Mers-el-Kebir ...	131	36 N	1 W
Medyn	96	55 N	36 E	Mersburg ..	12	51 N	12 E
Meelick	38	53 N	8 W	Mersey, R.	121	53 N	2 W
Meersburg	15	48 N	9 E	Merthyr Tydhl	121	52 N	3 W
Meerut	99	29 N	78 E	Merv	124	38 N	62 E
Mehedia	7 Ins.			Mery	97	48 N	4 E
Mehidpur	122	23 N	76 E	Meseritz	57	52 N	16 E
Meilhan	19	45 N	0	Meshed	124	36 N	60 E
Meiningen	107	51 N	10 E	Mesopotamia	110		
Meissen	12	51 N	13 E	Messejara	95	38 N	8 W
Mekong, R.	138	18 N	104 E	Messenia ..	105	37 N	22 E
Mekran	124	25 N	60 E	Messignac	19	46 N	1 E
Melanesia ..	139			Messin	79	48 N	4 E
Melbourne	123	38 S	145 E	Messina	4	38 N	16 E
Melcombe Regis	121	51 N	2 W	Messina, Str. of	104	38 N	16 E
Melegnano ...	104	45 N	9 E	Mestre	83	45 N	12 E
Melilla	65	35 N	3 W	Meta, R.	135	6 N	68 W
Melinda	65	4 S	40 E	Metauro ..	94	44 N	13 E
Mella	94	44 N	8 E	Metemma	132	17 N	33 E
Melle	19	46 N	0	Metre Hill, 203	137	39 N	121 E
Melnik	57	50 N	14 E	Metz	12	49 N	6 E
Melrose Ab.	23	56 N	3 W	Metzovo	120	40 N	21 E
Melun	8	49 N	3 E	Meudon	19 Ins.		
Melville, C.	128	14 S	144 E	Meulan	19	49 N	2 E
Melville I. (Australia)	126	70 N	120 W	Meurs	22	51 N	7 E
Melville I (Canada)	128	12 S	131 E	Meurthe	103	48 N	4 E
Melville Id	126	70 N	110 W	Meurthe, R	118	48 N	6 E
Memel	55	56 N	21 E	Meuse	103	48 N	4 E
Memel, R.	20	55 N	20 E	Meuse, R.	22	51 N	6 E
Memmingen	12	48 N	10 E	Meuse Inf. . .	94	48 N	4 E
Memphis (Egypt)	132 Ins.			Meux	8	49 N	3 E
Memphis (U.S.A.)	74	35 N	90 W	Mewar	122	20 N	70 E
Menai Strait	121	53 N	4 W	Mewe	32	54 N	19 E
Menam, R	125	15 N	100 E	Mexico	66	20 N	99 W
Menama	124	26 N	51 E	Mexico, Gulf of	72		
Mende	103	44 N	4 E	Mexico, New	72	30 N	110 W
Mendip Hills	121	51 N	3 W	Mexico, U.S. of	106 Ins.		
Mendocino, C.	106	40 N	124 W	Meyerskappel	112	47 N	8 E
Mendoza	106	33 S	69 W	Mézères	79	50 N	5 E
Meng-tzu	138	24 N	103 E	Mezquital, R.	134	23 N	105 W
Menn	39	51 N	3 E	Mhow	123	23 N	76 E
Mennidie	128	32 S	143 E	Mia, W.	131	30 N	5 E
Mentana	104	42 N	13 E	Miami, R	67	40 N	85 W
Menteith	23	56 N	6 W	Miani	124	25 N	68 E
Mentone	103	44 N	7 E	Michaloff	108	54 N	40 E
Menzala, L	132	31 N	32 E	Michigan	72	40 N	9 W
Menzies	23	57 N	4 W	Michillimackinac	67	46 N	85 W
Menzies	128	30 S	121 E	Michni Pass	122	34 N	72 E
Meppel	109	53 N	6 E	Michoacan	134	19 N	102 W
Meppen	39	53 N	7 E	Micronesia	139		
Mequinenza	95	41 N	0	Middelburg (Afr. S.)	133	26 S	29 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat	Long
Middelburg (Holland)	22	51 N	4 E	Mitchell, R.	128	16 S	142 E
Middle Island ..	100	60 S	150 E	Mito	137	36 N	140 E
Middlesex	16	50 N	2 W	Mitrovicz	3	45 N	20 E
Middleton (Ireland)	47	52 N	8 W	Mitrowitz	105	43 N	21 E
Middleton (Scotland)	23	57 N	3 W	Mittau	58	57 N	24 E
Midhurst	113	51 N	1 W	Mittelmark	12	50 N	12 E
Midnapur	64	22 N	87 E	Mittel-Pollnitz	92	51 N	12 E
Mierdyk	45	52 N	5 E	Mitylene	120	39 N	27 E
Mietzel	57	53 N	15 E	Mizen Head	47	51 N	10 W
Miguel, R.	135	15 S	64 W	Mlava	92	53 N	20 E
Milagro	95	42 N	2 W	Mobile	72	31 N	88 W
Milan	4	45 N	9 E	Mobile B.	74	31 N	88 W
Milan, Duchy of	4	44 N	8 E	Mocha	130	13 N	43 E
Milazzo	104	38 N	15 E	Mockern	97	51 N	12 E
Milborne, Port	113	51 N	2 W	Moero, L.	130	8 S	29 E
Mileto	104	39 N	16 E	Modder R.	133	29 S	25 E
Milford Haven	24	52 N	5 W	Modena	4	45 N	11 E
Milford Sound	129	45 S	168 E	Modlin	108	52 N	21 E
Milhan	19	44 N	3 E	Modon	3	37 N	22 E
Milledgeville	74	33 N	83 W	Modos	21	45 N	21 E
Millesimo	83	44 N	8 E	Moesskirch	88	48 N	9 E
Milnkun's Bend	74	32 N	91 W	Mogador	131	32 N	10 W
Mill Spring	74	37 N	84 E	Mogadoca	140	2 N	46 E
Miloglav	107	52 N	17 E	Mohacz	3	46 N	19 E
Minas Geraes	106	18 S	43 W	Mohawk, R.	72	43 N	74 W
Mineiro	94	44 N	8 E	Mohleff	108	50 N	30 E
Mineiro, R.	4	44 N	10 E	Mohleff	108	54 N	30 E
Mindanao	139	0	120 E	Mohrunge	92	54 N	26 E
Mindelheim	62	48 N	10 E	Moidart	56	57 N	6 W
Mindello	95	41 N	9 W	Mojaisk	96	56 N	36 E
Minden	29	52 N	9 E	Mojos	106	20 S	80 W
Minden, Bishopric of	12	52 N	9 E	Mokotoff	108	Ins	
Mindoro	139	13 N	121 E	Mok-po	137	35 N	126 E
Minehead	113	51 N	3 W	Mola	104	41 N	17 E
Mingrelia	61	40 N	40 E	Moldau, R.	12	46 N	12 E
Min Ho	138	29 N	108 E	Moldavia	3	45 N	25 E
Minho, R.	7	42 N	10 W	Molna	95	41 N	2 W
Minneapolis	72	45 N	93 W	Molnella, R.	83	45 N	11 E
Minnesota	72	40 N	100 W	Molno	95	41 N	2 E
Minorca	7	40 N	4 E	Molino del Rey	71	19 N	99 W
Minsk	108	50 N	20 E	Molise	26	42 N	14 E
Minsk	108	54 N	28 E	Molla Pass	124	28 N	67 E
Miossans	19	44 N	0	Molle, R.	19	43 N	6 E
Miquelon I.	67	47 N	56 W	Mollendo	140	17 S	72 W
Miramichi B.	126	47 N	65 W	Mollwitz	57	51 N	17 E
Miranda	7	43 N	2 W	Molodetchno	96	54 N	27 E
Mirandola	4	45 N	11 E	Molopo, R.	133	26 S	22 E
Mirm, L.	135	40 S	60 W	Molsheim	9	49 N	7 E
Mirpur (India)	124	25 N	68 E	Moltene	133	31 S	26 E
Mirpur (India)	124	28 N	69 E	Moluccas	43	Ins	
Mirzapur	99	25 N	83 E	Molyneux	129	Ins.	
Mishmee Hills	138	28 N	96 E	Molyneux, R.	129	46 S	170 E
Mishra el Rek	132	8 N	29 E	Mombasa	130	4 S	40 E
Misiones	106	40 S	60 W	Momen	138	26 N	98 E
Misox	30	46 N	9 E	Mompelgard (Mont- béliard)	5	44 N	4 E
Missinaibi, R.	67	50 N	83 W	Mona Channel	134	18 N	68 W
Missionary Ridge	74	34 N	86 W	Mona, R.	123	25 N	90 E
Mississippi	72	30 N	90 W	Monaco	4	44 N	7 E
Mississippi, R.	72			Monaghan	27	54 N	7 W
Missolonghi	105	38 N	21 E	Monaghan, County of	37	54 N	8 W
Missouri	73	30 N	100 W	Monastr	105	41 N	21 E
Missouri, R.	72			Moncalieri	104	45 N	8 E
Missunde	116	55 N	10 E	Monceaux	19	Ins.	
Mistra	3	37 N	22 E				

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat	Long.
Monekton's Camp (Quebec) ...	67 Ins.			Montluel . . .	25	46 N	5 E
Moncontour . . .	19	47 N	0	Montmartre . . .	97 Ins.		
Moncorvo . . .	95	41 N	7 W	Montmédy . . .	11	50 N	5 E
Moncton . . .	126	46 N	65 W	Montmélian . . .	25	45 N	6 E
Mondago B. . .	95	40 N	9 W	Montmirail . . .	97	49 N	4 E
Mondego, R. . .	7	40 N	10 W	Montmorency . . .	97 Ins.		
Mondelheim . . .	45	49 N	9 E	Montmorency, R. . .	68	47 N	71 W
Mondovi . . .	25	44 N	8 E	Montpellier . . .	8	44 N	4 E
Mondyck . . .	81	52 N	5 E	Montreal . . .	70	45 N	74 W
Monembasia . . .	3	37 N	23 E	Montreuil . . .	79	50 N	2 E
Monfalcone . . .	111	46 N	14 E	Montrond . . .	79	47 N	3 E
Monflanquin . . .	19	44 N	1 E	Montrose . . .	56	57 N	2 W
Monganagh . . .	37	55 N	8 W	Montsegur . . .	19	45 N	0
Mongolia . . .	138			Montserrat . . .	69	17 N	62 W
Monitz . . .	92 Ins.			Monts Faucilles . . .	118	48 N	6 E
Monitz, L. . .	92 Ins.			Mont Tonnerre . . .	94	49 N	8 E
Monjuch . . .	7	41 N	2 E	Mont Yvron . . .	81	49 N	5 E
Monmouth . . .	70	40 N	74 W	Monza . . .	4 Ins.	46 N	9 E
Monomotapa . . .	65	20 S	20 E	Monzon . . .	7	42 N	0
Monongahela, R. . .	67	40 N	80 W	Mook . . .	39	52 N	6 E
Monrovia . . .	130	6 N	11 W	Mookerheide . . .	22	52 N	6 E
Mons . . .	45	50 N	4 E	Moonie, R. . .	128	28 S	149 E
Montabaur . . .	81	50 N	8 E	Moor . . .	111	47 N	18 E
Montagu . . .	82	47 N	1 W	Moore, L. . .	128	30 S	128 E
Montalcino . . .	4	43 N	11 E	Moose Factory . . .	126	52 N	81 W
Montalto . . .	4	43 N	14 E	Moose Jaw . . .	126	50 N	106 W
Montana . . .	72	40 N	120 W	Moore, R. . .	70	50 N	90 W
Montargis . . .	103	48 N	3 E	Moradabad . . .	123	29 N	79 E
Montauban . . .	8	44 N	1 E	Morant Pt . . .	69	18 N	78 W
Montaut . . .	19	43 N	2 E	Morat . . .	15	47 N	7 E
Montbéliard . . .	12	47 N	7 E	Morava, R. . .	119	44 N	21 E
Montblanc . . .	94	44 N	4 E	Morava Bulgarian, R. . .	119	43 N	22 E
Mont Blanc . . .	141	46 N	7 E	Moravia . . .	12	46 N	16 E
Montcenis . . .	19	47 N	4 E	Moray . . .	23	54 N	6 W
Mont de Marsan . . .	103	44 N	0	Moray Firth . . .	56	58 N	4 W
Montdidier . . .	22	50 N	3 E	Morbegno . . .	30	46 N	10 E
Montebello (Milan) . . .	83	46 N	9 E	Morbihan . . .	103	48 N	8 W
Montebello (Piedmont) . . .	104	45 N	9 E	Morea . . .	8	35 N	20 E
Montebello (Veneta) . . .	104	46 N	11 E	Morelos . . .	134	19 N	99 W
Montechiaro . . .	83	45 N	10 E	Moreton I . . .	128	27 S	153 E
Monte Corone . . .	4	43 N	12 E	Morgan, Mt . . .	128	24 S	151 E
Montefalcone . . .	104	42 N	15 E	Morgarten . . .	15	47 N	9 E
Montefeltro . . .	4	44 N	13 E	Morge, R. . .	25	47 N	7 E
Montélimar . . .	19	45 N	5 E	Morlaix . . .	19	49 N	4 W
Montendre . . .	19	45 N	0	Morne Fortune . . .	69	14 N	61 W
Montenegro . . .	3	40 N	15 E	Morocco . . .	131	32 N	8 W
Montenotte . . .	83	44 N	9 E	Morpeth . . .	16	55 N	2 W
Montepulciano . . .	4	43 N	12 E	Mortara . . .	4	45 N	9 E
Montereau . . .	8	43 N	3 E	Mortirolo Pass . . .	30	46 N	10 E
Monterey (Mexico) . . .	106	26 N	100 W	Moscova, R. . .	52	56 N	37 E
Monterey (U.S.A.) . . .	72	37 N	122 W	Moscow . . .	61	58 N	38 E
Monterotondo . . .	104	42 N	13 E	Moselle . . .	103	48 N	4 E
Montevideo . . .	106	34 S	56 W	Moselle, R. . .	12	46 N	4 E
Monferrat . . .	4	44 N	8 E	Moskva, R. (<i>see</i> Moscova, R.) . . .			
Montgaillard . . .	19	43 N	2 E	Moson . . .	21	48 N	17 E
Mont Genève . . .	25	45 N	7 E	Mosquito Coast . . .	69	10 N	90 W
Montgomery, County of . . .	16	52 N	4 W	Mosquito Gulf . . .	135	10 N	82 W
Montgomery (U.S.A.) . . .	74	32 N	86 W	Moss . . .	108	60 N	11 E
Montgomery (Wales) . . .	36	53 N	3 W	Mossamedes . . .	130	15 S	12 E
Montheurt . . .	19	44 N	0	Mossel B . . .	133	34 S	22 E
Monticchio . . .	30	46 N	9 E	Mossorim . . .	111	45 N	20 E
Montigny . . .	118 Ins.			Mostaganem . . .	181	36 N	0
				Mostar . . .	111	43 N	18 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Mosul ...	110	36 N	43 E	Murcia ...	7	38 N	1 W
Motagua, R. ...	184	15 N	90 W	Muren, R. ...	187	46 N	132 E
Motien Pass ...	187	41 N	123 E	Muretto Pass ...	30	46 N	9 E
Moulaya, W. ...	131	34 N	3 W	Murfreesborough ...	74	36 N	86 W
Moulins ...	8	47 N	3 E	Murghab, R. ...	124	35 N	60 E
Moulmein ...	125	16 N	98 E	Muri ...	15	47 N	8 E
Mount, C. ...	65	7 N	11 W	Murray, R. ...	128	40 S	140 E
Mourée (Fort Nassau) ...	65	Ins.		Murray's ...	23	56 N	4 W
Mourne ...	27	54 N	6 W	Murree ...	123	34 N	73 E
Mousehold Hill ...	16	53 N	1 E	Murrumbidgee, R. ...	128	35 S	146 E
Mousehole ...	16	50 N	6 W	Murshidabad ...	64	24 N	88 E
Mousseron ...	109	51 N	3 E	Mur-ussu ...	138	34 N	95 E
Moutiers ...	25	45 N	7 E	Murviedro ...	95	40 N	0
Mouzon ...	118	50 N	5 E	Murzsteg ...	111	48 N	16 E
Moyenvic ...	33	49 N	7 E	Murzuk ...	130	26 N	14 E
Moy Hall ...	56	57 N	4 W	Muscat ...	100	23 N	58 E
Meylurge ...	27	54 N	8 W	Muscovy ...	1		
Mozambique ...	43	14 S	40 E	Muskerry ...	27	52 N	9 W
Mozambique ...	133	20 S	30 E	Musone ...	94	43 N	13 E
Mozdok ...	61	44 N	45 E	Müsselburgh ...	56	56 N	3 W
Mozembano ...	88	45 N	11 E	Mussidan ...	19	45 N	0
Mstislavl ...	58	54 N	32 E	Mustagh Pass ...	138	36 N	76 E
Muata Yamo ...	130	8 S	26 E	Muthill ...	56	56 N	4 W
Mucheln ...	57	51 N	12 E	Muttra ...	123	27 N	78 E
Much Wenlock ...	114	53 N	8 W	Muyden ...	45	52 N	5 E
Mudantsane ...	137	44 N	123 E	Myede ...	125	19 N	95 E
Mudki ...	124	31 N	75 E	Mykonos ...	48	37 N	25 E
Muga, R. ...	95	42 N	3 E	Mysore ...	64	8 N	72 E
Mugello ...	4	44 N	11 E	Mytho ...	125	10 N	106 E
Muhl, R. ...	13	48 N	12 E				
Muhlberg ...	14	51 N	13 E	Naab, R. ...	117	48 N	12 E
Muhldorf ...	88	48 N	12 E	Naafk ...	125	21 N	92 E
Muhlhausen (Ger.) ...	12	48 N	7 E	Naarden ...	22	52 N	5 E
Muhlhausen (Ger.) ...	12	51 N	10 E	Naas ...	37	53 N	7 W
Mühlheim ...	12	51 N	7 E	Naauwport ...	133	31 S	25 E
Mühlviertel ...	13	48 N	12 E	Nabha ...	123	30 N	76 E
Munden ...	22	52 N	5 E	Nablús ...	85	32 N	35 E
Mukandwara ...	99	25 N	76 E	Nachod ...	57	50 N	16 E
Mukden ...	138	42 N	123 E	Nadendal ...	17	60 N	22 E
Mude, R. ...	62	51 N	13 E	Nadimo ...	3	44 N	16 E
Mulheim (see Muhlheim)				Náfels ...	15	47 N	9 E
Mullaghcarn, Mt ...	37	55 N	7 W	Nagasaki ...	137	33 N	130 E
Mullingar ...	27	54 N	7 W	Nagoya ...	137	35 N	137 E
Multan ...	64	30 N	72 E	Nagpur ...	64	21 N	79 E
Munchengratz ...	57	51 N	15 E	Nagy Sarlo ...	111	48 N	18 E
Munden ...	29	51 N	10 E	Nagy Szeben ...	21	46 N	24 E
Munglem ...	138	28 N	100 E	Nagy Szombat ...	21	48 N	18 E
Muni, R. ...	140	0	30 W	Nagyvarad ...	111	47 N	22 E
Munich ...	12	48 N	12 E	Nallaka ...	43	Ins.	
Munkács ...	111	48 N	23 E	Nairn ...	23	57 N	4 W
Munkeliv ...	17	63 N	10 E	Nairobi ...	130	2 S	37 E
Munroes ...	23	58 N	5 W	Nasseville ...	118	Ins.	
Munsingen ...	112	47 N	8 E	Nakhichevan ...	108	39 N	45 E
Munster (Ireland) ...	27			Namak Sar ...	124	31 N	58 E
Munster ...	12	52 N	8 E	Namaqualand ...	133	30 S	10 E
Munster ...	40	48 N	7 E	Namling ...	138	30 N	89 E
Munster, Bishopric of ...	12	50 N	4 E	Namous, Wadi ...	131	35 N	3 E
Munsterberg ...	12	51 N	17 E	Namur ...	22	50 N	5 E
Munster Thal ...	30	46 N	10 E	Nanaimo ...	139	48 N	124 W
Muotta ...	88	47 N	9 E	Nanchang ...	138	29 N	116 E
Mur, R. ...	60	47 N	15 E	Nancy ...	38	49 N	6 E
Murchison ...	128	30 S	110 E	Nanero Ra. ...	128	37 N	149 E
Murchison, R. ...	128	30 S	110 E	Nanking ...	138	32 N	118 E
				Nannine ...	140	26 S	120 E

	Map	Lat	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Nanningfu	138	23 N	108 E	Neisse	12	50 N	17 E
Nanshan	137	39 N	122 E	Neisse, R.	79	48 N	12 E
Nantes	8	47 N	2 W	Nejd	132	26 N	41 E
Nantwich	16	53 N	3 W	Nellenburg	62	48 N	9 E
Napier	129	39 S	177 E	Nelson	126	50 N	117 W
Naples	4	41 N	14 E	Nelson	129	41 S	173 E
Naples, B. of	87	41 N	14 E	Nelson, R.	67	50 N	100 W
Naples, Kingdom of	94			Nemerow	40	54 N	13 E
Naplous	110	32 N	35 E	Nemiroff	61	49 N	29 E
Napo, R.	135	10 S	80 W	Nemours	79	48 N	3 E
Napoléonville	94	47 N	1 W	Nemours, Duchy of	8	48 N	0
Napoli	48	36 N	23 E	Nen, R.	121	52 N	1 W
Nara, R.	96	55 N	37 E	Nenagh	47	53 N	8 W
Narbonne	8	43 N	3 E	Neograd	21	48 N	19 E
Narenta, R.	117	43 N	18 E	Nepal	99	24 N	80 E
Narew, R. (Nareff, R.)	58	53 N	22 E	Nepi	4	42 N	12 E
Nari, R.	123	30 N	68 E	Nérac	8	44 N	0
Narin	136	41 N	76 E	Nerbudda, R.	64	22 N	76 E
Narin, R.	124	42 N	75 E	Nerchinsk	136	52 N	116 E
Narragansett B	68	41 N	71 W	Nerike	17	55 N	10 E
Naragansett	66	42 N	72 W	Nethe, R.	109	51 N	4 E
Narrows, The	126	50 N	100 W	Netherlands, Austrian	62		
Narva	61	59 N	28 E	Netherlands,			
Narvik	108	68 N	18 E	Kingdom of	102		
Naseby	36	52 N	1 W	Netherlands, Spanish	39		
Nashville	72	36 N	87 W	Netherlands, United	39		
Nasirabad	123	26 N	75 E	Nether Stowey	121	51 N	3 W
Nassar	132	8 N	33 E	Netley Ab	16	51 N	1 W
Nassau (Bahama Is.)	69	25 N	77 W	Nettuno	26	42 N	13 E
Nassau (Germany)	12	50 N	8 E	Netze District	58	52 N	16 E
Natal (Afr. S.)	133	30 S	30 E	Netze, R.	107	52 N	16 E
Natal (Am. S.)	106	6 S	35 W	Neuburg (Austria)	12	48 N	16 E
Natchez	67	33 N	90 W	Neuburg (Bavaria)	12	49 N	11 E
Natchitoches	71	32 N	93 W	Neuchâtel (France)	19	50 N	1 E
Nat-padi	125	19 N	95 E	Neuchâtel, L.	90	47 N	7 E
Naturaliste, C.	128	34 S	115 E	Neuchâtel (Switz.)	15	47 N	7 E
Naumburg	12	51 N	12 E	Neuenburg	39	48 N	8 E
Nauplia	3	38 N	23 E	Neufchâteau	118	48 N	6 E
Navarino	3	37 N	22 E	Neuhause	57	49 N	15 E
Navarino, B. of	105	37 N	22 E	Neuhausel	48	48 N	18 E
Navarre, Kingdom of	7	42 N	2 W	Neully (France)	103	49 N	2 E
Navarreins	19	43 N	1 W	Neully (Lorraine)	118	Ins	
Naworth	16	55 N	3 W	Neukloster	40	54 N	12 E
Naxos	3	37 N	25 E	Neumark	12	50 N	12 E
Nay	19	43 N	0	Neumarkt (Austr.)	12	48 N	14 E
Nazareth	110	33 N	35 E	Neumarkt (Bavaria)	33	48 N	12 E
Nazas, R.	134	26 N	103 W	Neumarkt (Silesia)	57	51 N	17 E
Neagh, Lough	37	54 N	8 W	Neumunster	116	54 N	10 E
Neath Ab.	16	52 N	4 W	Neuquen	135	38 S	70 W
Nebel, R.	45	49 N	11 E	Neusiede	93	Ins	
Nebraska	72	40 N	110 W	Neuss	12	51 N	7 E
Neckar, R.	39	48 N	8 E	Neustadt (Bavaria)	93	49 N	12 E
Nedlitz	97	52 N	13 E	Neustadt (Hanover)	107	52 N	9 E
Needles, The	36	51 N	2 W	Neustadt (Moravia)	62	50 N	17 E
Neerwinden	45	51 N	5 E	Neustadt (Palatinate)	81	49 N	8 E
Negapatam	64	11 N	80 E	Neustadt (Saxony)	12	51 N	12 E
Negrepelisse	19	44 N	2 E	Neustadt (Saxony)	107	51 N	14 E
Negri Sembilan	125	3 N	102 E	Neustadt (Silesia)	62	50 N	18 E
Negro, C.	65	16 S	12 E	Neustettin	62	54 N	17 E
Negro, R.	106	0	64 W	Neu Strelitz	107	53 N	13 E
Negropont	3	35 N	20 E	Neuwied	107	50 N	7 E
Negros	139	0	120 E	Neva, R.	54	60 N	30 E
Negumbo	64	7 N	80 E	Nevada	72	30 N	120 W
Neira	43	Ins		Nevada, Sa	7	36 N	4 W

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat.	Long.
Nevers	79	47 N	3 E	New Spain	69	20 N	100 W
Nevers, County of	8	44 N	0	Newstead Ab.	16	53 N	1 W
Nevesinje	119	43 N	18 E	Newton	113	53 N	3 W
Nevis	69	17 N	63 W	Newtown (England)	113	51 N	1 W
New Amsterdam	68	41 N	74 W	Newtown (Ireland)	27	36 N	6 W
Newark (Canada)	70	43 N	79 W	Newtown (Ireland)	47	54 N	7 W
Newark (England)	16	53 N	1 W	Newtown-Limavady	47	55 N	7 W
New Biscay	106	24 N	104 W	New Venezuela	106	0	80 W
New Britain	139	20 S	140 E	New Westminster	139	48 N	124 W
New Brunswick	70	40 N	70 W	New York	70	41 N	74 W
Newburn	36	55 N	2 W	New Zealand	129		
Newbury	36	51 N	1 W	Nezib	110	37 N	38 E
New Caledonia	139	40 S	160 E	Ngami, L.	133	20 S	23 E
New Castle	7	38 N	6 W	Ngankung	138	31 N	117 E
Newcastle (Afr. S.)	133	28 S	30 E	Ngansichau	138	41 N	96 E
Newcastle (Am N.)	68	40 N	76 W	Niagara	68	43 N	79 W
Newcastle (Austral)	128	33 S	152 E	Niagara Falls	126	43 N	79 W
Newcastle (England)	16	55 N	2 W	Niagara, R.	72	43 N	80 W
Newcastle (Ireland)	27	55 N	7 W	Nicaragua	69	10 N	90 W
Newcastle (Ireland)	37	52 N	9 W	Nice	4	44 N	7 E
Newcastle (Ireland)	47	53 N	6 W	Nicholaievsk	138	53 N	141 E
Newcastle-u.-Lyne	113	53 N	2 W	Nicholas Channel	75	20 N	90 W
New England				Nicholson's Nek	133	28 S	30 E
(Am. N.)	66	40 N	80 W	Nicober Is.	125	0	90 E
New England				Nicopolis	3	44 N	25 E
(Austral.)	128	30 S	152 E	Nicosia	3	35 N	33 E
New England Range	128	30 S	152 E	Nicoya, G. of	134	10 N	85 W
Newenham Ab.	16	52 N	0	Nid, R.	121	54 N	2 W
New Forest	121	51 N	2 W	Nida, R.	108	50 N	20 E
Newfoundland	128			Nidda, R.	81	50 N	9 E
New Galicia	106	20 N	104 W	Niddsdale	23	55 N	4 W
New Granada	2	0	90 W	Nied, R.	118	49 N	7 E
New Guinea	128	20 S	140 E	Nieder Schönfeld	57	49 N	11 E
New Haven (Am N.)	66	42 N	73 W	Niemen, R.	58	52 N	20 E
New Hebrides	139	20 S	160 E	Niemes	57	51 N	15 E
New Holland	43	40 S	120 E	Nienburg	29	53 N	9 E
New Inverness	68	31 N	81 W	Nieuport	22	51 N	3 E
New Ireland	139	20 S	140 E	Nieuwveld Range	133	32 S	22 E
New Lanark	121	56 N	4 W	Nièvre	103	44 N	0
New Leon	106	25 N	100 W	Niger, R.	130		
Newlyn	16	50 N	6 W	Nigeria, N. & S.	130	0	0
Newmarket	16	52 N	0	Nijni Tunguska	139	64 N	100 E
New Mecklenburg	139	20 S	140 E	Nikolajeff	108	47 N	32 E
New Navarre	106	30 N	112 W	Nikolsburg	29	49 N	17 E
New Netherlands	66	42 N	74 W	Nikopoli	48	44 N	25 E
New Orleans	72	30 N	90 W	Niksich	119	43 N	19 E
New Plymouth	129	39 S	174 E	Nile, R.	132		
New Pomerania	139	20 S	140 E	Nile, Mths of the	87	30 N	30 E
Newport (England)	113	51 N	4 W	Nile, Blue	132	10 N	30 E
Newport (England)	121	52 N	3 W	Nile, White	132	10 N	30 E
Newport (I. of W.)	36	51 N	1 W	Nimach	123	25 N	75 E
Newport (U.S.A.)	70	42 N	71 W	Ninghai	138	40 N	120 E
Newport News	74	37 N	76 W	Ning-hia-fu	138	39 N	106 E
Newport Pagnell	36	52 N	1 W	Ningpo	138	30 N	122 E
New Providence I.	69	25 N	76 W	Niort	8	46 N	0
New Republic	133	28 S	81 E	Nios	3	35 N	25 E
New Romney	121	51 N	1 E	Nipigon, L.	126	50 N	88 W
Newry	37	54 N	6 W	Nipissing, L.	70	46 N	80 W
New Servia	61	40 N	30 E	Niriz, Lake	124	30 N	54 E
New Shoreham	113	51 N	0	Nishinomiya	137	35 N	135 E
New Siberian Is.	136	70 N	140 E	Nisibis	3	37 N	41 E
New Silesia	59	48 N	16 E	Nisida I.	104	41 N	14 E
New South Shetland	140	60 S	60 W	Nismes	8	44 N	4 E
New South Wales	128	40 S	140 E	Nissa	3	48 N	22 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Nith, R. ..	23	55 N	4 W	Northwich	121	53 N	3 W
Niuchwang	138	41 N	122 E	Norumbega	2	44 N	64 W
Nive, R.	95	43 N	1 W	Norvals Point	133	31 S	25 E
Nivelle, R.	95	43 N	2 W	Norway	17		
Nivelles	98	51 N	4 E	Norwich	16	53 N	1 E
Nivernais	79	47 N	3 E	Norwich Ab.	16	53 N	1 E
Niza	95	40 N	8 W	Nosbe (Nosi Be)	130	Ins	
Nizhni Novgorod	61	56 N	44 E	Noteborg	32	60 N	81 E
Noain	7	43 N	2 W	Nottaway, R.	70	50 N	80 W
Noer	107	54 N	10 E	Nottingham	16	53 N	1 W
Nogara	49	45 N	11 E	Noukha	108	41 N	47 E
Nogent	19	48 N	3 E	Noumea	139	22 S	167 E
Nogent, R.	55	54 N	20 E	Nova Francia	2	30 N	90 W
Nógrád	21	48 N	20 E	Novara	4	Ins	9 E
Noirmoutier	82	47 N	2 W	Nova Scotia	68	45 N	70 W
Nola	4	41 N	14 E	Nova Zagora	120	42 N	26 E
Nombre de Dios	69	10 N	80 W	Nova Zembla (Nova Zemlia)	52	70 N	50 E
Nonni, R.	136	40 N	120 E	Noveant	118	49 N	6 E
Nootka I.	126	50 N	127 W	Novgorod	61	59 N	31 E
Nootka Sd	72	50 N	127 W	Novgorod Sierarski	61	52 N	33 E
Nord	94	48 N	0	Novi (Italy)	49	45 N	11 E
Nordernay	109	53 N	7 E	Novi (Italy)	88	45 N	9 E
Nordhausen	12	52 N	11 E	Novibazar	111	43 N	21 E
Nordheim	29	52 N	10 E	Novoberdo	3	42 N	22 E
Nordland	17	65 N	15 E	Novo Cherkask	108	47 N	40 E
Nördlingen	12	49 N	10 E	Novogrod	92	53 N	22 E
Nore Lightship	36	51 N	1 E	Novorossisk	108	45 N	38 E
Nore, R.	37	52 N	8 W	Nowe Miasto	98	52 N	20 E
Nore, The	87	51 N	1 E	Nowgong	123	25 N	79 E
Norfolk (England)	16	52 N	0	Nowogrodek	58	54 N	26 E
Norfolk (U.S.A.)	74	37 N	76 W	Noyers	19	48 N	4 E
Norfolk I.	139	40 S	160 E	Noyon	22	50 N	3 E
Norham	16	56 N	2 W	Nuagh, L. na	56	57 N	6 W
Noric Alps	83	46 N	14 E	Nubia	132	10 N	30 E
Norman, R.	128	19 S	142 E	Nubian Desert	132		
Normandy	8			Nueces, R.	72	28 N	98 W
Normanton	128	18 S	141 E	Nugata	137	38 N	139 E
Norrby	17	59 N	15 E	Nunts	19	48 N	4 E
Norrköping	53	59 N	16 E	Nullarbor Plain	128	30 S	130 E
Norrland	17			Nu-na-tak, R.	139	68 N	158 W
Norhallerton	113	54 N	1 W	Nunez, R.	130	11 N	15 W
Northampton	16	52 N	1 W	Nuovo Leon	134	25 N	100 W
North Bend (Can.)	126	50 N	122 W	Nuremberg (Nurnberg)	60	49 N	11 E
North Bend (U.S.A.)	72	39 N	87 W	Nushki	124	30 N	66 E
North Cape (Can.)	126	47 N	60 W	Nuthe	97	52 N	13 E
North Cape (Lapland)	52	71 N	26 E	Nyangwe Ujiji	130	5 S	30 E
North Cape (N. Z.)	129	34 S	173 E	Nyasa, L.	130	20 S	20 E
North Carolina Sd.	74	35 N	76 W	Nyasaland Protec	130	20 S	20 E
North Channel	121	54 N	6 W	Nyborg	53	55 N	11 E
North Devon I.	126	70 N	90 W	Nyen	54	60 N	30 E
North Downs	121	50 N	2 W	Nyitra	21	49 N	18 E
Northern Territory	128	20 S	130 E	Nyköping	58	59 N	17 E
North Foreland	121	51 N	1 E	Nymegen	22	52 N	6 E
North Island	129			Nymphenburg	57	48 N	12 E
North Mountain	74	39 N	78 W	Nyon	15	46 N	6 E
North Sea Canal	109	52 N	5 E	Nyons	19	44 N	5 E
North Somerset I.	126	70 N	100 W	Nyslott	61	62 N	29 E
North Taranaki B.	129	40 S	172 E	Nystad	61	61 N	22 E
Northumberland	16	54 N	4 W				
North-West Cape	128	22 S	114 E	Oajaca	106	17 N	97 W
North-West Frontier Agency	122	30 N	70 E	Oakharn	16	53 N	1 W
N.-Western District	128	30 S	110 E	Oakhampton	113	51 N	4 W
N.-W. Territories	126			Ob, G. of	136	60 N	70 E

	Map	Lat	Long.		Map	Lat	Long.
Ob, R.	136	60 N	60 E	O'Grady	27	53 N	9 W
O'Beirne	27	54 N	8 W	Ohain	98 Ins		
Oberalp Pass	30	46 N	8 E	O'Halloran	27	54 N	9 W
Oberaxen	30	46 N	9 E	O'Hanlon	27	54 N	7 W
Oberehenheim	40	48 N	7 E	O'Hara	27	54 N	9 W
Oberer Bund	30	46 N	8 E	O'Hart	27	54 N	8 W
Oberhalbstein	30	46 N	9 E	Ohio	72	40 N	90 W
Oberland	15	46 N	6 E	Ohio, R.	72	38 N	86 W
Oberwesel	39	50 N	8 E	Oil Rivers	130	6 N	7 E
Oblegado Pta.	135	34 S	58 W	Oise, R.	103	48 N	0
Obok	130	12 N	48 E	Oitaber, R.	95	42 N	9 W
O'Boyle	27	55 N	8 W	Oitu, R.	3	40 N	20 E
O'Brien	27	52 N	10 W	Ok, R.	52	56 N	42 E
O'Brien, Earl of				Oka, R.	52	54 N	36 E
Thomond	27	53 N	9 W	Okanagan	126	50 N	119 W
Obschütz	57	51 N	12 E	Okawango, R.	130	17 S	18 E
Obwalden	15	47 N	8 E	O'Keefe	27	52 N	9 W
O'Byrnes	27	53 N	6 W	O'Kelly	27	53 N	8 W
O'Cañan	27	55 N	7 W	O'Kennedy	27	53 N	8 W
O'Callaghan	27	52 N	9 W	Okhotsk	136	59 N	144 E
Ocaña	7	40 N	3 W	Okhotsk, Sea of	139	40 N	140 E
O'Carroll	27	53 N	8 W	Okinawashima	139	20 N	120 E
Ocean I.	140	1 S	172 E	O'Kurvan	27	53 N	9 W
Ochakoff	61	47 N	32 E	Okishima I.	137	36 N	133 E
Ochul Hills	56	56 N	4 W	Oklahoma	72	30 N	100 W
Ochrida	3	41 N	21 E	Okonief	108 Ins.		
O'Conor	27	52 N	10 W	O'Laghlin	27	53 N	9 W
O'Conor	27	52 N	8 W	Öland I.	17	55 N	15 E
O'Conor Don	27	54 N	8 W	Old Calabar	65	5 N	9 E
O'Conor Kerry	27	52 N	10 W	Old Castile	7		
O'Conor Roe	27	54 N	8 W	Old Castle	27	55 N	7 W
O'Conor-Sligo	27	54 N	8 W	Oldenburg	62	53 N	8 E
Oczakoff	54	47 N	32 E	Oldenburg, Duchy of	62	53 N	8 E
O'Dempsey	27	53 N	7 W	Oldensworth	54	54 N	9 E
Odense	17	55 N	10 E	Oldenzaal	22	52 N	7 E
Odenwald	107	49 N	9 E	Olderfleet	27	55 N	6 W
Oder, R.	12	50 N	12 E	Oldham	121	54 N	2 W
Oderberg	12	50 N	18 E	Old Leighlin	47	53 N	7 W
Oderzo	4	46 N	12 E	Old Sarum	121	51 N	2 W
Odessa	61	46 N	31 E	Olekma, R.	138	50 N	120 E
O'Dogherty	27	55 N	7 W	Olenek, R.	136	70 N	120 E
O'Donnel	27	55 N	8 W	Olenok, R.	139	60 N	120 E
O'Donoghue	27	52 N	9 W	Oleron, I. d'	79	46 N	1 W
O'Dowda	27	54 N	8 W	Olfenburg	89	52 N	11 E
O'Dowlings	27	53 N	7 W	Olga B.	138	44 N	136 E
O'Driscoll	27	52 N	9 W	Olifants Mts	133	33 S	19 E
Oedenburg	48	48 N	17 E	Olifants, R. (Afr. S.)	133	25 S	32 E
Oels	12	51 N	17 E	Olifants, R. (Afr. S.)	133	32 S	19 E
Oettingen	12	46 N	8 E	Olifants Vlei, R.	133	30 S	21 E
Ofen	1	47 N	19 E	Olinda	106	8 S	36 W
Ofenberg	30	47 N	10 E	Olita	96	54 N	24 E
Ofen Pass	30	46 N	10 E	Oliva (Prussia)	55	54 N	19 E
O'Ferral	27	54 N	8 W	Oliva (Spain)	7	39 N	0
Offaly	27	53 N	7 W	Olivença	95	39 N	7 W
Offenburg	12	48 N	8 E	Olkuszo	108	51 N	20 E
O'Flaherty	27	53 N	10 W	Olmütz	12	50 N	17 E
O'Gara	27	54 N	9 W	Olona	94	44 N	8 E
Ogawai B.	130	0	33 E	Olonets	61	61 N	33 E
Ogdensburg	67	45 N	76 W	Oloron	19	43 N	1 W
Ogeechee, R.	74	33 N	82 W	Olshynka	108 Ins.		
Ogilves	23	57 N	3 W	Olvera	7	37 N	5 W
Ogho, R.	104	45 N	10 E	Olympus, Mt	120	40 N	22 E
Ognoro, R.	118	47 N	6 E	O'Madden	27	53 N	8 W
Ogowe, R.	130	0	10 E	Omagh	27	55 N	7 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat	Long.
Omaha	72	41 N	96 W	Orleans	79	48 N	2 E
O'Mahony	27	52 N	10 W	Orleans, I. of	67	27 N	71 W
O'Malley	27	54 N	10 W	Orleans, New	72	30 N	90 W
Oman	124	20 N	50 E	Ormea	83	44 N	8 E
Oman, G. of	124	20 N	55 E	Ormond	37	53 N	8 W
Ombrore	94	43 N	11 E	Ormond, Earls of	27	52 N	8 W
Omdurman	182	16 N	32 E	Ormuz	43	27 N	56 E
O'Meagher	27	53 N	8 W	Ormuz, Str. of	124	25 N	55 E
O'Melachlin	27	53 N	8 W	Ornans	12	47 N	6 E
Ommelanden	22	52 N	6 E	Orne	103	48 N	0
Omo, R.	132	7 N	36 E	Orne, R.	118	Ins.	
Omoa	69	16 N	88 W	Orontes, R.	110	35 N	85 E
O'More	27	53 N	7 W	Oropesa	7	40 N	0
Omsk	136	55 N	74 E	O'Rourke	27	54 N	8 W
O'Mulloy	27	53 N	8 W	Orsha	96	55 N	30 E
O'Mulryan	27	53 N	8 W	Orsova	61	45 N	22 E
O'Murchoe	27	52 N	6 W	Orsoy	39	51 N	7 E
Oñate	95	43 N	2 W	Ortegá, C.	95	44 N	8 W
Onega, L.	108	60 N	30 E	Ortenau	89	48 N	8 E
Onega, R.	108	60 N	30 E	Ortenburg	62	40 N	13 E
Oneglia	25	44 N	8 E	Ortliez	19	43 N	1 W
O'Neill	27	54 N	8 W	Oruba I.	69	12 N	70 W
Onekotan	138	50 N	155 E	Oruro	106	18 S	67 W
O'Nolan	27	53 N	7 W	Orvieto	4	43 N	12 E
Onor	64	14 N	74 E	Orwell, R.	121	52 N	1 E
Ontario	126	40 N	90 W	Osaka	137	35 N	135 E
Ontario, L.	72	40 N	80 W	Osborne	121	51 N	1 W
Ootmarsum	22	52 N	7 E	Osel	61	58 N	23 E
Opatoff	93	51 N	18 E	O'Shaughnessy	27	53 N	9 W
Opequon	74	39 N	78 W	Oslo	17	60 N	11 E
Opolu	139	20 S	180 W	Osma	9	42 N	8 W
Oporto	7	41 N	9 W	Osma, R.	119	43 N	25 E
Oppeln	12	51 N	18 E	Osnabruck	33	52 N	8 E
Oppenheim	33	50 N	8 E	Osnabruck, Bishopric of	12	50 N	8 E
Oran	10	36 N	0	Ostend	22	51 N	3 E
Orange	8	44 N	4 E	Osterode	92	54 N	20 E
Orange, R.	133			Ostia	4	42 N	12 E
Orange Free State	133			Ostiglia	104	45 N	11 E
Oranienburg	55	52 N	13 E	Ostrolenka	58	53 N	22 E
Orbe	15	47 N	7 E	Ostroviza	3	43 N	22 E
Orbitello	26	42 N	11 E	Ostrovno	96	55 N	30 E
Orca, R.	83	44 N	6 E	O'Sullivan	27	52 N	10 W
Orchies	11	50 N	3 E	O'Sullivan Mor	27	52 N	10 W
Ord, R.	128	17 S	128 E	Osuña	7	37 N	5 W
Ordal	95	41 N	2 E	Oswego	70	43 N	77 W
Örebro	17	59 N	15 E	Otago	129	48 S	168 E
Oregon	72	40 N	130 W	Otago Harb	129	46 S	171 E
O'Reilly	27	54 N	7 W	Otokacz	111	45 N	15 E
Orel (Russia)	108	53 N	36 E	O'Tooles	27	52 N	8 W
Orel, R.	54	49 N	36 E	Otranto	4	40 N	18 E
Orenburg	61	52 N	55 E	Otranto, Str. of	104	40 N	16 E
Orense	95	42 N	8 W	Otricoli	104	42 N	12 E
Oreti, R.	129	46 S	168 E	Ottawa	126	45 N	76 W
Orfa	110	37 N	39 E	Ottmachau	57	50 N	17 E
Orford	113	52 N	2 E	Quargla	131	32 N	5 E
Orhuela	9	38 N	1 W	Oudenarde	22	51 N	4 E
Orinoco, R.	135	0	70 W	Oudenburg	22	51 N	3 E
O'Rior	27	54 N	7 W	Oudewater	22	52 N	5 E
Oriskany	70	43 N	75 W	Oudh	99	24 N	80 E
Orissa	64	16 N	80 E	Oudnadatta	128	27 S	136 E
Orizaba	106	18 N	97 W	Ouessant I.	50	48 N	5 W
Orkapi	61	46 N	34 E	Oughter, L.	37	54 N	7 W
Orkelen	11	51 N	6 E	Ouveland	22	52 N	4 E
Orkney Is.	23	59 N	3 W	Ouro, R. do	2	0	30 W

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat.	Long
Ourthe	94	48 N	4 E	Palmerston (Victoria)	128	38 S	147 E
Ourthe, R.	81	50 N	6 E	Palmerston, North			
Ouse, Little (Eng.)	121	52 N	1 E	(N.Z.)	129	40 S	176 E.
Ouse, R. (Eng.)	36	54 N	1 W	Palmyra I.	139	0	180
Ouse, R. (Eng.)	121	52 N	0	Palo Alto	71	26 N	97 W
Ouse, R. (Eng.)	121	51 N	0	Pamiers	79	43 N	2 E
Outer Deep	87	56 N	12 E	Pamir	124	35 N	70 E
Outer Rhodes	112	47 N	9 E	Pamir Plateau	138	30 N	70 E
Overmaas Lands	22	51 N	6 E	Pampeluna (Pamplona)	95	43 N	2 W
Oversee	116	55 N	9 E	Pamunkey	74	38 N	77 W
Overwinden	81	51 N	5 E	Panama	66	9 N	80 W
Overijssel (Overijssel)	22	52 N	7 E	Panama, G. of	135	8 N	80 W
Oviedo	7	43 N	6 W	Panaro	94	44 N	8 E
Owar	137	35 N	137 E	Panay	139	0	120 E
Owen Sd.	126	45 N	80 W	Panchamal	99	15 N	74 E
Owen Stanley Range	128	10 S	140 E	Panda	99	15 N	74 E
Owles, The	27	54 N	10 W	Pange	118	Ins	
Owney	27	53 N	8 W	Panipat	64	29 N	77 E
Oxford	16	52 N	1 W	Panixer Pass	30	47 N	9 E
Oxfordshire	16	50 N	2 W	Panja, R.	124	38 N	71 E
Oyapok, R.	106	4 N	52 W	Pannonhalma	21	47 N	18 E
Oykell, R.	23	58 N	5 W	Panshino	61	48 N	43 E
Ozora	111	47 N	18 E	Pantellaria	131	37 N	12 E
				Pantin	97	Ins	
Paardeberg	133	29 S	26 E	Panuco, R.	2	0	120 W
Paardekraal	133	27 S	28 E	Paoing-Fu	138	39 N	116 E
Paarl	133	34 S	19 E	Papal States	4	42 N	12 E
Padang	139	1 S	100 E	Papelotte	98	Ins	
Paderborn	12	52 N	9 E	Papua	128	10 S	140 E
Padua	4	45 N	12 E	Papua, G. of	128	10 S	140 E
Paducuh	74	37 N	89 W	Para, R.	135	1 S	49 W
Pagan	125	21 N	95 E	Parachin	119	44 N	21 E
Pago Pago	139	20 S	180	Paragua, R.	135	5 N	63 W
Pahang	125	4 N	102 E	Paraguay	135	30 S	60 W
Pain-gunga, R.	123	20 N	78 E	Paraguay, R.	106	22 N	58 W
Paisley	56	56 N	4 W	Parahiba	135	7 S	35 W
Paisley, C.	128	34 S	123 E	Paramaribo	135	6 N	55 W
Pasta	140	6 S	81 W	Paramatta	128	34 S	151 E
Pak-ho, R.	125	20 N	100 E	Paramushir	138	52 N	156 E
Pakhoi	138	22 N	109 E	Parana (Argentina)	135	32 S	61 W
Pakhra, R.	96	56 N	38 E	Parana (Brazil)	135	30 S	60 W
Paklat	125	13 N	100 E	Parana, R.	135	30 S	60 W
Palais	50	48 N	3 E	Paray-le-Monial	103	46 N	4 E
Palamos	95	42 N	3 E	Pardubitz	57	50 N	16 E
Palatinate, Lower				Parga	105	39 N	20 E
(Rhenish)	12	50 N	8 W	Paria	106	10 N	63 W
Palatinate, Upper	12	49 N	12 W	Paria, G. of	69	10 N	62 W
Palawan	139	10 N	120 E	Parima, R.	135	2 N	61 W
Pale, The	27	53 N	8 W	Paris	8	49 N	2 E
Palencia	7	42 N	5 W	Parkány	48	48 N	19 E
Palermo	4	38 N	13 E	Parma	4	45 N	10 E
Palestine	110	30 N	35 E	Parnahyba, R.	135	10 S	50 W
Palestrina	4	42 N	13 E	Paroo, R.	128	29 S	147 E
Palestro	104	45 N	9 E	Paros I.	3	35 N	25 E
Palk Str.	99	10 N	79 E	Parret, R.	36	51 N	8 W
Palliser, C.	129	42 S	175 E	Parry Is.	126	70 N	120 W
Palma (Canary Is.)	130	29 N	17 W	Parsdorf	88	48 N	12 E
Palma (Majorca)	95	40 N	3 E	Parthe, R.	97	Ins	
Palmanova	117	46 N	13 E	Parthenay	82	47 N	0
Palmas, C.	130	4 N	8 W	Parthenopean Rep.	86		
Palmas, G. of	91	20 N	0	Paru, R.	106	0	52 W
Palmas, Pt	134	21 N	90 W	Pasco	106	10 S	77 W
Palmer, R.	128	16 S	143 E	Passage	27	52 N	7 W
Palmerston (S. Austral.)	128	12 S	131 E	Passages	95	43 N	2 W

	Map	Lat	Long.		Map	Lat	Long.
Passaggio	3	38 N	26 E	Penafiel	95	41 N	8 W
Passarge, R.	92	54 N	20 E	Penang	125	5 N	100 E
Passariano	83	46 N	13 E	Pendennis Castle	36	50 N	5 W
Passaro, C.	26	36 N	15 E	Peneios, R.	119	40 N	22 E
Passarowitz	48	45 N	21 E	Penguin Islands	133	26 S	15 E
Passau	12	49 N	13 E	Peniche	95	39 N	9 W
Passau, Bishopric of	12	46 N	12 E	Peñíscola	7	40 N	0
Passeyer	93	47 N	11 E	Penjdeh	124	36 N	63 E
Passo di San Marco	30	46 N	9 E	Penmarck, C	87	48 N	4 W
Passy	97 Ins.			Penner N., R. (India)	122	10 N	70 E
Pasto	106	1 N	77 W	Penner S., R	122	10 N	70 E
Pastrengo	104	45 N	11 E	Pennine Chain	121		
Patagonia	135			Pennsylvania	72	40 N	80 W
Patea	129	40 S	174 E	Penobscot, B and R.	70	44 N	69 W
Patia	106	2 N	77 W	Peñon de la Gomera	7 Ins.		
Patiala	123	30 N	76 E	Peñon de Velez	65	35 N	4 W
Patkoi Mts	99	24 N	88 E	Penrhyn	121	53 N	4 W
Patmos I.	3	37 N	27 E	Penrhyn I	139	20 S	160 W
Patna	64	26 N	85 E	Penrith	121	55 N	3 W
Patos, L.	135	31 S	51 W	Penryn	121	50 N	5 W
Patras	3	38 N	22 E	Pensacola	74	30 N	87 W
Patrimony of St Peter	26	42 N	12 E	Pentagouet	67	44 N	69 W
Patuca, R.	134	15 N	85 W	Penthievre	82	48 N	3 W
Patuxent, R.	70	38 N	77 W	Penthievre, Duchy of	8	48 N	4 W
Pau	8	43 N	0	Pentland Hills	23	58 N	4 W
Pau, R.	95	43 N	1 W	Penza	108	53 N	45 E
Paunsdorf	97 Ins.			Penzance	16	50 N	6 W
Pavia	4	45 N	9 E	Peplin	55	54 N	19 E
Pavlovsk (Russia)	61	50 N	40 E	Perak	125	5 N	101 E
Pavlovsk (Russia)	108	60 N	30 E	Perambakam	99	13 N	80 E
Paxos	105	39 N	20 E	Perche	79	48 N	0
Payta	106	5 S	81 W	Perdido, R	72	31 N	87 W
Peace, R.	139	40 N	120 W	Pered	111	48 N	18 E
Peak, The	121	53 N	2 W	Perekop	61	46 N	34 E
Peake Creek	128	28 S	136 E	Perekop, G.	115	46 N	34 E
Pea Ridge	74	36 N	94 W	Pereslavl	61	50 N	31 E
Pechli, G of	138	38 N	120 E	Perevolchna	54	49 N	34 E
Pechora, R.	108	60 N	50 E	Périgord	8	44 N	0
Pecos, R	134	30 N	110 W	Perigueux	103	45 N	1 E
Pecquigny	19	50 N	2 E	Perim I.	180	13 N	48 E
Pécs	21	46 N	18 E	Peryaslavl	52	57 N	39 E
Peebles	23	56 N	3 W	Perleberg	62	53 N	12 E
Peedee, R., Gt	68	35 N	80 W	Perm	61	58 N	56 E
Peene	33	54 N	14 E	Perm, Govt of	108	50 N	50 E
Peene, R.	58	54 N	13 E	Pernambuco	106	8 S	35 W
Pegasus Bay	129	44 S	172 E	Pernau	67	58 N	25 E
Pegau	12	51 N	12 E	Pernes	95	39 N	9 W
Pegu	125	17 N	96 E	Péronne	79	50 N	3 E
Pehatang	138 Ins.			Perosa	25	45 N	7 E
Pei-ho	138 Ins.			Perote	71	20 N	97 W
Peipus, L.	108	58 N	27 E	Perpignan	7	43 N	3 E
Peitsang	138 Ins.			Perryville	74	38 N	85 W
Peitz	12	52 N	14 E	Persia	124		
Peiwar Pass	124	34 N	70 E	Persian Gulf	124		
Peking	138	40 N	116 E	Perth	23	56 N	3 W
Pelew Is. (Fellow)	139	0	120 E	Perth (Australia)	128	32 S	116 E
Pelham	70	42 N	73 W	Peru	106	20 S	80 W
Pelun	61	60 N	61 E	Peru, Upper	106	20 S	64 W
Pelon, Mt	119	39 N	23 E	Perugia	4	43 N	12 E
Pellew's Gp, Sir Edw.	128	16 S	137 E	Perwez	98	51 N	5 E
Pellice, R.	25	44 N	6 E	Pesaro	4	44 N	13 E
Pelly, R.	139	60 N	140 W	Pescadores Is.	138	24 N	120 E
Pemba I.	130	5 S	40 E	Pescara	4	42 N	14 E
Pembroke	16	52 N	5 W	Peschiera	104	45 N	11 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Peshawar . . .	64	34 N	72 E
Pest . . .	21	47 N	19 E
Petalidi . . .	105	37 N	22 E
Petapoli . . .	43	Ins.	
Petchora, R. . .	136	60 N	50 E
Peterborough . . .	18	53 N	0
Peterbrough Ab. . .	16	53 N	0
Peterhead . . .	23	57 N	2 W
Peterhof . . .	61	60 N	30 E
Peterloo . . .	121	53 N	2 W
Petersburg . . .	72	37 N	77 W
Petersfield . . .	113	51 N	1 W
Peterswald . . .	97	51 N	14 E
Peter the Great Bay	137	40 N	132 E
Petervárad . . .	48	45 N	20 E
Peterwardein . . .	3	45 N	20 E
Petre . . .	129	Ins.	
Petrikow . . .	103	51 N	20 E
Petropavlovsk . . .	139	52 N	159 E
Petrovsk . . .	103	43 N	48 E
Petrozavodsk . . .	103	62 N	34 E
Pézenas . . .	19	43 N	3 E
Pfaffendorf . . .	97	Ins.	
Pfaffenhofen . . .	33	49 N	8 E
Pfaffsburg . . .	45	49 N	7 E
Pfirt . . .	6	48 N	7 E
Pfullendorf . . .	12	48 N	9 E
Pharsalus . . .	120	39 N	23 E
Phasis, R. . .	103	42 N	42 E
Philadelphia . . .	72	40 N	75 W
Phlæe I. . .	132	24 N	33 E
Philiphaugh . . .	36	56 N	3 W
Philpeville . . .			
(Afr. N.W.) . . .	131	37 N	7 E
Philpeville (Belg.) . .	107	50 N	4 E
Philippine Is. . .	139	0	120 E
Philippolis . . .	133	30 S	25 E
Philippopolis . . .	105	42 N	25 E
Philppsburg . . .	33	49 N	8 E
Philpsland . . .	22	52 N	4 E
Philipstown . . .	37	53 N	7 W
Phillaur . . .	123	31 N	76 E
Phoea . . .	3	39 N	27 E
Phoenix Is. . .	139	20 S	180
Phourka . . .	120	39 N	22 E
Piacenza . . .	4	45 N	10 E
Piauh (Piauh) . . .	106	20 S	60 W
Piave . . .	94	46 N	12 E
Piave, R. . .	4	44 N	12 E
Picardy . . .	79	48 N	0
Pichincha . . .	106	0	79 W
Pickering, Vale of . .	121	54 N	1 W
Pictou . . .	126	45 N	63 W
Piedmont (Italy) . .	4	44 N	6 E
Piedmont (U.S.A.) . .	74	33 N	80 W
Pietermaritzburg . .	133	30 S	30 E
Pieter's Hill . . .	133	29 S	30 E
Petersburg . . .	133	24 S	29 E
Petra Santa . . .	4	44 N	10 E
Pilcomayo, R. . .	106	20 S	64 W
Pilica, R. . .	53	48 N	20 E
Pillau . . .	35	55 N	20 E
Pillnitz . . .	62	51 N	14 E
Pilsen . . .	29	50 N	13 E

	Map	Lat.	Long
Pilten . . .	58	57 N	22 E
Pinczow . . .	20	51 N	21 E
Pine Creek . . .	128	14 S	132 E
Pinerolo . . .	4	45 N	7 E
Pines, I. of . . .	69	22 N	83 W
Ping-shan . . .	138	29 N	104 E
Ping-yang . . .	138	39 N	126 E
Pinkie Cleugh . . .	23	56 N	3 W
Pinneberg . . .	12	54 N	10 E
Pinsk . . .	58	52 N	26 E
Piombino . . .	4	43 N	11 E
Piotrkow . . .	20	51 N	20 E
Pipph . . .	64	22 N	87 E
Piræus . . .	105	38 N	24 E
Pirate Coast . . .	125	25 N	55 E
Pirna . . .	33	51 N	14 E
Piro . . .	99	15 N	74 E
Pirot . . .	119	43 N	23 E
Pisa . . .	4	44 N	10 E
Pisagua . . .	140	20 S	70 W
Pisania . . .	130	14 N	15 W
Piscataqua, R. . .	63	43 N	71 W
Pisco . . .	106	14 N	76 W
Pisek . . .	57	49 N	14 E
Pishin . . .	122	30 N	67 E
Pistoia . . .	4	44 N	11 E
Pitcairn I. . .	139	40 S	140 W
Pitsani . . .	133	25 S	26 E
Pitschen . . .	62	51 N	18 E
Pitsounda . . .	103	43 N	40 E
Pittenweem . . .	56	56 N	3 W
Pittigliano . . .	26	43 N	12 E
Pittsburg . . .	72	40 N	80 W
Pittsburg Landing . .	74	35 N	88 W
Pitzuwo . . .	137	39 N	122 E
Piura . . .	106	5 S	81 W
Pizzighetone . . .	4	45 N	10 E
Placentia . . .	67	47 N	54 W
Placentia B. . .	126	47 N	54 W
Planchenoit . . .	98	Ins.	
Planian . . .	57	50 N	15 E
Plappeville . . .	118	49 N	6 E
Plasencia . . .	7	40 N	6 W
Plassey . . .	64	24 N	88 E
Plate, R. . .	2	60 S	60 W
Platte, R. . .	72	40 N	100 W
Plattsburg . . .	70	45 N	74 W
Plauen . . .	12	50 N	12 E
Plava . . .	119	43 N	20 E
Pleisse, R. . .	97	51 N	12 E
Plenty, Bay of . . .	129	40 S	176 E
Pless . . .	12	50 N	19 E
Plessis-les-Tours . .	19	47 N	1 E
Plettenbergs B . . .	133	34 S	24 E
Plevlje . . .	119	43 N	19 E
Plevna . . .	105	43 N	25 E
Phusa . . .	32	58 N	29 E
Plock . . .	58	53 N	20 E
Ploermel . . .	8	43 N	2 W
Ploeshti . . .	105	45 N	26 E
Plombières . . .	103	43 N	4 E
Plön . . .	62	54 N	10 E
Pluscardine Ab. . .	23	53 N	3 W
Plymouth (Eng.) . .	16	50 N	4 W

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat	Long
Plymouth (Mass.)...	68	42 N	71 W	Ponthieu	79	50 N	2 E
Plymouth (N. C.)	74	36 N	77 W	Pontine Marshes	4	40 N	12 E
Po, R	4			Pontivy	19	48 N	3 W
Pô	94	44 N	4 E	Pontoise	8	49 N	2 E
Pô-Bas	94	45 N	12 E	Pontremoli	4	44 N	10 E
Podgoritsa	119	42 N	19 E	Ponts de Cé	79	47 N	0
Podgorze	102	50 N	20 E	Pont St Esprit	19	44 N	5 E
Podkost	117	Ins.		Poole	36	51 N	2 W
Podlachia	58	52 N	20 E	Poona	64	18 N	74 E
Podlesia	58	52 N	24 E	Popayan	106	2 N	77 W
Podol	117	51 N	15 E	Porbandar	99	22 N	69 E
Podolia	58	48 N	28 E	Poretchie	96	55 N	31 E
Podolsk	96	55 N	37 E	Porkhoff	61	58 N	30 E
Podrına	3	40 N	20 E	Portage la Prairie...	126	50 N	99 W
Poel I	62	54 N	11 E	Port Angela	140	47 N	122 W
Poggibonsi	4	48 N	11 E	Port Antonio	134	18 N	76 W
Poggio Reale	4	38 N	13 E	Portarlinton	47	53 N	7 W
Pô-Haut	94	45 N	10 E	Port Arthur (China)	138	39 N	121 E
Point Danger	128	28 S	154 E	Port Arthur (Ont)	126	48 N	89 W
Point de Galle	140	6 N	81 E	Port Arthur (Tasm)	128	Ins.	
Point Denison	140	20 S	148 E	Port Augusta			
Pointe des Pères...	67	Ins.		(Austral. S)	128	33 S	138 E
Pointe d'Orleans	67	Ins.		Port Augusta			
Pointe Levis	67	Ins.		(Austral W.)	128	34 S	115 E
Point Isabel	71	26 N	97 W	Port au-Prince	69	19 N	70 W
Poissey	8	49 N	2 E	Port Basque	140	47 N	58 W
Poitiers	8	47 N	0	Port Blair	125	12 N	93 E
Poitou	8	44 N	4 W	Port Bowen	128	22 S	151 E
Pola	4	45 N	14 E	Port Chalmers (N.G.)	128	8 S	146 E
Poland	1			Port Chalmers (N.Z.)	129	46 S	171 E
Polianovka	52	55 N	32 E	Port Dalrymple	128	41 S	147 E
Polceastro	4	40 N	16 E	Port Darwin	128	12 S	131 E
Poligny	103	47 N	6 E	Port Denison	139	20 S	148 E
Pollilore	64	12 N	79 E	Port Egmont	101	50 S	60 W
Polock (Polotsk,				Port Elizabeth	133	34 S	26 E
Polozk)	20	55 N	29 E	Portendik	65	18 N	15 W
Poltava	61	50 N	35 E	Port' Ercole	26	42 N	11 E
Polynesia	139			Port Essington			
Polzen, R	117	Ins.		(Austral N.)	128	12 S	132 E
Pomerania	12	50 N	12 E	Port Essington			
Pomerania, Swedish	97	52 N	12 E	(Brit. Col.)	139	53 N	130 W
Pomerelia, W	58	54 N	19 E	Port Gibson	74	32 N	91 W
Pomeroun, R.	106	7 N	59 W	Port Hamilton	137	34 N	127 E
Pomfret	16	54 N	1 W	Port Hudson	74	31 N	91 W
Pomfret Ab.	16	54 N	1 W	Portici	104	41 N	14 E
Pommersfelden	14	50 N	11 E	Portland B.	128	38 S	142 E
Ponce	134	18 N	67 W	Portland Bill	121	52 N	2 W
Pondicherry	64	12 N	80 E	Portland Canal	126	55 N	130 W
Pondoland	133	32 S	29 E	Portland (Can)	126	44 N	70 W
Pongola, R	133	27 S	31 E	Portland (U.S.A.)	140	45 N	122 W
Pons	19	46 N	1 W	Portland (Victoria)	128	38 S	142 E
Pont-à-Mousson	19	49 N	6 E	Port Lincoln	128	35 S	136 E
Pontarlier	39	47 N	6 E	Port Louis	50	48 N	3 E
Pont Beauvoisin	19	46 N	6 E	Port Madryn	140	42 S	65 W
Pont de Gresin	25	46 N	6 E	Portmoak	23	56 N	3 W
Pont de l'Arche	8	49 N	1 E	Port Moresby	128	9 S	147 E
Pontecorvo	26	42 N	14 E	Port Natal	133	30 S	31 E
Ponte di Legno	30	46 N	11 E	Port Nelson	126	57 N	92 W
Ponte Ferreira	95	41 N	8 W	Port Nolloth	140	29 S	17 E
Pontefract (see Pomfret)				Porto Alegre	135	30 S	51 W
Ponte Lagoseuro	26	45 N	12 E	Porto Bello	66	10 N	80 W
Pontenuovo	26	42 N	9 E	Porto Calvo	106	9 S	36 W
Ponte Pegadia	120	39 N	21 E	Porto Ferraio	26	43 N	10 E
Ponthiery	97	48 N	2 E	Port of Spain	69	11 N	61 W

	Map	Lat	Long.
Porto Longon ³	26	43 N	10 E
Porto Novo ..	64	12 N	80 E
Porto Praya ..	24	15 N	24 W
Porto Rico	69	18 N	66 W
Porto Seguro	2	17 S	39 W
Port Phillip	128	38 S	145 E
Portree	23	57 N	6 W
Port Republico ...	74	38 N	79 W
Port Royal (France)	79	49 N	2 E
Port Royal (Jamaica)	69	18 N	77 W
Port Royal (Nova Scotia) ...	67	45 N	65 W
Port Royal (U.S.A.)	74	32 N	81 W
Port Rush ..	27	55 N	7 W
Port Said ..	110	31 N	32 E
Port Santiago	139	16 N	121 E
Port Simpson	139	54 N	131 W
Portsmouth (Eng.)	16	51 N	1 W
Portsmouth (U.S.A.)	70	43 N	71 W
Port Sudan ...	132	19 N	37 E
Portugal ..	1		
Portuguese E. Afr.	133		
Portuguese W Afr.	133		
Portumna ..	37	53 N	8 W
Poschiavo ...	15	46 N	10 E
Poschiavo	30	46 N	10 E
Rosen	62	52 N	17 E
Posilipo ..	26	40 N	14 E
Poszegga ..	111	45 N	18 E
Potchefstroom ...	133	27 S	27 E
Potenza	104	41 N	16 E
Poti ...	61	42 N	42 E
Potomac, R.	72	40 N	78 W
Potosi	106	20 S	66 W
Potsdam	33	52 N	13 E
Potteries, The	121	53 N	2 W
Pouancé ..	83	48 N	1 W
Poupry	118	48 N	2 E
Poverty Bay	129	39 S	178 E
Pövyenets	52	63 N	35 E
Powick Bridge ...	36	52 N	2 W
Pozsony ..	21	48 N	17 E
Pozzolo ..	88	45 N	10 E
Praga ..	58	52 N	21 E
Prague	12	50 N	14 E
Pratiga ..	30	46 N	9 E
Prato ..	4	44 N	11 E
Pratteln ...	112	48 N	8 E
Prätzen ..	92 Ins.		
Pregel, R	55	54 N	20 E
Preilitz ..	97	51 N	15 E
Prenzlau ..	62	53 N	14 E
Preobrazhenskoe ..	52	56 N	38 E
Prespa, L.	119	41 N	21 E
Presqu'isle ..	70	42 N	80 W
Pressburg (Pozsony)	21	48 N	17 E
Presteigne ..	121	52 N	3 W
Preston ..	36	54 N	3 W
Preston Pans	56	56 N	3 W
Pretoria ..	133	26 S	28 E
Prevesa ..	3	39 N	21 E
Príboj ...	119	20 N	44 E
Priebus ..	12	51 N	15 E
Priegnitz ..	12	53 N	12 E

	Map	Lat	Long.
Priepolje ..	119	43 N	20 E
Priesten ..	97	51 N	14 E
Prince Albert Land	126	70 N	120 W
Prince Albert Sound	126	70 N	120 W
Prince Edward I.	70	40 N	70 W
Prince of Wales, C.	139	60 N	180
Prince of Wales I.			
(Austral) ..	128	11 S	142 E
Prince of Wales I.			
(Brit Col) ...	139	40 N	140 W
Prince of Wales I.			
(N. Can) ..	126	73 N	100 W
Prince Patrick I	126	70 N	130 W
Prince Rupert B	126	54 N	130 W
Prince's River	65 Ins.		
Princess I ..	100	0	0
Princeton ..	70	40 N	74 W
Principato citra	4	40 N	14 E
Principato ultra	4	40 N	14 E
Principe, I. do	130	2 N	8 E
Prinkipo ...	119	41 N	29 E
Pripet, R	58	52 N	28 E
Privas ..	103	45 N	5 E
Prizren ..	120	42 N	21 E
Probstheida	97 Ins.		
Prome ...	125	19 N	95 E
Prossnitz ...	57	49 N	17 E
Provence	8	40 N	4 E
Providence ..	70	42 N	72 W
Providence I.	69	13 N	81 W
Prum	109	50 N	6 E
Prussia ..	51		
Prussia, D. of	20	50 N	20 E
Prussia, E. W., New			
E., S. ..	59	52 N	16 E
Pruth, R. ...	3	45 N	25 E
Przamska ..	108	50 N	19 E
Przemysl ...	20	50 N	23 E
Psakoff ..	108	58 N	28 E
Puebla	134	19 N	98 W
Puerta de Sta Maria	95	37 N	6 W
Puerto Real ..	24	36 N	6 W
Puerto Rico (see Porto Rico)			
Pulaski ..	74	35 N	87 W
Pulawy ..	58	51 N	22 E
Pulicat ..	64	13 N	80 E
Pulo Ai ..	43 Ins.		
Pulo Condore	125	9 N	106 E
Pulo Run	43 Ins.		
Pulo Weh ..	140	6 N	95 E
Pultusk ..	58	53 N	21 E
Pungure ..	133	19 S	34 E
Puniz ..	54	52 N	17 E
Punjab ..	122	30 N	70 E
Punniar ..	124	26 N	78 E
Puno ..	106	16 S	70 W
Punta del Rey	106	10 N	64 W
Purandhar ..	64	18 N	75 E
Purus, R.	135	10 S	70 W
Puster Thal	83	46 N	12 E
Putivl ..	52	51 N	34 E
Putten ..	22	52 N	4 E
Puy-de-Dôme ..	103	44 N	0

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Puylaurens	19	44 N	2 E	Rahad, R	132	13 N	35 E
Puymiral ..	19	44 N	1 W	Rahmanieh	110	31 N	31 E
Pyasina, R.	136	70 N	80 E	Raigern Ab	92	49 N	17 E
Pyrenées Basses	103	40 N	4 W	Rain	33	49 N	11 E
Pyrenées Hautes	103	40 N	0	Rainy, R	67	49 N	94 W
Pyrenees Mts	7			Raisin, R.	70	42 N	84 W
Pyrenées Orientales	103	40 N	0	Rajputana	64		
Pyramids	132	Ins		Rakhshan, R	124	27 N	64 E
Pyrnitz	62	53 N	15 E	Rakonitz	29	50 N	14 E
Pymont	107	52 N	9 E	Rakos	21	48 N	19 E
				Raleigh	74	36 N	78 W
Quatre Bras	98	Ins.		Ramgunga, R.	124	25 N	75 E
Quebec	70	47 N	71 W	Ramilhes	45	51 N	5 E
Quedlinburg	59	52 N	11 E	Ramleh	132	31 N	30 E
Queenborough	113	51 N	1 W	Rammekens	22	51 N	4 E
Queen Charlotte I.	139	40 N	140 W	Ramnagar	124	32 N	74 E
Queen Charlotte Sd	139	40 N	140 W	Rampore (India)	99	29 N	79 E
Queen's County	37	53 N	8 W	Rampore (India)	99	16 N	77 E
Queensferry Ab.	23	56 N	3 W	Rampura	99	24 N	75 E
Queenstown (Afr S.)	133	32 S	27 E	Ramree	125	19 N	94 E
Queenstown (Am. N.)	70	43 N	79 W	Ram's Head, The	27	55 N	8 W
Queenstown (N.Z.)	129	45 S	169 E	Ramsey	16	52 N	0
Queich, R.	45	49 N	8 E	Ramu	125	21 N	92 E
Queis, R.	81	49 N	8 E	Randalstown	47	55 N	6 W
Queiss, R.	97	51 N	15 E	Ranelagh, The	37	52 N	8 W
Queluz	95	39 N	9 W	Rangitata, R.	129	44 S	171 E
Quercy	8	44 N	0	Rangoon	123	17 N	96 E
Queretaro	106	20 N	100 W	Ranganj	123	24 N	87 E
Querfurt	12	51 N	12 E	Rannoch, L.	23	57 N	4 W
Quesnoi	81	50 N	4 E	Rantzau	40	52 N	8 E
Quetta	124	30 N	67 E	Rapallo	4	44 N	9 E
Quiberon	83	47 N	3 W	Raphoe	37	55 N	8 E
Quiberon B.	50	47 N	3 W	Rapidan, R.	74	38 N	78 W
Quévrain	19	50 N	4 E	Rappahannock, R	74	38 N	77 W
Qulimane	130	18 S	37 E	Rapti, R	122	27 N	83 E
Quiloa	65	8 S	40 E	Rasboeni	3	48 N	25 E
Quilon	64	9 N	77 E	Raseborg	17	60 N	24 E
Qumper	103	48 N	4 W	Rasi, Wadi	131	35 N	5 W
Quinpiac, R	68	42 N	73 W	Raslawice	58	50 N	20 E
Quintana Roo	134	20 N	88 W	Rastatt	62	49 N	8 E
Quintaughona I.	130	15 S	41 E	Rasul	124	33 N	74 E
Quinté, Bay of	70	44 N	78 W	Raszyn	93	52 N	21 E
Quito	106	0	78 W	Rathcormack	47	52 N	8 W
Quitta	65	6 N	1 E	Rathenow	53	53 N	12 E
				Rathlin I.	37	55 N	6 W
Raab (Gyor)	21	48 N	18 E	Rathmines	37	53 N	6 W
Raab, R.	111	47 N	17 E	Rathmore	27	53 N	7 W
Rabat	131	34 N	7 W	Rathmullan	37	55 N	8 W
Raby	16	55 N	2 W	Ratibor	12	50 N	18 E
Racconigi	25	45 N	8 E	Ratisbon	12	49 N	12 E
Race, C.	126	46 N	53 W	Ratnagiri	122	17 N	73 E
Rachol	99	15 N	74 E	Ratoath	47	53 N	6 W
Racour	81	51 N	5 E	Rattenberg	12	47 N	12 E
Racow	20	51 N	21 E	Ratzeburg	62	54 N	11 E
Radnor	113	52 N	3 W	Rausnitz	92	Ins.	
Radolfzell	12	48 N	9 E	Ravenna	4	44 N	12 E
Radom	58	51 N	21 E	Ravensburg	12	48 N	10 E
Radstadt	13	47 N	13 E	Ravenstein	28	50 N	5 E
Radziejowice	20	53 N	19 E	Ravenswood	128	20 S	147 E
Raffa	132	31 N	34 E	Ravi, R.	99	24 N	72 E
Raffles B.	128	11 S	132 E	Rawa	58	52 N	20 E
Raglan	16	52 N	3 W	Rawal Pindi	64	34 N	73 E
Raglan Castle	36	52 N	3 W	Rawitz	54	52 N	17 E
Ragusa	3	43 N	18 E	Rawka	58	51 N	20 E

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat.	Long
Ray, C	126	47 N	59 W	Rhode I. ...	72	42 N	71 W
Raymond	74	32 N	90 W	Rhodes ...	3	36 N	28 E
Raz	87	48 N	5 W	Rhodes, Inr. and Out.	15	47 N	9 E
Razuns	30	47 N	9 E	Rhodesia ...	133		
Reading	16	51 N	1 W	Rhodesia, N E., N.W.,			
Reading Ab.	16	51 N	1 W	and S. ...	130	20 S	20 E
Reife (Pernambuco)	106	8 S	35 W	Rhodope Mts	119	42 N	24 E
Redan	115	Ins		Rhone, R. ...	8	44 N	4 E
Red Bay	27	55 N	6 W	Rhone et Loire	103	44 N	4 E
Red River (Amer. N.)	69	34 N	9 W	Rhuddan	16	53 N	3 W
Red River (Amer. N.)	72	48 N	97 W	Riazin	108	54 N	40 E
Red River (China)	125	20 N	100 E	Ribagorza, R	7	42 N	1 E
Ree, L.	27	53 N	8 W	Ribble, R. ...	36	54 N	3 W
Rees	29	52 N	6 E	Ribe	17	55 N	9 E
Regensburg	62	49 N	12 E	Richeheu	79	47 N	0
Regent Inlet	126	73 N	90 W	Richeheu, R	70	45 N	73 W
Reggio (Italy)	4	45 N	11 E	Riche Pt	67	51 N	58 W
Reggio (Italy)	104	38 N	16 E	Richmond (Afr. S)	133	30 S	30 E
Regina	126	50 N	105 W	Richmond (Eng.)	16	54 N	2 W
Reichenau (Bohem.)	89	50 N	16 E	Richmond (U.S.A.)	72	38 N	77 W
Reichenau (Switz.)	80	47 N	9 E	Rich Mt	74	39 N	80 W
Reichenbach (Saxony)	107	51 N	12 E	Ried	111	48 N	13 E
Reichenbach (Silesia)	62	51 N	17 E	Riedberg	30	47 N	9 E
Reichenberg	12	51 N	15 E	Rieneck	12	50 N	10 E
Reichstadt	107	51 N	15 E	Riesen Gebirge	117	Ins.	
Ré, I. de	79	46 N	1 W	Rieti	104	42 N	13 E
Reigate	113	51 N	0	Riez, I. of	19	47 N	2 W
Reims	8	49 N	4 E	Rif, The	130	35 N	4 W
Rendsburg	12	54 N	10 E	Riga	58	57 N	24 E
Renfrew	23	56 N	4 W	Rimini	4	44 N	13 E
Rennes	8	48 N	2 W	Rimnik	61	45 N	24 E
Reno	94	44 N	8 E	Ringnes Is.	126	78 N	100 W
Resaca	74	35 N	85 W	Robamba	135	2 S	79 W
Rescade la Palma	71	26 N	97 W	Rio de Balzas	134	18 N	100 W
Rescht	52	37 N	50 E	Rio de Janeiro	106	22 S	44 W
Resht	108	37 N	50 E	Rio de la Hacha	69	12 N	72 W
Retford, E	121	52 N	1 W	Rio de la Plata	106	40 S	80 W
Rethe	8	48 N	4 E	Rio del Norte	139	20 N	120 W
Rethel	79	49 N	4 E	Rio de Oro	130	20 N	20 W
Rethymno	120	35 N	25 E	Rio Gila	134	33 N	113 W
Réunion	130	22 S	55 E	Rio Grande (Am. S.)	106	32 S	52 W
Reus	95	41 N	1 E	Rio Grande (U.S.A.)	72	30 N	100 W
Reuss	12	50 N	8 E	Rio Grande del Norte			
Reuss, R	107	47 N	8 E	(Am. S.)	106	20 S	40 W
Reutlingen	12	49 N	9 E	Rio Grande de			
Reval	61	59 N	25 E	Santiago (Mex.)	134	21 N	104 W
Revelstoke	126	51 N	118 W	Rio Grande do Sul			
Revesby Ab.	16	53 N	0	(Am. S.)	106	40 S	60 W
Revue, R	133	20 S	33 E	Rioja	135	30 S	63 W
Rewah	122	25 N	81 E	Riom	8	46 N	3 E
Reynold, R.	128	30 S	130 E	Rio Muni	130	2 N	10 E
Rezorville	118	Ins.		Rion, R.	115	43 N	43 E
Rheinau	39	48 N	8 E	Rio Negro	135	40 S	68 W
Rheinberg	12	52 N	7 E	Rio Negro, R	135	40 S	68 W
Rheinfelden	12	48 N	8 E	Ripoli	44	42 N	2 E
Rheinfels	12	50 N	8 E	Ripon	36	54 N	2 W
Rheinwald	30	46 N	9 E	Risle, R	118	49 N	1 E
Rhenish Knights	12	46 N	4 E	Riu Kiu Is	138	20 N	120 E
Rhin Bas	103	48 N	4 E	Riva	30	46 N	9 E
Rhine, Confed. of the	97			Rivaulx Ab.	16	54 N	1 W
Rhine Provinces	113			Riverina District	128	40 S	140
Rhine, R.	30	46 N	9 E	Riviera, Genoese	83	44 N	8 E
Rhin et Moselle	94	48 N	4 E	Rivière du Loup	126	48 N	69 W
Rhin Haute	103	44 N	4 E	Rivoli (Italy)	94	46 N	11 E

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat	Long
Rivoli (Italy)	.. 104	45 N	8 E	Rosheim	40	48 N	7 E
Rivolta	4 Ins.	45 N	10 E	Roskilde	.. 17	56 N	12 E
Roanne	.. 19	46 N	4 E	Roslau	.. 29	52 N	12 E
Roanoke I.	74	36 N	76 W	Rosmarkyn	.. 23	56 N	8 W
Roanoke, R.	68	36 N	78 W	Rosmead Junc.	.. 133	31 S	25 E
Robertsbridge Ab	16	51 N	0	Rosoy	.. 19	49 N	3 E
Robertsons	.. 23	57 N	4 W	Ross	.. 23	56 N	5 W
Roccabruna	.. 103	44 N	7 E	Ross, New	.. 37	52 N	7 W
Roccasecca	.. 4	42 N	14 E	Rossano	.. 4	40 N	17 E
Rochdale	.. 121	54 N	2 W	Rossbach	.. 57	51 N	12 E
Roche Bernard	.. 19	47 N	2 W	Rossbrunn	.. 117	50 N	10 E
Rocheford	.. 79	46 N	1 W	Rosses	.. 23	58 N	4 W
Roche, Lord	.. 27	52 N	8 W	Rossitz	.. 12	49 N	16 E
Rochester	.. 16	51 N	0	Rossland	.. 126	49 N	118 W
Rochlitz	.. 14	51 N	13 E	Rostock	.. 12	54 N	12 E
Rockhampton	.. 128	23 S	151 E	Rostoff (Russia)	.. 61	57 N	39 E
Rocky Mts	.. 139			Rostoff (Russia)	.. 108	47 N	40 E
Rocroi (Rocroy)	.. 39	50 N	4 E	Rotenburg (Hesse)...	.. 62	51 N	10 E
Rodach	.. 12	50 N	11 E	Rothenburg, Imp.			
Rodez	.. 79	44 N	3 E	Town	.. 62	49 N	10 E
Rodosto	.. 105	41 N	28 E	Rothenburg (Prus.)	.. 57	52 N	15 E
Rodrigues I.	.. 100	30 S	60 E	Rothenthurm	.. 90	47 N	9 E
Roebourne	.. 128	21 S	117 E	Rother, R.	.. 121	51 N	1 W
Roebeck B.	.. 128	18 S	122 E	Rother, R.	.. 121	51 N	1 E
Roer	.. 94	48 N	4 E	Roths	.. 23	58 N	3 W
Roer, R.	.. 107	51 N	6 E	Rotterdam	.. 22	52 N	4 E
Roermonde	.. 12	51 N	6 E	Rottum I.	.. 109	53 N	6 E
Roeskilde	.. 53	56 N	12 E	Rottweil	.. 12	48 N	9 E
Roggenburg	.. 13	48 N	10 E	Roubaix	.. 103	51 N	3 E
Roggeveld Mts	.. 133	32 S	20 E	Rouen	.. 8	49 N	1 E
Rohan	.. 79	48 N	3 W	Rouergue	.. 8	44 N	0
Rohilkhand	.. 64	24 N	72 E	Roumania	.. 119	44 N	24 E
Rohrbach	.. 97	52 N	13 E	Roumelia (see Rumelia)			
Rokelle, R.	.. 130	8 N	13 W	Roumelia, Eastern	.. 119	40 N	24 W
Rohca	.. 95	39 N	9 W	Roundaway Down	.. 36	51 N	2 W
Rolla	.. 74	38 N	92 W	Roussillon	.. 7	42 N	2 E
Romagna	.. 4	42 N	12 E	Roussillon	.. 19	45 N	5 E
Romanville	.. 97 Ins.			Route, The	.. 27	55 N	6 W
Roman Republic	.. 86			Roverbello	.. 83	45 N	11 E
Romans	.. 79	45 N	5 E	Roveredo (Austria)	.. 83	46 N	11 E
Rome	.. 4	42 N	12 E	Roveredo (Venetia)	.. 104	46 N	13 E
Romney Marsh	.. 121	51 N	1 E	Rovigo	.. 4 Ins.	45 N	12 E
Romny	.. 108	51 N	33 E	Rovuma, R.	.. 130	12 S	38 E
Romont	.. 15	47 N	7 E	Rowton Heath	.. 36	53 N	3 W
Romorantun	.. 19	47 N	2 E	Roxburgh	.. 23	55 N	3 W
Roncal	.. 7	43 N	1 W	Roxo, C. (Cape			
Roncesvalles	.. 95	43 N	1 W	Breton I)	.. 130	12 N	17 W
Roncighone	.. 26	42 N	12 E	Royale, Ile	.. 67	46 N	61 W
Ronco	.. 83	46 N	12 E	Royan	.. 19	46 N	1 W
Ronco, R.	.. 4	44 N	12 E	Roye	.. 19	50 N	3 E
Roncourt	.. 118 Ins.			Royston	.. 36	52 N	0
Ronda	.. 7	37 N	5 W	Rozmital	.. 21	50 N	14 E
Ronnow	.. 57	50 N	16 E	Ruaha, R.	.. 130	8 S	37 E
Roosebeke	.. 6	51 N	3 E	Ruatan I.	.. 69	16 N	86 W
Roper, R.	.. 128	15 S	135 E	Rub-el-Khali	.. 124	20 N	50 E
Ropscha	.. 61	60 N	30 E	Rubi, R.	.. 132	3 N	23 E
Rorke's Drift	.. 133	28 S	30 E	Rubicone, R.	.. 94	44 N	12 E
Rosario	.. 135	33 S	61 W	Rudna	.. 96	55 N	31 E
Rosas	.. 95	42 N	3 E	Rudolf, L.	.. 132	4 N	36 E
Roscommon	.. 37	54 N	8 W	Rudolstadt	.. 107	51 N	11 E
Roseau	.. 69	15 N	61 W	Rue	.. 19	50 N	2 E
Rosenberg	.. 21	49 N	14 E	Ruel	.. 79	49 N	2 E
Rosendal	.. 81	51 N	2 E	Ruffec	.. 19	46 N	0
Rosetta	.. 110	31 N	30 E	Rufford Ab	.. 16	53 N	1 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat	Long
Rufiji, R. ...	130	Ins		Saco, R. . . .	68	43 N	71 W
Rugby . . .	121	52 N	1 W	Sacramento . . .	72	39 N	121 W
Rugen . . .	12	54 N	12 E	Sacramento, R.	72	40 N	122 W
Ruhr, R. . .	22	51 N	7 E	Sadiya . . .	138	28 N	96 E
Rullion Green .	23	56 N	3 W	Sadowa . . .	117	Ins	
Rumania (see Roumania)				Sadras . . .	64	13 N	80 E
Rumbek . . .	132	7 N	30 E	Sadulapur . .	124	33 N	74 E
Rumelia . . .	8	40 N	20 E	Saffi . . .	131	32 N	9 W
Rupert, R. . .	70	50 N	80 W	Saffron Walden .	36	52 N	0
Rupert's Land .	101	30 N	90 W	Safi . . .	140	36 N	0
Ruppin . . .	12	53 N	13 E	Safid Koh Mts .	123	33 N	70 E
Rupununi, R. .	135	2 N	59 W	Sagahadoc . . .	66	44 N	70 W
Ruremonde . .	45	51 N	6 E	Sagan . . .	12	52 N	15 E
Russbach . . .	93	Ins.		Sagar . . .	123	24 N	79 E
Russia . . .	11			Saghalin I . . .	137	40 N	140 E
„ Great . . .	52			Sagres . . .	7	37 N	9 W
„ Little . . .	52			Saguenay, R. . .	70	49 N	71 W
„ Red . . .	58			Sagunto . . .	95	40 N	0
„ White . . .	58			Sahagun . . .	95	42 N	5 W
Rustchuk . . .	108	44 N	26 E	Saharanpur . .	123	30 N	77 E
Ruthenia . . .	108	40 N	20 E	Saida . . .	110	34 N	35 E
Rutherglen . .	23	56 N	4 W	Saigon . . .	125	11 N	107 E
Ruthin . . .	16	53 N	3 W	Sailor's Cr . . .	74	37 N	78 W
Ruthven . . .	26	57 N	3 W	St Abb's Head .	121	56 N	2 W
Ruti . . .	15	47 N	9 E	Sta Agueda . . .	95	43 N	3 W
Rutland . . .	16	52 N	2 W	St Albans . . .	16	52 N	1 W
Ruvo . . .	4	41 N	17 E	St Albans Ab. .	16	51 N	2 W
Ruwenzori Mt .	130	0	30 E	St Albans Head .	16	51 N	2 W
Ry . . .	17	56 N	10 E	St Amand . . .	81	51 N	5 E
Rye . . .	16	51 N	1 E	St Armando Montrond	19	47 N	3 E
Rye House . . .	121	52 N	0	St Ambrose . . .	135	26 S	80 W
Ryogun . . .	137	39 N	121 E	St Andrews . . .	23	56 N	3 W
Ryswyk . . .	22	52 N	4 E	St Anne, C. . .	65	8 N	2 W
				St Anne's . . .	70	46 N	66 W
				St Antonin . . .	19	44 N	2 E
Saale, R. (R. Elbe)	92	51 N	12 E	St Arnoul . . .	19	48 N	1 E
Saale, R. (R. Rhine)	92	50 N	10 E	St Asaph . . .	16	53 N	3 W
Saalfeld . . .	33	51 N	11 E	St Aubin du Cormier	8	48 N	1 W
Saalkreis . . .	40	52 N	12 E	St Augustine . .	68	30 N	81 W
Saane, R. . . .	90	46 N	7 E	St Avoird . . .	118	49 N	7 E
Saanen . . .	90	46 N	7 E	St Bartholomew .	69	18 N	63 W
Saar, R. . . .	107	49 N	7 E	St Bernard, Gt . .	90	46 N	7 E
Saar, Wadi. . .	131	34 N	3 W	St Bernard, Little	88	46 N	7 E
Saarlbourg . . .	45	49 N	7 E	St Bernard Pass .	83	46 N	7 E
Saarbrücken . .	81	49 N	7 E	St Blas . . .	139	22 N	105 W
Saargemund (Saargue-mines) . . .	103	49 N	7 E	St Bonifacio . .	104	45 N	11 E
Saarlouis . . .	107	49 N	7 E	St Brandon Group	140	17 S	60 E
Saarnen (see Sarnen)				St Brieuc . . .	103	48 N	3 E
Saarwerden . . .	62	48 N	4 E	St Cannice . . .	47	53 N	7 W
Saba I. . . .	69	18 N	63 W	St Cast . . .	50	48 N	3 W
Sabara . . .	106	20 S	44 W	St Catharine's I.	106	28 S	43 W
Sabi, R. . . .	133	20 N	31 E	St Catharine's Point	16	51 N	1 W
Sabina . . .	26	42 N	13 E	Ste Catherine . .	25	46 N	6 E
Sabine, R. . . .	72	32 N	94 W	St Catherine, C. .	2	2 S	9 E
Sable, C. . . .	67	43 N	66 W	St Charles, R . .	67	48 N	72 W
Sable I. . . .	67	44 N	60 W	St Clair, L. . .	70	42 N	84 W
Sabugal . . .	95	40 N	7 W	St Cloud . . .	79	49 N	2 E
Saburmutti, R. .	123	20 N	70 E	St Croix I. . . .	101	0	90 W
Sachu . . .	138	40 N	94 E	St Croix, R. (Am N.)	70	45 N	68 W
Sacile . . .	93	46 N	12 E	St Croix, R. (Am N.)	66	40 N	100 W
Sacketts Har. .	70	44 N	76 W	Sta Cruz . . .	69	18 N	65 W
Sackingen . . .	12	48 N	8 E	Sta Cruz de Mar .			
Saco . . .	68	43 N	70 W	Pequeña . . .	131	29 N	10 W
				St Cyr . . .	97	Ins.	

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
St David's ..	16	52 N	5 W	St Julien ...	25	46 N	6 E
St Denis (France) ..	8	49 N	2 E	St Kitts ...	69	18 N	62 W
St Denis (Netherl.)	45	51 N	4 E	St Lawrence	126	53 N	106 W
St Dixier ..	19	49 N	5 E	St Lawrence, G of	67	48 N	62 W
St Donats ..	16	51 N	4 W	St Lawrence, R. ...	72	40 N	80 W
St Elias, Mt ..	139	60 N	140 W	St Ló ..	103	49 N	1 W
St Etienne ..	103	45 N	4 E	St Lorenzo. .	106	8 N	80 W
St Eustatius ..	69	17 N	63 W	St Louis (Afr W.)	130	16 N	16 W
St Fagan's ..	36	52 N	3 W	St Louis (Am N.)	72	39 N	90 W
St Felix	135	26 S	80 W	St Lucia (Austr) ...	104	45 N	71 E
St Florent (Corsica)	50	43 N	9 E	St Lucia (Wind'd Is.)	69	14 N	61 W
St Florent (France)	82	47 N	1 W	St Lucia B. .	133	28 S	33 E
St Foy (Am N.)	67 Ins.			St Lucia, L. .	133	28 S	33 E
St Foy (France) ..	8	45 N	0	St Luis Potosi ..	106	22 N	102 W
St Francis ..	70	45 N	75 W	St Luziussteig ..	30	47 N	10 E
St Francis B. .	133	34 S	25 E	St Maixent. .	19	46 N	0
St Fulgent ..	82	47 N	1 W	St Malo ...	79	49 N	2 W
St Gall ..	112	47 N	9 E	St Manuel, R. .	135	20 S	60 W
St Gall, Canton of	112	47 N	9 E	St Marcos B. .	135	2 S	44 W
St George (Switz)	83	46 N	6 E	St Marcouf Is. .	87	50 N	1 W
St George (Wind'd Is)	69	12 N	62 W	St Marie aux Chênes	118 Ins.		
St George B. .	135	50 S	70 W	St Marie, C. .	130	25 S	45 E
St George's Cay	69	18 N	88 W	St Marie I. .	65	17 S	50 E
St George's Channel	121			St Marta ...	106	74 N	10 W
St George's Channel				St Martin (I. de Ré)	79	46 N	1 W
(Danube) ...	105	45 N	30 E	St Martin (Leew'd Is)	69	18 N	63 W
St Germann ..	8	49 N	2 E	St Mary, C. .	65	14 N	16 W
St Germans ..	113	50 N	4 W	St Mary (Madagascar)	140	18 S	50 E
St Gilles (Indre et				St Mary's ..	68	38 N	76 W
Loire) .	82	47 N	0	St Mary's I. (Afr. W.)	101	0	30 W
St Gilles (Vendée).	82	47 N	2 W	St Matheu Pt .	50	48 N	4 W
St Giovanni ..	4	45 N	11 E	St Maur (Belg) ..	103	50 N	3 E
St Giovanni, Mt	4	40 N	14 E	St Maur (France) .	8	49 N	2 E
St Gothard ..	48	47 N	16 E	St Maura ..	3	39 N	21 E
St Gothard Pass .	112	47 N	9 E	St Maurice, R .	126	40 N	80 W
St Helena ..	130	16 S	5 W	St Maves ..	113	50 N	5 W
St Helena B. .	133	33 S	18 E	St Menchould ...	79	49 N	5 E
St Helens ..	50	51 N	1 W	St Michael ..	113	50 N	5 W
St Helen's Head .	27	55 N	9 W	St Michael's I. (see			
St Hyacinthe	126	45 N	73 W	St Miguel)			
St Ignace ..	67	46 N	85 W	St Michel (France)	83	45 N	6 E
St Ives ..	113	50 N	5 W	St Michel (Russ.)...	108	62 N	27 E
St Jacob ..	15	48 N	8 E	St Miguel ...	2	30 N	30 W
St Jean, Mont	98 Ins.			St Nazaire ..	103	47 N	2 W
St Jean d'Acre	110	33 N	35 E	St Neots ..	36	52 N	0
St Jean d'Angely .	19	46 N	1 W	St Nicholas Mole...	69	20 N	73 W
St Jean de Losne	39	47 N	5 E	St Omer ..	22	51 N	2 E
St Jean de Luz	95	43 N	2 W	St Ouen ...	19 Ins.		
St Jean de Maurienne	83	45 N	6 E	St Patrick's Purgatory	27	55 N	8 W
St Jean, I de	67	46 N	63 W	St Paul (France)	19	44 N	2 E
St Jean Pied de Port	7	43 N	1 W	St Paul (U S A)	72	45 N	93 W
St John (Leew'd Is.)	69	18 N	65 W	St Paul de Loanda	65	9 S	13 E
St John (New Bruns.)	70	45 N	66 W	St Peter, L. .	70	46 N	73 W
St John, R. (Am. N.)	2	30 N	90 W	St Petersburg	61	60 N	30 E
St John, R. (Am N.)	70	47 N	68 W	St Pierre (France)	95	43 N	1 W
St John, R. (Labrador)	70	51 N	64 W	St Pierre (Valais)	88	46 N	7 E
St John's (Canada)	70	45 N	74 W	St Pierre I. .	67	47 N	56 W
St John's (Newfnd'l'd)	67	48 N	52 W	St Pierre les Calais	103	51 N	2 E
St John's, R. (Afr S.)	133	32 S	30 E	St Pol ..	6	50 N	2 E
St Johnstown (Ire)	47	55 N	7 W	St Pölten ..	57	48 N	16 E
St Johnstown (Ire.)	47	54 N	8 W	St Privat ..	118	49 N	6 E
St Joseph (Canada)	67	42 N	86 W	St Quentin ..	22	50 N	3 E
St Joseph (Trinidad)	69	11 N	61 W	St Rémy ..	88	46 N	7 E
St Juan d'Ulloa ..	106	20 N	96 W	St Roque, C. .	135	5 S	35 W

	Map	Lat.	Long		Map	Lat.	Long.
Sta Rosa B	135	0	50 W	Samara	108	53 N	50 E
St Salvador	106	13 N	90 W	Samarang	139	6 S	111 E
St Sauveur	67	44 N	68 W	Samarkand	124	40 N	67 E
St Sebastian	7	43 N	2 W	Sambalpur	99	21 N	84 E
St Servan	50	48 N	2 W	Samber	125	13 N	106 E
St Simon's I.	68	31 N	81 W	Sambre et Meuse	94	48 N	4 E
Ste Terre	19	45 N	0	Sambre, R.	22	50 N	4 E
St Thomas	69	18 N	65 W	Samland	55	54 N	20 E
St Thomé I.	130	0	7 E	Samoa Is	139	20 S	180
St Trond	22	51 N	5 E	Samogitia	55	54 N	20 E
St Valéry	6	50 N	2 E	Samos I.	3	35 N	25 E
St Venant	45	51 N	3 E	Samothrace	3	40 N	25 E
St Vincent	69	13 N	61 W	Samoyedes	61	60 N	50 E
St Vincent, C	7	37 N	9 W	Sanaga, R.	180	5 N	12 E
St Vincente	106	24 S	46 W	San Antonio, C.	75	20 N	90 W
St Yrieix	19	45 N	1 E	San Antonio, R.	106	28 N	98 W
Santes	8	46 N	1 W	San Carlos de la			
Santonge	8	44 N	4 W	Rápita	95	41 N	1 E
Sajama Pk	135	18 S	68 W	Sancerre	19	47 N	2 E
Sakai	137	35 N	135 E	San Christoval	139	20 S	140 E
Sakaria, R.	115	40 N	30 E	San Clemente	7	39 N	2 W
Sakhar	124	28 N	69 E	Sandakan	139	0	120 E
Salado, R.	139	40 S	80 W	Sandepu	137	42 N	123 E
Salahiyeh	85	31 N	32 E	Sandgate Castle	16	51 N	1 E
Salafnanca	7	41 N	6 W	San Diego	106	33 N	117 W
Salbai (India)	99	26 N	78 E	Sandlewood I.	139	10 S	120 E
Salbai (India)	99	21 N	76 E	San Domingo (W.I)	69	19 N	72 W
Salcombe	16	50 N	4 W	San Domingo (W.I)	134	18 N	70 W
Saldanha B.	133	33 S	18 E	Sandomir	58	51 N	22 E
Salees	7	43 N	3 E	Sandoway	125	18 N	94 E
Salem (Mass.)	68	43 N	71 W	Sandwich	16	51 N	1 E
Salem (New Jersey)	68	40 N	75 W	Sandwich Is	139	20 N	156 W
Salem, R.	68	43 N	71 W	Sandy, C.	128	25 S	153 E
Salemé, R.	130	13 N	12 W	Sandy Hook	70	40 N	74 W
Salerno	26	40 N	15 E	San Elmo	44	41 N	14 E
Salford	114	53 N	2 W	San Fernando (Am.S.)	106	4 N	68 W
Salisbury (Eng)	16	51 N	2 W	San Fernando (Spain)	95	36 N	6 W
Salisbury (Rhodesia)	132	18 S	31 E	San Francisco (U.S.A.)	72	38 N	122 W
Salm	62	48 N	7 E	San Francisco, R			
Salmis	53	61 N	32 E	(America, N.)	101	36 N	122 W
Salm-Kyrbourg	89	52 N	7 E	San Francisco, R.			
Salm-Salm	89	52 N	7 E	(Brazil)	106	20 S	80 W
Salo	83	46 N	11 E	San Germano	4	42 N	14 E
Salona	105	39 N	22 E	San Geronimo	7	38 N	5 W
Salonika	3	41 N	23 E	Sangha	130	2 N	17 E
Salop	16	52 N	4 W	San Giacomo	81	44 N	8 E
Salsette I.	64	19 N	73 E	Sanguera	7	43 N	1 W
Salta	106	24 N	65 W	San Ildefonso	95	41 N	4 W
Saltanovka	96	54 N	30 E	San Jacinto	71	30 N	95 W
Saltash	113	50 N	4 W	San Jacinto, R.	71	30 N	95 W
Saltees	27	52 N	7 W	San Jorge da Mina	2	4 N	4 W
Saltillo	106	25 N	101 W	San José (Califor)	134	23 N	110 W
Salt Lake City	72	41 N	112 W	San José (Costa Rica)	139	10 N	83 W
Saluzzo	4	45 N	8 E	San Juan (Amer S.)	106	31 S	69 W
Salvatierra (Spain)	95	40 N	7 W	San Juan (Porto Rico)	134	18 N	66 W
Salvatierra (Spain)	95	43 N	2 W	San Juan (U.S.A.)	126	48 N	123 W
Salwin, R.	138	18 N	97 E	San Juan Bautista	134	18 N	95 W
Salza, R.	62	48 N	13 E	San Juan de Fuca,			
Salzach, R.	111	47 N	13 E	Strs of	126	48 N	125 W
Salzburg	12	48 N	13 E	San Juan d'Ulloa	69	20 N	96 W
Salzwedel	33	53 N	11 E	San Juan Hts	75	20 N	80 W
Samaden	30	47 N	10 E	San Juan, R.	106	12 N	84 W
Samana Mts	125 Ins			San Lucar	7	37 N	6 W
Samar	139	0	120 E	San Lucas, C.	139	22 N	110 W

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat	Long
San Luis ..	135	34 S	66 W	Sasawa, R.	57	50 N	15 E
San Marino ..	26	44 N	13 E	Sasbach ..	45	49 N	8 E
San Matias B.	135	41 S	65 W	Sas de Ghent (Sas- van-Gent) ..	22	51 N	4 E
Sanmën ..	138	29 N	121 E	Sasebo ..	137	33 N	130 E
Sannah's Post ..	133	29 S	26 E	Saseno I.	119	40 N	19 E
San Patricio ..	71	28 N	98 W	Saskatchewan	126	50 N	110 W
San Paulo ..	106	24 S	47 W	Saskatchewan, R.	126	50 N	110 W
San Paulo, Province of	106	40 S	60 W	Saskatchewan, R., N & S ..	126	50 N	120 W
San Pedro ..	24	30 N	10 W	Saskatoon ..	126	52 N	106 W
Sanpo, R (Sanpu)	136	20 N	80 E	Sassari ..	104	41 N	9 E
Sanquhar ..	23	55 N	4 W	Satalia ..	3	37 N	31 E
San Remo ..	104	44 N	8 E	Satara ..	64	17 N	74 E
Sansanding ..	130	14 N	6 W	Satpura Hills	99	16 N	72 E
Sanssouci ..	107	52 N	13 E	Satschan, L ..	92	Ins	
San Stefano (Italy)	26	42 N	12 E	Satsuma ..	137	32 N	137 E
San Stefano (Turkey)	105	41 N	29 E	Sauer, R ..	118	50 N	6 E
Santa Catharina	106	40 S	60 W	Sauer, R.	118	49 N	8 E
Santa Cruz (Am. S.)	135	48 S	70 W	Sault Ste Marie	67	46 N	84 W
Santa Cruz (Califor)	72	37 N	122 W	Saumurois ..	79	47 N	0
Santa Cruz de la Sierra ..	106	18 S	62 W	Saura, Wadi ..	131	29 N	1 W
Santa Cruz I ..	69	17 N	65 W	Sauroien ..	95	43 N	2 W
Santa Cruz Is. ..	139	20 S	160 E	Sauveterre ..	19	43 N	1 W
Santa Fé (Am. S.)	106	31 S	61 W	Savages ..	27	54 N	6 W
Santa Fé (U.S.A.)	72	36 N	106 W	Savani ..	139	20 S	180
Santa Maria ..	30	47 N	10 E	Savannah ..	72	32 N	81 W
Santander ..	7	43 N	4 W	Savannah, R ..	72	34 N	82 W
Santarem ..	95	39 N	9 W	Savanore ..	64	15 N	75 E
Santa Rosa I.	74	30 N	87 W	Save, R. ..	21	44 N	16 E
Santee, R ..	72	33 N	81 W	Save, R. (Sabi, R.)	133	21 S	34 E
Santhia ..	25	45 N	8 E	Savenay ..	82	47 N	2 W
Santiago de Chile ..	106	34 S	71 W	Savane ..	81	49 N	7 E
Santiago de Compostela	7	43 N	9 W	Savighiano ..	25	45 N	8 E
Santiago de Cuba ..	69	20 N	76 W	Savoie ..	103	44 N	4 E
Santiago del Estero	106	28 S	64 W	Savoie Haute	103	44 N	4 E
Santiago I ..	24	10 N	30 W	Savona ..	4	44 N	8 E
Santi Quaranta	120	40 N	20 E	Savoy ..	25		
Santoña ..	95	43 N	3 W	Sawley ..	16	54 N	2 W
Santos ..	135	24 S	47 W	Saxony ..	12	50 N	14 E
Santo Stefano ..	104	38 N	14 E	Say ..	130	13 N	2 E
Sanzee, R ..	45	50 N	3 E	Scanderoon ..	65	37 N	36 E
Saône et Loire ..	103	44 N	4 E	Scandiano ..	4	45 N	11 E
Saône Haute ..	103	44 N	4 E	Scanis ..	30	47 N	10 E
Saône, R. ..	8	44 N	4 E	Scania ..	54	56 N	14 E
Saorgio ..	81	44 N	8 E	Scarborough ..	56	54 N	0
Sapienza ..	3	37 N	22 E	Scarce, R. ..	18	50 N	3 E
Saragossa ..	7	42 N	1 W	Scariffhollis ..	37	58 N	8 W
Sarakhs ..	124	37 N	61 E	Scarpe, R. ..	45	50 N	8 E
Saratoff ..	108	52 N	46 E	Scaw Fell ..	121	54 N	3 E
Saratoga ..	70	43 N	74 W	Sceaux ..	79	49 N	2 E
Sarawak ..	125	2 N	110 E	Schaffhausen ..	72	48 N	9 E
Sard ..	104	45 N	8 E	Schanfig ..	30	46 N	9 E
Sardinia ..	4			Scharding ..	57	48 N	18 E
Sardinia, Kingdom of	89			Schassburg ..	111	46 N	25 E
Sari-Su ..	138	40 N	60 E	Schatzlar Pass ..	57	51 N	16 E
Sarnen ..	90	47 N	8 E	Schauenberg ..	12	50 N	8 E
Sarnico ..	104	46 N	10 E	Schaumburg-Lippe	107	52 N	9 E
Saroch ..	21	48 N	20 E	Schawli ..	92	56 N	28 E
Saros ..	58	49 N	21 E	Scheldt, E. & W ..	87	Ins	
Sarras ..	132	22 N	31 E	Scheldt, R. ..	118	50 N	3 E
Sarre ..	94	48 N	4 E	Schelling ..	42	53 N	5 E
Sarthe ..	103	48 N	0	Schenectady ..	68	43 N	74 W
Sarthe, R. ..	19	48 N	0	Schenk ..	39	52 N	6 E
Sarzana ..	4	44 N	10 E				

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Scheppmansdorp ...	183	23 S	15 E
Scheveningen ...	109	52 N	4 E
Schiedam ...	22	52 N	4 E
Schiedlow ...	57	51 N	18 E
Schiermonnikoog ...	109	53 N	6 E
Schuppenbeil ...	92	54 N	21 E
Schlachter's Nek	133	32 S	26 E
Schladming ...	13	47 N	14 E
Schlakau ...	12	50 N	18 E
Schlapina Pass	30	47 N	10 E
Schlawe ...	62	54 N	17 E
Schleiz ...	107	51 N	12 E
Schleswig ...	12	55 N	10 E
Schlettstadt ...	12	48 N	7 E
Schlusselfburg ...	61	60 N	31 E
Schmalkalden	112	51 N	10 E
Schmottseifen	57	51 N	16 E
Schonbrunn ...	111	48 N	16 E
Schonefeld ...	97	Ins.	
Schonhoven (Schoonhoven) ...	22	52 N	5 E
Schonwalde ...	62	52 N	13 E
Schoonveldt ...	42	51 N	3 E
Schouwen ...	22	52 N	4 E
Schulhoi, R. ...	115	Ins.	
Schupfheim ...	112	47 N	8 E
Schutt I. ...	48	48 N	18 E
Schwabach ...	12	49 N	11 E
Schwarzach (Franconia)	14	50 N	10 E
Schwarzach (Salzburg)	62	47 N	13 E
Schwarzawa ...	92	Ins.	
Schwarzburg ...	62	51 N	11 E
Schwarzenburg ...	15	47 N	7 E
Schwechat ...	111	48 N	16 E
Schwedt ...	33	53 N	14 E
Schweidnitz (Aus.)	97	49 N	15 E
Schweidnitz (Silesia)	12	51 N	16 E
Schweinfurt ...	12	50 N	10 E
Schwerin ...	12	54 N	11 E
Schwiebus ...	62	52 N	15 E
Schwyz ...	15	47 N	9 E
Schyn, R. ...	30	46 N	9 E
Scilly Is. ...	50	50 N	6 W
Scio ...	61	38 N	26 E
Scodra ...	3	42 N	20 E
Scolnok ...	3	47 N	20 E
Scone ...	36	56 N	3 W
Scone Ab. ...	23	56 N	3 W
Scotland ...	1		
Scots, The ...	27	55 N	6 W
Scrvia ...	88	44 N	8 E
Scutari (see Skutari)			
Scylla ...	87	38 N	16 E
Sea Cow R. ...	133	31 S	25 E
Seaford ...	113	51 N	0
Seattle ...	72	48 N	122 W
Sebu, W ...	131	34 N	6 W
Secundra ...	99	28 N	78 E
Sedan ...	79	50 N	5 E
Sedgmoor ...	121	51 N	3 W
Seeland I. (see Zealand, Den.)			
Seez ...	79	49 N	0
Sefid Koh ...	124	34 N	64 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Segeberg ...	12	54 N	10 E
Segesvar ...	111	46 N	25 E
Segovia ...	7	41 N	4 W
Segovia, R. ...	134	10 N	90 W
Segre, R. ...	8	40 N	0
Segura, R. ...	7	38 N	2 W
Seulle, R. ...	118	Ins.	
Seine ...	103	48 N	0
Seine et Marne ...	103	48 N	0
Seine Inf. ...	103	48 N	0
Seine, R. ...	8	48 N	0
Seistan ...	124	30 N	60 E
Sekondi ...	65	Ins.	
Selangor ...	125	0	100 E
Selby ...	16	54 N	1 W
Selby Ab ...	16	54 N	1 W
Selefkeh ...	110	36 N	34 E
Selenga ...	138	50 N	104 E
Selume O ...	130	21 N	29 E
Selkirk (Am. N.) ...	101	48 N	96 W
Selkirk (Scot.) ...	23	56 N	3 W
Selz (Bohemia) ...	57	50 N	14 E
Selz (France) ...	88	49 N	8 E
Semendra ...	3	45 N	21 E
Semen Deval ...	119	41 N	20 E
Semenov ...	108	57 N	45 E
Semenovskoe ...	96	55 N	36 E
Semigallia ...	20	57 N	25 E
Seminara ...	4	38 N	16 E
Sempalatinsk ...	138	50 N	80 E
Semirechensk ...	136	40 N	70 E
Semliki, R. ...	130	0	30 E
Semlin ...	3	45 N	20 E
Semmering Pass ...	92	48 N	16 E
Sempach ...	15	47 N	8 E
Sendai ...	137	38 N	141 E
Sendai B. ...	137	36 N	140 E
Sende Rud ...	124	30 N	60 E
Seneff ...	45	51 N	4 E
Senegal ...	130	0	20 W
Senegal, R. ...	130	17 N	14 W
Senlis ...	8	49 N	3 E
Sennar ...	132	14 N	34 E
Senne, R. ...	98	51 N	4 E
Sennheim ...	39	48 N	7 E
Senno ...	96	55 N	30 E
Senofé ...	130	15 N	39 E
Sens ...	8	48 N	3 E
Sensée, R. ...	81	50 N	3 E
Seoul ...	137	38 N	127 E
Serang ...	109	51 N	5 E
Serajevo ...	111	44 N	18 E
Serampur ...	64	23 N	88 E
Serena ...	106	29 N	71 W
Seres ...	120	41 N	24 E
Sereth, R. ...	111	44 N	24 E
Sergipe del Rey ...	106	20 S	60 W
Seringapatam ...	64	12 N	77 E
Serio ...	94	44 N	8 E
Sernovo ...	119	41 N	24 E
Serra de Bormio ...	30	46 N	10 E
Serra de Pilar ...	95	41 N	9 W
Serres ...	19	45 N	6 E
Serrey ...	59	54 N	24 E

	Map	Lat.	Long		Map	Lat	Lon
Servia ..	3			Shiel, L	56	57 N	6°
Sesia ..	94	44 N	8 E	Shields, S	114	55 N	1°
Sesia, R ..	25	44 N	8 E	Shigatse	138	29 N	89°
Sessa ..	104	41 N	14 E	Shikarpur	124	28 N	69°
Setagun ..	140	4 S	118 E	Shikoku	137	32 N	132°
Sétif ..	131	36 N	5 E	Shilka, R	138	50 N	110°
Seton Castle	56	56 N	3 W	Shillanage	27	53 N	8°
Setubal ..	95	39 N	9 W	Shiloh	74	35 N	88°
Seurre ..	19	47 N	5 E	Shimoda	137	35 N	139°
Sevastopol	115	44 N	34 E	Shimonoseki	137	34 N	151°
Sevenoaks ..	121	51 N	0	Shimoshuri	137	Ins	
Severia	54	50 N	30 E	Shinano, R.	137	36 N	136°
Seyern, R (Canada)	70	55 N	90 W	Shinshui	137	36 N	136°
Seyern, R (England)	36	52 N	2 W	Shipka	119	43 N	25°
Seville	7	37 N	6 W	Shiraz	124	30 N	53°
Seville, Province of	95	36 N	8 W	Shire, R	130	17 S	35°
Sèvre Nantaise	82	46 N	2 E	Shirvan	52	40 N	48°
Sèvre Niortaise	82	46 N	2 E	Shirwa, L.	130	15 S	35°
Sèvres	79	49 N	2 E	Shitomir	108	50 N	28°
Sèvres (Deux)	103	44 N	4 W	Shoa	130	10 N	39°
Seychelle Is	130	20 S	40 E	Sholapur	122	18 N	76°
Sfax	131	35 N	10 E	Sholingar	64	13 N	80°
Shabluka	132	16 N	33 E	Shott el Jerd	131	34 N	8 E
Shadwan, I. of	85	28 N	34 E	Shott esh Chergui	131	31 N	0
Shaftesbury	113	51 N	2 W	Shousha	108	40 N	47°
Shahjahanpur	123	28 N	80 E	Shrewsbury	16	53 N	3 W
Sha Ho	137	41 N	123 E	Shrewsbury Ab.	16	53 N	3 W
Shahopu	137	42 N	123 E	Shui Ho	137	35 N	119°
Shahpur	124	32 N	73 E	Shumla	61	43 N	27°
Shanghai	138	31 N	121 E	Shurab	124	30 N	55°
Shan-hai-kwan	138	40 N	120 E	Siam	125		
Shannon, R.	37	52 N	10 W	Siam, Gulf of	125	10 N	100°
Shansi	138	30 N	110 E	Siam, Lower	125	9 N	100°
Shan States	125	20 N	98 E	Si-an-fu	138	34 N	109°
Shan-tung	138	30 N	110 E	Siang, R.	138	20 N	110°
Shapur I	125	21 N	92 E	Siberia	136		
Shari, R	130	12 N	15 E	Sibi	122	80 N	68°
Shark Bay	128	30 S	110 E	Sibir	136	57 N	68°
Sharud	124	36 N	55 E	Sibir, R.	52	70 N	55°
Shashi, R	133	22 S	28 E	Sibuko B.	140	0	120°
Shashih	138	30 N	112 E	Sich	61	46 N	32°
Shawia	131	33 N	8 W	Sicilies, The Two	104		
Shawnees	70	43 N	82 W	Sicily	4		
Shayok, R.	124	35 N	77 E	Sickingen	6	48 N	8 E
Sheb	130	22 N	30 E	Siddan	27	54 N	7 W
Sheelin, L	27	54 N	8 W	Sieciech	20	51 N	22°
Sheen	16	51 N	0	Siedlee	108	52 N	22°
Sheep Haven	27	55 N	8 W	Siegen	107	51 N	8 E
Sheerness	121	51 N	1 E	Siem-reap	125	13 N	104°
Sheffield	16	53 N	1 W	Siena	4	43 N	11°
Shekabad	99	28 N	78 E	Sieradz	58	52 N	19°
Shelbyville	74	36 N	86 W	Sierock	32	49 N	6 E
Shemakha (Shemak)	108	41 N	49 E	Sierock	108	52 N	45°
Shenandoah, R.	74	39 N	78 W	Sierra de Albarracin	7	40 N	2 W
Shendi	132	17 N	33 E	" Bermeja	7	36 N	6 E
Shengana, R.	133	24 S	34 E	" de Estrelha	7	40 N	8 W
Shensi	138	30 N	100 E	" de Gata	7	40 N	8 W
Shepardstown	74	39 N	77 W	" de Gredos	7	40 N	6 W
Sheppy, I of	121	51 N	1 E	" de Guadalupe	7	38 N	6 W
Sherborne Castle	36	51 N	2 W	" de Guadarrama	7	40 N	4 W
Sherbro, R.	65	9 N	13 W	" de Sta Catalina	95	41 N	8 W
Sherbrooke	126	45 N	72 W	" de Toledo	7	38 N	6 W
Sheriffmuir	56	56 N	4 W	" Leone	180	8 N	12 W
Shetland Is.	24	60 N	10 W	" Leone, C.	2	8 N	12 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat	Long.
Sierra Madre	134	20 N	110 W	Sittard	11	51 N	6 E
„ Morena	7	38 N	6 W	Sitten	112	46 N	7 E
„ Nevada	7	36 N	4 W	Siwa (Siwah)	110	29 N	26 E
„ Nevada	139	40 N	120 W	Siwas	110	40 N	37 E
Sievershausen	14	52 N	10 E	Siyut	132	27 N	13 E
Sievierz	20	52 N	33 E	Sizanne	97	49 N	4 E
Sigmaringen	62	48 N	9 E	Skaane	17	55 N	10 E
Sigsnakh	108	42 N	46 E	Skager Rak	141	58 N	10 E
Siguenza	7	41 N	3 W	Skagway	126	58 N	135 W
Sikandar Bagh	123	28 N	78 E	Skalen	105	47 N	28 E
Sikh Confederacy	64			Skanderborg	17	56 N	10 E
Si-kiang (West R.)	138	23 N	110 E	Skara	17	58 N	13 E
Sikkah, W	131	34 N	2 W	Skeena	126	54 N	129 W
Sikkim	99	24 N	88 E	Skenninge	17	58 N	15 E
Sikoti Alin Mts	137	44 N	132 E	Skepperholm	53	59 N	18 E
Siku	138	Ins		Skierniewice	107	52 N	20 E
Sil R	7	42 N	8 W	Skipwith Moor	116	54 N	1 W
Silesia	12	50 N	16 E	Skog	17	61 N	17 E
Substria	61	44 N	27 E	Skovshoved	17	56 N	13 E
Silla	130	14 N	5 W	Skutari (Albania)	105	42 N	20 E
Siller, R	123	18 N	82 E	Skutari (Turkey)	119	41 N	29 E
Silvaplana	30	46 N	10 E	Skutari, L.	119	42 N	19 E
Silver Hill	27	55 N	8 W	Skye	23	57 N	6 W
Silverton	128	32 S	141 E	Skyros I	3	35 N	20 E
Simancas	7	42 N	5 W	Slaak	39	52 N	4 E
Simbach	57	48 N	13 E	Slancamen	3	45 N	20 E
Simbirsk	108	54 N	48 E	Slaney, R.	27	52 N	8 W
Simcoe, L.	67	44 N	79 W	Slave Coast	130	0	0
Simferopol	108	45 N	34 E	Slavonia	21	44 N	16 E
Simla	122	31 N	77 E	Shevemargy	27	53 N	7 W
Simme, R	90	46 N	7 E	Sligo	37	54 N	8 W
Simmern	12	50 N	8 E	Sligo Bay	47	54 N	9 W
Simonstown	133	34 S	19 E	Sliven	119	43 N	26 E
Simphorien I., S.	118	Ins.		Slivitsa	120	43 N	23 E
Simplon	90	46 N	8 E	Slobodzeia	108	45 N	28 E
Simplon Pass	83	46 N	8 E	Sluys	22	51 N	3 E
Sinai	132	28 N	34 E	Småland	17	55 N	10 E
Sinclair	23	58 N	4 W	Smerwick	37	52 N	10 W
Sind	122	20 N	60 E	Smith Sound	126	70 N	80 W
Sind, R	123	26 N	78 E	Smithland	74	37 N	88 W
Sindelfingen	13	49 N	9 E	Smolensk	20	55 N	32 E
Singapore	125	1 N	104 E	Smorgoni (Smorgome)	96	54 N	26 E
Sinagaglia	4	44 N	13 E	Smyrna	3	38 N	27 E
Siningfu	138	36 N	102 E	Snake, R	139	40 N	120 W
Sinope	3	42 N	35 E	Sneck	6	53 N	6 E
Siusheim	45	49 N	9 E	Snowdon	121	53 N	4 W
Sion (England)	16	51 N	0	Snowy, R.	128	37 S	149 E
Sion (Switz)	15	46 N	7 E	Soa Pan	133	21 S	26 E
Sion Ab.	16	51 N	0	Sobat	132	9 N	32 E
Siponto	4	42 N	16 E	Sobat, R	132	9 N	33 E
Sir Daria (see Syr Daria)				Sobraon	124	31 N	75 E
Sir Ed. Pellew's Gp	128	16 S	137 E	Society Is.	139	20 S	160 W
Siradia	20	52 N	19 E	Socorro	106	6 N	73 W
Sirhind	64	31 N	76 E	Socotra	130	0	40 E
Sis, Wadi	131	32 N	4 W	Söderköping	17	58 N	16 E
Sisophon	125	14 N	103 E	Södermanland	17	55 N	15 E
Sissek	26	45 N	16 E	Soest	12	52 N	8 E
Sistova	105	44 N	25 E	Sofala	133	20 S	35 E
Sitabaldi Mts	122	21 N	79 E	Sofia	3	42 N	23 E
Sitapur	123	27 N	81 E	Sohr	57	50 N	16 E
Sitia	120	35 N	26 E	Soignes, Forest of	98	Ins.	
Sitka	139	56 N	135 W	Soissons	8	49 N	3 E
Si Tlemcen	131	35 N	1 W	Sokolnitz	92	Ins.	
				Sokoto	130	13 N	5 E

	Map	Lat	Long
Solent, The	16	50 N	2 W
Solferino	104	45 N	11 E
Solkamsk	61	60 N	57 E
Solomon Is	128	10 S	150 E
Solothurn	15	47 N	7 E
Solovetski	52	65 N	36 E
Solway Firth	121	55 N	3 W
Solway Moss	16	55 N	3 W
Solway, The	23	55 N	4 W
Somaliland (French)	130	0	40 E
Somaliland (Italian)	130	0	40 E
Somaliland Protec.	130	0	40 E
Sombrefe	98	Ins	
Sombrero	106	9 N	67 W
Somerset (Afr S)	133	32 S	25 E
Somerset (Afr S)	133	34 S	19 E
Somerset (Eng.)	16	50 N	4 W
Somme	103	48 N	0
Somme, R	79	50 N	2 E
Sommelsdyk	22	52 N	4 E
Somnières	19	44 N	4 E
Somosierra	95	41 N	4 W
Son, R	122	20 N	80 E
Sonar, R	123	25 N	80 E
Sonecino	4 Ins	46 N	10 E
Sondalo	30	46 N	10 E
Sonderborg	17	55 N	10 E
Sondershausen	107	51 N	11 E
Sondrio	15	46 N	10 E
Song-chung	137	41 N	129 E
Songko, R.	138	20 N	100 E
Sonnino	104	41 N	13 E
Sonora Smaloe	134	20 N	110 W
Sontai	125	21 N	105 E
Sontheim	14	48 N	10 E
Sonthofen	13	48 N	10 E
Soochow	138	31 N	120 E
Sopron Gyor	21	44 N	16 E
Sorata Mt	135	16 S	68 W
Sorel	126	46 N	73 W
Soren Norby	17	58 N	18 E
Soria	7	42 N	3 W
Sorrento	4	41 N	14 E
Soukhoum Kale	103	43 N	41 E
Sound, The	17	55 N	10 E
Sousa	131	36 N	40 E
South African Rep (Transvaal)	133		
Southampton	16	51 N	1 W
Southampton I	139	60 N	100 W
South Cape (N Z)	129	47 S	168 E
South Cape (Tasm.)	123	44 S	147 E
South Taranaki Bay	129	40 S	173 E
Southwark	16	51 N	0
Southwell	16	53 N	1 W
Southwold	68	41 N	72 W
Southwold Bay	42	52 N	0
Sovana	26	43 N	12 E
Sozh, R	61	53 N	31 E
Spa	12	50 N	6 E
Spain	1		
Spalatro	94	44 N	16 E
Spalding Ab.	16	53 N	0
Spandau	33	53 N	13 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Spanish Town	69	18 N	77 W
Sparta	3	37 N	23 E
Spartel, C.	87	36 N	6 W
Speckfeld	59	50 N	10 E
Speenhamland	121	51 N	1 W
Speier	12	49 N	8 E
Speier, Bishopric of	12	46 N	8 E
Speierbach, R.	45	49 N	8 E
Spencer, C	126	58 N	136 W
Spencer's Gulf	128	40 S	140 E
Spetsai	105	37 N	23 E
Spey, R	23	57 N	4 W
Speyer (see Speier)			
Spezia	4	44 N	10 E
Spicheren	118	49 N	7 E
Spinalonga	120	35 N	26 E
Spion Kop	133	29 S	30 E
Spithead	50	51 N	1 E
Spitzbergen	140	60 N	0
Spizza	119	42 N	19 E
Splugen	30	47 N	9 E
Splugen Pass	30	46 N	9 E
Spoletto	4	43 N	13 E
Spotsylvania Ct. Ho	74	38 N	77 W
Spree, R.	107	52 N	12 E
Spremborg	62	52 N	14 E
Springfield (Ill.)	74	40 N	90 W
Springfield (Mass.)	70	42 N	73 W
Springfontein	133	30 S	26 E
Spring Hill	74	36 N	87 W
Spuz	119	43 N	19 E
Spynie	23	58 N	3 W
Srinagar	99	34 N	75 E
Stabroek	69	8 N	59 W
Stade	12	54 N	9 E
Stadtlohn	29	52 N	7 E
Stafford	16	53 N	2 W
Stalluponen	57	Ins.	
Stamford	16	53 N	0
Stammersdorf	93	Ins.	
Stammheim	15	48 N	9 E
Stampalia I	3	35 N	25 E
Standerton	133	27 S	29 E
Stångebro	17	59 N	16 E
Stanley Falls	132	0	25 E
Stanley Harb	140	51 S	58 W
Stanley Pool	130	5 S	17 E
Stanleyville	132	0	25 E
Stanovoi Mts	138		
Stanx	15	47 N	8 E
Staraya Russa	61	58 N	32 E
Stara Zagora	119	42 N	26 E
Starbuck I.	139	20 S	160 W
Star Fort	115	Ins.	
Stargard	33	58 N	15 E
Stary Borissoff	96	54 N	28 E
Staten I. (Am. N.)	70	41 N	74 W
Staten I. (Am. S.)	106	55 S	64 W
States of the Church	51	40 N	10 E
Stato degli Presidi	26	42 N	10 E
Staudenz	57	50 N	16 E
Staunton	74	38 N	79 W
Stavanger	17	59 N	6 E
Stavelot	22	50 N	6 E

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat	Long
Stavoren ..	109	53 N	5 E	Stratford-on-Avon...	16	52 N	2 W
Stavropol (Russia) ..	61	54 N	49 E	Strathalmond ..	23	56 N	4 W
Stavropol (Russia)	103	45 N	42 E	Strathearn ..	23	56 N	4 W
Stavuchanak ..	61	48 N	27 E	Strathfillan ..	56	56 N	5 W
Steczyc ..	20	51 N	22 E	Strathmore ..	23	57 N	3 W
Steenwyk ..	22	53 N	6 E	Strathnaver ..	23	58 N	6 W
Stefanie, L. ..	132	5 N	37 E	Stratton ..	36	51 N	4 W
Stegaborg ...	17	58 N	17 E	Straubing ..	23	49 N	13 E
Steg ..	15	48 N	9 E	Strelitz ..	12	53 N	13 E
Steinau (Silesia) ..	33	52 N	16 E	Strengnaes ..	17	59 N	17 E
Steinau (Silesia)	57	51 N	16 E	Stretensk ..	136	52 N	118 E
Steinkirke ..	45	51 N	4 E	Stromboli ..	50	39 N	15 E
Steinsedel ..	97	Ins		Stroud ..	114	52 N	2 W
Stellaland ..	133	27 S	24 E	Struma, R ..	105	42 N	23 E
Stellenbosch ..	133	34 S	19 E	Stuart ..	23	56 N	5 W
Stelvio Pass ..	112	47 N	10 E	Stuart Range ..	128	30 S	136 E
Stenay ..	33	49 N	5 E	Studianka ..	96	54 N	28 E
Stendal ..	62	53 N	12 E	Stuhlingen ...	13	48 N	8 E
Sternberg ..	12	52 N	15 E	Stuhlweissenburg	21	47 N	18 E
Steterburg ..	14	52 N	11 E	Stuhm ..	32	54 N	19 E
Stettin ..	12	53 N	15 E	Stuhmsdorf ..	53	54 N	19 E
Stewart I ..	129	47 S	168 E	Stunz ..	97	Ins	
Stewart, R. ..	139	60 N	140 W	Stura, R ..	104	44 N	7 E
Stewarts ..	23	57 N	3 W	Sture ...	94	44 N	4 E
Stewarts ..	23	57 N	4 W	Sturt Creek ..	128	19 S	128 E
Stewarts ..	23	57 N	6 W	Stuttgart ..	12	49 N	9 E
Steyer ..	88	48 N	14 E	Styria ...	12	46 N	12 E
Steyerreck ..	13	48 N	14 E	Styrian Alps ..	83	47 N	15 E
Steyning ..	121	51 N	0	Suabian Knights ...	12	46 N	8 E
Stirling ..	23	56 N	4 W	Suakin ..	132	19 N	37 E
Stockach ..	88	48 N	9 E	Subanrika, R. ..	123	20 N	85 E
Stockbridge ..	113	51 N	1 W	Subiaco ..	4	42 N	13 E
Stockholm ..	17	59 N	18 E	Su-chau ...	136	40 N	98 E
Stockport ..	121	53 N	2 W	Su-chow ..	138	40 N	98 E
Stockton ..	121	55 N	1 W	Sucré (Chuquisaca)	135	19 S	65 W
Stoczek ..	108	52 N	22 E	Suczawa ...	3	47 N	26 E
Stoke-on-Trent ...	16	53 N	2 W	Suda Bay ...	105	36 N	24 E
Stolberg ..	12	52 N	11 E	Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian	130	0	20 E
Stolbova ..	61	60 N	33 E	Sudbury (Canada)	126	46 N	81 W
Stolhofen ..	45	49 N	8 E	Sudbury (England)	121	52 N	1 E
Stolpen ..	57	51 N	14 E	Sudetes ...	117	Ins.	
Stony Pt ..	70	41 N	74 W	Sudzha ..	103	51 N	35 E
Stony Tunguska ..	138	60 N	90 E	Sue, R. ..	132	7 N	28 E
Stór. ...	116	54 N	10 E	Suez ..	110	30 N	32 E
Stor Aa ...	116	56 N	9 E	Suez Canal ..	132	Ins.	
Storkow ..	55	52 N	14 E	Suez, G. of ..	132	29 N	33 E
Storkyro ..	54	63 N	22 E	Suez, Ist. of ..	85	30 N	32 E
Stormberg ..	133	31 S	26 E	Suffolk ..	16	52 N	0
Stormberg Range ..	133	32 S	27 E	Sugota, L. ..	132	2 N	36 E
Stornoway ..	56	58 N	6 W	Suppe, R. ..	81	49 N	4 E
Stötteritz ..	97	Ins.		Surr, R. ..	37	52 N	8 W
Stour, R. (Eng.) ...	121	51 N	2 W	Sulaiman Mts ..	99	24 N	70 E
Stour, R. (Eng.) ...	121	52 N	1 E	Sule ..	139	20 S	120 E
Stour, R. (Eng.) ..	121	51 N	1 E	Sulna Channel ..	105	45 N	30 E
Stow on the Wold ..	36	52 N	2 W	Sulkadr ..	3	35 N	35 E
Strabane ..	37	55 N	7 W	Sullivan's I. ...	70	33 N	80 W
Stradella ..	83	45 N	9 E	Sully ..	19	48 N	2 E
Straits Settlements	125	0	100 E	Sultanieh ..	120	40 N	26 E
Stralsund ..	12	54 N	13 E	Sulu Sea ..	75	Ins.	
Strangford ..	27	54 N	6 W	Sulz ..	118	49 N	8 E
Strangford, L. ..	37	54 N	6 W	Sulzbach ..	12	49 N	12 E
Strassburg ..	12	49 N	8 E	Sumatra ..	139	0	100 E
Strata Florida Ab. ..	16	52 N	4 W	Sumbawa ..	139	20 S	100 E
Strata Marcella Ab. ..	16	53 N	3 W	Summerside ..	140	46 N	62 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Sunda	99	15 N	75 E	Székes Fejérvár	21	27 N	18 E
Sunda Str	139	20 S	100 E	Szent Tomasz	111	46 N	20 E
Sunday R	133	33 S	25 E	Szerencs	21	48 N	21 E
Sunderland	114	55 N	1 W	Szigeth	21	48 N	24 E
Sundgau	12	46 N	4 E	Szigetvár	21	46 N	18 E
Sungari R	138	46 N	130 E	Szolnok	21	47 N	20 E
Sunkuru	130	3 S	23 E	Szony	111	48 N	18 E
Sunot, Wadi	132	14 N	22 E	Szoreg	111	46 N	20 E
Suck	138	49 N	88 E				
Superior, L.	72	40 N	90 W	Taasinge	53	55 N	10 E
Surat	64	21 N	73 E	Tabasco	106	0	100 W
Suresnes	19	Ins.		Table B	65	34 S	18 E
Surhud	124	28 N	60 E	Table Mt	133	34 S	18 E
Surinam	91	6 N	56 W	Tabor	33	49 N	15 E
Surinam R.	106	6 N	56 W	Tabor, Mt	85	33 N	35 E
Surji Arjangaon	99	21 N	77 E	Tabriz	110	38 N	46 E
Surrey	16	50 N	2 W	Tachau	93	50 N	13 E
Sus, Wadi	131	30 N	9 W	Tachienlu	138	30 N	102 E
Susa (Italy)	4	45 N	7 E	Tacoma	140	46 N	121 W
Susa (Persia)	110	32 N	48 E	Tadcaster	16	54 N	1 W
Susquehanna, R	74	40 N	76 W	Tadoussac	67	48 N	70 W
Sussenbrunn	93	Ins.		Taff, R	121	52 N	3 W
Sussex	16	50 N	2 W	Tafra, Wadi	131	35 N	2 W
Sutherland	23	58 N	4 W	Taganrog	61	47 N	39 E
Sutherlands	23	58 N	4 W	Taghmon	47	52 N	7 W
Sutlej, R	64	30 N	74 E	Taghamonto	94	44 N	12 E
Suttonina	104	40 N	16 E	Taghamonto, R	4	46 N	12 E
Suva	139	18 S	178 E	Tagus, R.	7	38 N	10 W
Suwa, L	137	36 N	136 E	Tahiti	139	20 S	160 W
Suwalki	108	54 N	23 E	Tahlib, R.	124	28 N	62 E
Suwaroff Is.	139	20 S	180	Tajer, R. ...	129	46 S	170 E
Suyesti Krest	61	43 N	47 E	Taillebourg	19	46 N	1 W
Suzdal	61	56 N	40 E	Taimur, R.	136	75 N	100 E
Sveaborg	61	60 N	25 E	Tai ping	138	23 N	107 E
Svealand	17	60 N	10 E	Tai-tzu-Ho	137	41 N	123 E
Svenskund	61	60 N	26 E	Tajura	130	12 N	43 E
Sventziany	96	55 N	26 E	Taku	138	Ins.	
Swakop, R	133	23 S	16 E	Takushan	137	44 N	124 E
Swale, R	121	54 N	2 W	Talana Hill	133	28 S	30 E
Swallow Is	139	20 S	160 E	Talavera	95	40 N	5 W
Swally	64	21 N	73 E	Talcahuano	106	37 S	73 W
Swan, R.	128	32 S	116 E	Tahenwan	138	39 N	122 E
Swansea	16	52 N	4 W	Talifu	138	26 N	100 E
Swat, R.	124	35 N	73 E	Ta-lung Ho	137	40 N	120 E
Swaziland	133	30 S	30 E	Talish	124	38 N	48 E
Sweden	17			Tallagh (Ireland)	27	53 N	6 W
Swedish Pomerania	62	54 N	13 E	Tallagh (Ireland)	47	52 N	8 W
Sweetheart Ab.	23	55 N	4 W	Tallahassee	134	30 N	84 W
Swellendam	133	34 S	20 E	Tallard	19	44 N	6 E
Swilly, Lough	37	54 N	8 W	Talmon	19	46 N	2 W
Swords	27	53 N	6 W	Talsy	19	48 N	1 E
Sydney (Austral)	128	34 S	151 E	Taltal, Pt	140	25 S	70 W
Sydney (Canada)	126	46 N	60 W	Tamai	132	19 N	36 E
Syracuse	87	37 N	15 E	Tamajon	95	41 N	3 W
Syr Daria	138	40 N	60 E	Tamames	95	41 N	6 W
Syna	3			Taman	108	45 N	37 E
Syrmia	21	44 N	16 E	Tamar, R (Eng)	121	51 N	4 W
Syrokorenie	96	54 N	31 E	Tamar, R (Tasmania)	128	42 S	147 W
Szabacs	3	45 N	20 E	Tamatave	130	18 S	50 E
Szalankamen	48	45 N	20 E	Tamaulipas	134	20 N	100 W
Szaszváros	21	46 N	23 E	Tamboff	108	53 N	42 E
Szatmár	21	48 N	23 E	Tampa	140	28 N	82 W
Szechwan	138	30 N	100 E	Tampesi, R	134	23 N	98 W
Szegedin	3	46 N	20 E	Tampico	106	22 N	98 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Tamsui . . .	140	25 N	122 E	Taunton . . .	16	51 N	3 W
Tamworth . .	36	53 N	2 W	Taupo, L. . .	129	39 S	176 E
Tana . . .	3	47 N	39 E	Tauranga . .	129	38 S	176 E
Tana, L. (Egypt)	132	12 N	37 E	Taurida . . .	108	40 N	30 E
Tana, R. (Africa, E.)	132	0	39 E	Tauroggen . .	59	45 N	22 E
Tana, R. (Norway)	141	70 N	26 E	Taurus Mts . .	110	37 N	32 E
Tanaro, R. . .	104	44 N	8 E	Tavastehus . .	108	61 N	24 E
Tanb . . .	124	26 N	55 E	Tavira . . .	95	37 N	8 W
Tanezruft . .	130	24 N	1 E	Tavistock . .	113	51 N	4 W
Tanganyika, L. .	130	5 S	30 E	Tawe, R . . .	121	51 N	4 W
Tanganro, Mt .	129	39 S	176 E	Tay, R. . . .	23	56 N	4 W
Tangermunde .	55	53 N	12 E	Taygetus, Mt .	3	35 N	20 E
Tangier . . .	95	36 N	6 W	Tayn Ab . . .	23	58 N	4 W
Tan Ho . . .	137	41 N	123 E	Tcherkesses .	108	40 N	30 E
Tanjore . . .	64	11 N	79 E	Tchesmé . . .	61	38 N	26 E
Tannenbergl .	55	54 N	20 E	Tchetchnia .	108	40 N	40 E
Tannu Mts . .	138	50 N	90 E	Te Anau, L. .	129	45 S	168 E
Tantallon . .	23	56 N	3 W	Teano	104	41 N	14 E
Taormina . .	104	38 N	15 E	Tech, R. . . .	95	43 N	3 E
Tapajos, R. . .	135	10 S	60 W	Tecklenburg .	12	50 N	4 E
Tapti, R. . . .	64	22 N	76 E	Tees, R. . . .	36	55 N	2 W
Taranaki . . .	129	40 S	172 E	Tegerrie . . .	130	24 N	15 E
Taranaki B., N.	129	39 S	174 E	Teglio	30	46 N	10 E
Taranaki B., S	129	40 S	174 E	Teheran . . .	124	36 N	51 E
Tarantaise . .	25	44 N	6 E	Tehuacan . .	106	18 N	97 W
Taranto . . .	4	40 N	17 E	Tehuantepec .	139	13 N	95 W
Tarapaca . . .	135	20 S	70 W	Tehuantepec, B. of	134	16 N	95 W
Tarare	103	46 N	4 E	Teifi, R. . . .	121	52 N	4 W
Tarascon . . .	19	43 N	2 E	Teignmouth .	50	51 N	3 W
Tarbagatai Mts	138	40 N	80 E	Teith, R. . .	23	56 N	4 W
Tarbert . . .	37	53 N	9 W	Tekke Turcomans	136	30 N	50 E
Tarbes	103	43 N	0	Telaf	108	42 N	46 E
Tarbet	23	56 N	6 W	Tel-el-Kebir .	132	Ins	
Tarborough . .	72	36 N	77 W	Telgte	12	52 N	8 E
Targowicz . .	58	49 N	81 E	Telissu . . .	137	40 N	122 E
Tarifa	95	36 N	6 W	Tell, R. . . .	123	20 N	83 E
Tarim	138	40 N	80 E	Tellnitz . . .	92	Ins	
Tarma	106	11 S	75 W	Teme, R. . . .	121	52 N	3 W
Tarn	103	44 N	2 E	Temes, R . . .	111	45 N	21 E
Tarn, R	103	44 N	2 E	Temesvar . . .	3	46 N	21 E
Tarn et Garonne	103	44 N	0	Temesvár Vilayet	21	44 N	20 E
Tarnoff	108	50 N	21 E	Tenasserim . .	125	10 N	90 E
Tarnopol . . .	108	50 N	26 E	Tenda	25	44 N	8 E
Taro	94	44 N	8 E	Tendra B. . .	115	46 N	32 E
Taro, R. . . .	4 Ins	45 N	10 E	Tenedos . . .	3	40 N	26 E
Tarragona . .	7	41 N	1 E	Tenedos, B. of	110	40 N	26 E
Tarsus	3	37 N	35 E	Teneriffe . .	130	28 N	17 W
Tartar Pazardzik	119	42 N	24 E	Tennessee . .	72	30 N	90 W
Tartary, G. of .	138	40 N	140 E	Tennessee, R. .	72	34 N	87 W
Tartas	19	44 N	1 W	Tenos	3	38 N	25 E
Tarudant . . .	131	30 N	9 W	Tenriu, R. . .	137	35 N	138 E
Tarutino . . .	96	55 N	37 E	Tensift, Wadi .	131	32 N	9 W
Tarvis	93	46 N	14 E	Tepic	134	20 N	110 W
Ta-shih-chiao .	137	41 N	122 E	Teplitz . . .	29	51 N	14 E
Tashkend . . .	124	43 N	69 E	Ter, R. . . .	95	42 N	3 E
Tasman B. . . .	129	41 S	173 E	Teraí, The . .	123	25 N	80 E
Tasman's Penin	128	44 S	148 E	Terceira I . .	24	39 N	27 E
Tasman Sea . .	139	40 S	160 E	Terdoppio, R. .	83	45 N	9 E
Tata	10	48 N	18 E	Terdschan . .	3	35 N	40 E
Tatamone . . .	26	42 N	11 E	Terek, R . . .	61	43 N	46 E
Tati	133	21 S	28 E	Tergoes . . .	22	52 N	5 E
Tatta, L . . .	3	35 N	30 E	Termonbarry .	38	54 N	8 W
Tauber, R. . .	13	48 N	8 E	Termonde (see Dender-			
Taucha	97 Ins			monde)			

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat.	Long
Ternate	43	Ins.		Thusis	30	47 N	9 E
Terni	86	43 N	13 E	Tianshan Mts	138	40 N	70 E
Térouanne ...	22	51 N	2 E	Tiber, R.	104	42 N	12 E
Terracina	26	42 N	13 E	Tibesti	130	20 N	20 E
Terra di Lavoro	4	40 N	12 E	Tibesti Mts	130	20 N	20 E
Terra Firma	2	0	90 W	Tibet	138		
Terranova (Sardina)	26	40 N	10 E	Tibet, Little	124	35 N	76 E
Terranova (Sicily)	104	37 N	14 E	Tichvin	32	60 N	33 E
Terschelling	109	53 N	5 E	Ticino	15	46 N	8 E
Teschen	12	50 N	19 E	Ticino, R.	104	45 N	9 E
Tést, R.	121	51 N	1 W	Ticonderoga Har.	70	44 N	73 W
Tet, R.	95	43 N	3 E	Tidikelt	131	28 N	2 E
Tete	130	16 S	33 E	Tidone, R.	88	45 N	10 E
Tetuan	131	36 N	5 W	Tidor	139	1 N	128 E
Teusim	32	59 N	28 E	Tiehing	137	42 N	124 E
Teviot, R.	121	55 N	3 W	Tientsin	138	39 N	117 E
Teviotdale	23	55 N	3 W	Tierra del Fuego	106	54 S	69 W
Tewkesbury	16	52 N	2 W	Tiete, R.	135	20 S	50 W
Texas	72	30 N	110 W	Tiffauges	82	47 N	1 W
Texcoco	2	19 N	99 W	Tiflis	61	42 N	45 E
Texel	22	53 N	5 E	Tiger B.	133	16 S	12 E
Thaba, R.	130	13 N	12 E	Tigri	130	15 N	38 E
Thabanchu	133	29 S	27 E	Tigris, R.	3	35 N	40 E
Thala	131	36 N	9 E	Tilburg	109	52 N	5 E
Thame, R.	121	52 N	1 W	Tilbury	16	51 N	6
Thames, R. (Canada)	70	43 N	82 W	Till, R.	16	54 N	4 W
Thames, R. (England)	36	52 N	0	Tilsit	58	55 N	22 E
Thames, R. (N Z)	129	38 S	176 E	Timak, R.	120	44 N	22 E
Thana	122	19 N	73 E	Timaru	129	44 S	171 E
Thasos I.	3	40 N	20 E	Tumbuctu	130	17 N	3 W
Thaïs, R.	3	45 N	20 E	Timok	119	44 N	22 E
Thaïs, R., Circle of				Timok, R.	119	44 N	22 E
the Lower	111	44 N	20 E	Timor	128	10 S	120 E
Thaïs, R., Circle of				Timor Laut Is.	128	10 S	130 E
the Upper	111	48 N	20 E	Timor Sea	128	20 S	120 E
Thermisi	3	37 N	23 E	Tinnevely	64	9 N	78 E
Therouanne (see Té-				Tinos (see Tenos)			
rouanne)				Tinta	106	14 S	72 W
Thessaly	105	36 N	20 E	Tintern Ab	16	52 N	3 W
Thetford Ab.	16	52 N	1 E	Tippecanoe, R.	72	41 N	86 W
Thiancourt	118	49 N	6 E	Tipperah	125	20 N	90 E
Thionville	103	49 N	6 E	Tipperary	27	52 N	8 W
Thirsk	113	51 N	1 W	Tippermurr	23	56 N	4 W
Tholen	22	52 N	4 E	Tirah	124	34 N	71 E
Thomar	7	40 N	8 W	Tirano	30	46 N	10 E
Thomond	27	53 N	9 W	Tirawley	27	41 N	10 W
Thomson, R.	123	24 S	144 E	Tirce	23	56 N	7 W
Thorn	62	53 N	19 E	Tiris	130	23 N	15 W
Thouars	79	47 N	0	Tirlemont	22	51 N	5 E
Thouet, R.	19	47 N	0	Tirnov	119	42 N	26 E
Thoulouse	22	51 N	4 E	Tirreagh	27	54 N	9 W
Thrace	119	40 N	24 E	Tisza, R. (see			
Three Kings I	129	36 S	172 E	Thaïs, R.)			
Three Points, C	65	5 N	2 W	Titallya	123	26 N	89 E
Three Rivers	70	46 N	73 W	Titicaca, L	106	16 S	69 W
Thun	90	47 N	8 E	Tiumen	136	57 N	66 E
Thun, L.	90	47 N	8 E	Tiverton	121	51 N	4 W
Thur Desert, The	99	24 N	70 E	Tiverton Castle	36	51 N	4 W
Thur, R.	90	43 N	9 E	Tivoli	104	42 N	13 E
Thurgau	12	46 N	8 E	Tizin	124	34 N	70 E
Thuringia	14	46 N	8 E	Tlaxcala (Tlaxcallan)	106	19 N	98 W
Thuringian Forest	97	48 N	8 E	Tlemcen	7	Ins.	
Thursday I	140	20 S	120 E	Tobago	69	11 N	61 W
Thurso	23	59 N	4 W	Tobitschau	117	49 N	17 E

	Map	Lat	Long.		Map	Lat	Long.
Tobol, R	138	50 N	60 E	Touat	131	28 N	1 E
Tobolsk	136	59 N	68 E	Tougourt	131	33 N	6 E
Tobolsk, Govt of	136	60 N	60 E	Toul.	12	49 N	6 E
Tocantins, R	135	10 S	48 W	Toulon	8	43 N	6 E
Toce, R	90	46 N	8 E	Toulouse	8	44 N	1 E
Tochi, R.	124	33 N	70 E	Touraine	8	44 N	0
Tocopilla	140	22 S	69 W	Tourane	140	16 N	119 E
Toda B	137	35 N	139 E	Tour Charbonnière	19	44 N	4 E
Toggenburg	15	46 N	8 E	Tournai (Tournay)	109	51 N	3 E
Togo	140	8 N	0	Tournebut	82	49 N	0
Togoland	130	8 N	1 E	Tournésis	22	50 N	2 E
Tokar	132	19 N	38 E	Tournon (France)	19	44 N	1 E
Tokat	3	40 N	37 E	Tournon (France)	19	45 N	5 E
Tokay	3	48 N	21 E	Tours	8	47 N	1 E
Tokelan or Union I.	140	20 S	180	Toury	118	48 N	2 E
Tokio (Yedo)	137	36 N	140 E	Toury, R.	121	52 N	4 W
Toledo	7	40 N	4 W	Tower Hamlets	114	51 N	0
Toledo, Sa de	7	38 N	6 W	Townsville	128	19 S	147 E
Tolentino	104	48 N	13 E	Toybrien	27	53 N	9 W
Tolna	3	46 N	19 E	Traarbach (see Trarbach)			
Tolosa	95	43 N	2 W	Trachenberg	12	51 N	17 E
Tomsk	138	56 N	84 E	Tracton	37	52 N	8 W
Tone, R	121	51 N	3 W	Trafalgar B.	87	36 N	6 W
Tonegawa, R	137	36 N	140 W	Trafalgar, C	95	36 N	6 W
Tonga I.	139	40 S	180	Trahona	30	46 N	10 E
Tongaland	133	27 S	32 E	Traietto	4	41 N	14 E
Tongland Ab	23	55 N	4 W	Tralee	47	52 N	10 W
Tonj, R.	132	7 N	28 E	Tranent	56	56 N	3 W
Tonk	122	26 N	76 E	Trani	4	41 N	16 E
Tonkin	138	20 N	100 E	Trannes	97	48 N	5 E
Tonkin, G. of	138	19 N	106 E	Tranquebar	64	11 N	80 E
Tonnay Charente	19	46 N	1 W	Trans-Baikal	136	50 N	110 E
Tonning	116	54 N	9 E	Trans-Caspian Prov.	124		
Tonsberg	17	59 N	10 E	Trans-Caucasia	124	41 N	48 E
Toome	27	55 N	6 W	Transvaal	133	30 S	20 E
Toorsheez	124	35 N	58 E	Transylvania	3	46 N	20 E
Topeka	72	39 N	96 W	Trapani	4	38 N	12 E
Tor	132	28 N	34 E	Traquair	23	56 N	3 W
Tor Bay	50	50 N	3 W	Trarbach	45	50 N	7 E
Torcello	4	45 N	12 E	Trasimène	94	40 N	12 E
Tordesillas	7	41 N	5 W	Trasimeno, L.	4	42 N	12 E
Tortou	82	47 N	1 W	Traun, R.	88	48 N	14 E
Torgau	12	52 N	13 E	Traunsviertel	13	48 N	14 E
Tormes, R.	95	40 N	8 W	Trautenau	117	Ins.	
Torna	21	48 N	20 E	Travancore	64	8 N	77 E
Tornea	108	66 N	24 E	Trave, R.	12	54 N	8 E
Tornea, R.	141	66 N	24 E	Traventhal	54	54 N	10 E
Toro	7	42 N	5 W	Traz-os-Montes	7	40 N	8 W
Toronto	70	44 N	79 W	Trebbia, R	88	46 N	8 E
Torrebaton	7	42 N	5 W	Trebizond	3	41 N	40 E
Torrrens, L.	128	31 S	138 E	Trecate	4	Ins.	45 N
Torres St	128	11 S	143 E	Treene, R.	116	55 N	9 E
Torres Vedras	95	39 N	9 W	Tregony	113	50 N	5 W
Torrington	36	52 N	4 W	Trélazé	103	47 N	0
Tortola I	69	18 N	65 W	Trënggânû	125	0	100 E
Tortona	4	45 N	9 E	Trengsén	21	48 N	16 E
Tortosa	7	41 N	1 E	Trent	14	46 N	11 E
Tortuga I.	69	21 N	73 W	Trent, Bishopric of	12	46 N	8 E
Tory I.	37	54 N	10 W	Trent, R.	16	52 N	2 W
Tosa	137	32 N	132 E	Trentino	111	44 N	8 E
Toski	132	23 N	32 E	Trenton	70	40 N	75 W
Toss	15	47 N	9 E	Treptow (Pomerania, E)	12	54 N	15 E
Totnes	113	50 N	4 W	Treptow (62	54 N	13 E
Touaregs	130	20 N	5 E	Trescorre	104	46 N	10 E

	Map	Lat	Long.		Map	Lat	Long.
Treuenbrietzen	57	52 N	13 E	Tundza, R.	119	42 N	27 E
Trèves	97	50 N	7 E	Tungabhadra, R.	64	16 N	76 E
Treviglio	4	46 N	10 E	Tungchow	138	Ins.	
Trévisio	88	46 N	12 E	Tunguska, R.			
Trévoux	79	46 N	5 E	Lower, Middle	136	60 N	90 E
Triana	7	37 N	6 W	Tunguska, R., Up.	136	50 N	90 E
Trianon	97	Ins		Tunis	131	37 N	10 E
Trichinopoly	64	11 N	79 E	Tunis, G. of	131	37 N	10 E
Triebel	33	50 N	13 E	Tuong, R.	132	6 N	30 E
Trient (<i>see</i> Trent)				Tura, R.	136	50 N	60 E
Trier	33	50 N	7 E	Turbigo	104	46 N	9 E
Trieste	86	46 N	14 E	Turckheim (<i>see</i> Turk- heim)			
Trim	37	54 N	7 W	Turcoing	81	51 N	3 E
Trincomali	64	9 N	81 E	Turenne	8	44 N	0
Trinidad	69	10 N	62 W	Turfan	138	43 N	89 E
Trinity Bay	126	40 N	60 W	Turgai	136	50 N	64 E
Tinnomali	64	12 N	79 E	Turin	4	45 N	8 E
Tripalda	4	41 N	15 E	Turkistan	138	40 N	80 E
Triploe Heath	36	52 N	0	Turkestan, Eastern	136	40 N	80 E
Tripoli (Africa)	130	33 N	13 E	Turkestan, (Hafat)	136	44 N	68 E
Tripoli, Province of	130	20 N	0	Turkestan, Western	136	42 N	70 E
Tripoli (Syria)	110	34 N	36 E	Turkheim	40	48 N	7 E
Tripolizza	105	37 N	22 E	Turkmanchay	108	37 N	47 E
Tristan da Cunha	65	40 S	20 W	Turks Is.	69	21 N	71 W
Trocadero	95	37 N	6 W	Turnagain, C.	129	40 S	177 E
Troezen	105	37 N	23 E	Turnau	57	51 N	15 E
Troia	4	41 N	15 E	Turnham Green	36	52 N	0
Troki	58	55 N	25 E	Turnhout	22	51 N	5 E
Trombetas, R.	135	1 S	57 W	Turóc	21	48 N	16 E
Trondhjem	17	63 N	10 E	Turshiz (<i>see</i> Toorsheez)			
Tronto	94	43 N	13 E	Tuscany	26	42 N	10 E
Troppau	12	50 N	18 E	Tuscaroras	68	35 N	80 W
Troyes	8	48 N	4 E	Tuscumbia	74	35 N	88 W
Trujillo (Am. Cent.)	134	16 N	86 W	Tushino	52	56 N	37 E
Trujillo (Am. S.)	106	8 S	79 W	Tutbury	16	53 N	2 W
Truro (Canada)	126	45 N	61 W	Tutlingen	39	48 N	9 E
Truro (England)	36	50 N	5 W	Tutula	139	20 S	180
Truxillo (<i>see</i> Trujillo)				Tver	108	57 N	36 E
Tsana	130	12 N	37 E	Tweed, R.	16	54 N	4 W
Tsarskoe Selo	61	60 N	30 E	Tweeddale	23	56 N	3 W
Tschetang	138	29 N	91 E	Twizel Bridge	16	56 N	2 W
Tschetatea Alba	3	46 N	30 E	Tyne, R.	36	55 N	2 W
Tsinan Fu	138	37 N	117 E	Tynemouth	114	55 N	1 W
Tsingtao	138	36 N	120 E	Tyreconnell	27	54 N	10 W
Tsugaru St.	137	41 N	140 E	Tyrnau (Nagy Szombat)	21	48 N	16 E
Tsushima I.	137	32 N	128 E	Tyrol	12	46 N	8 E
Tuam	37	53 N	9 W	Tyrolese Alps	83	46 N	10 E
Tuamotu	139	20 S	140 W	Tyrone	37	54 N	8 W
Tubingen	12	49 N	9 E	Tyrrells	27	53 N	8 W
Tucquen	132	2 N	35 E	Tzarevozaimische	96	56 N	35 E
Tucson	134	32 N	111 W	Tzechi	138	30 N	121 E
Tucuman	106	26 S	64 W	Ubanghi	130	5 N	21 E
Tudela (Spain)	7	42 N	2 W	Ubangi, R. (Ubanghi)	132	4 N	21 E
Tudela (Spain)	95	42 N	5 W	Überlingen	12	48 N	9 E
Tugela, R.	133	29 S	31 E	Ucayali, R.	106	6 S	74 W
Tula	108	54 N	38 E	Uckermark (Ukermark)	12	50 N	12 E
Tulbagh	133	33 S	19 E	Uda B.	138	50 N	130 E
Tulczyn	108	49 N	29 E	Udaipur	64	25 N	74 E
Tuli	133	22 S	29 E	Uddevally	53	58 N	12 E
Tulle	103	45 N	2 E	Udine	4	46 N	13 E
Tula	48	48 N	16 E	Udinsk	136	52 N	108 E
Tulsk	37	54 N	8 W	Udong	125	12 N	105 E
Tumen	137	42 N	129 E				
Tummel, R.	23	57 N	4 W				

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Ufa	61	55 N	56 E	Usora	3	45 N	18 E
Ugab	133	21 S	15 E	Ussa, R.	141	67 N	60 E
Ugne	104	46 N	7 E	Ussuri, R.	188	46 N	134 E
Uglich	52	58 N	38 E	Uster	112	47 N	9 E
Uist, N and S	56	56 N	8 W	Ust Urt	136	40 N	50 E
Uitenhage	133	34 S	25 E	Utah	72	30 N	120 W
Uj Beese	111	46 N	20 E	Utica	72	43 N	75 W
Ujjain	99	23 N	76 E	Utitz	96	55 N	36 E
Ukraine	61	40 N	30 E	Utrecht (Afr. S.)	133	28 S	30 E
Uleaborg	108	65 N	26 E	Utrecht (Netherlands)	12	52 N	5 E
Uhassutai	138	48 N	97 E	Uttoxeter	36	53 N	2 W
Uhungur	138	47 N	87 E	Uvatz	111	44 N	19 E
Ulm	12	48 N	10 E	Uwajima	137	33 N	133 E
Ulster	27			Uxbridge	36	52 N	0
Ultra puertos	7	42 N	2 W	Uyeno	137	36 N	140 E
Ulundu	133	28 S	32 E	Uzès	79	44 N	4 E
Ulya, R.	136	50 N	140 E				
Umbria	104	43 N	12 E	Vaal, R (Afr S)	133	27 S	26 E
Umkomanzi, R.	133	30 S	31 E	Vaal, R (Neth)	62	52 N	5 E
Umtata	133	32 S	29 E	Vaal Kranz	133	29 S	29 E
Umzimkulu	133	30 S	30 E	Vaarde Aa	116	56 N	9 E
Umzimkulu, R.	133	31 S	30 E	Vado	83	44 N	8 E
Una, R.	26	45 N	16 E	Vadstena	17	58 N	15 E
Unalashka I.	140	40 N	180	Vaduz	30	47 N	10 E
Unga I.	140	40 N	180	Vajutza, R.	119	40 N	20 E
Ungava	126	50 N	80 W	Vakhsh, R.	124	38 N	69 E
Ungava B.	126	58 N	68 W	Valais	15	46 N	6 E
Union Is.	139	20 S	180	Val de Travers	112	47 N	7 E
Union of S. Africa	130			Val di Chiana	4	42 N	10 E
United Provinces				Valdivia	106	40 S	73 W
(Canada)	127			Valdore	64	12 N	79 E
United Provinces(Ind.)	122	20 N	70 E	Valeggio	83	45 N	11 E
United Provinces of				Valençay	103	47 N	2 E
the Netherlands	22			Valence	8	45 N	5 E
Unstrut, R.	92	51 N	11 E	Valencia	7	39 N	0
Unterwalden	15	47 N	8 E	Valencia de Alcantara	95	39 N	7 W
Upper Ossory	27	53 N	8 W	Valenciennes	22	50 N	4 E
Upsala	17	60 N	18 E	Valencz	111	47 N	19 E
Uraga	77	36 N	140 E	Valendas	30	47 N	9 E
Ural	108	51 N	51 E	Valengin	107	47 N	7 E
Ural, Govt of	136	40 N	50 E	Valenza	4 Ins.	45 N	9 E
Ural Mts	108			Valerien, Mt	103	49 N	2 E
Ural, R.	108	50 N	50 E	Valetta	86	36 N	14 E
Uralsk (see Ural)				Valladohd (Am Cent.)	106	20 N	101 W
Urana	3	44 N	16 E	Valladohd (Am. Cent.)	106	21 N	88 W
Uranja	119	43 N	22 E	Valladohd (Spain)	7	42 N	5 W
Urbana	74	38 N	77 W	Vallecas	95	40 N	4 W
Urbino	4	44 N	13 E	Valle Crucis Ab.	16	53 N	3 W
Ure, R.	121	54 N	2 W	Vallée des Dappes	90	46 N	6 E
Urga	138	48 N	107 E	Val-Leventina	15	46 N	8 E
Uri	15	46 N	8 E	Valley Forge	70	40 N	75 W
Ursprung	45	49 N	10 E	Vallombrosa	4	44 N	11 E
Uruguay	135	40 S	60 W	Vallon	19	44 N	4 E
Uruguay, R.	106	28 S	56 W	Vallona	105	40 N	19 E
Urumtsi	138	44 N	88 E	Valls	95	41 N	1 E
Urup	137	Ins.		Val-Maggia	15	46 N	8 E
Usbegs	136	40 N	66 E	Valmy	81	49 N	5 E
Usboi, R.	125	40 N	56 E	Valognes	19	49 N	2 W
Usedom	33	54 N	14 E	Valois	8	48 N	0
Ushant	79	43 N	5 W	Valparaiso	106	33 N	72 W
Usingen	62	50 N	8 E	Valromey	25	46 N	6 E
Usk, R.	121	52 N	3 W	Valsh, R.	133	28 S	27 E
Uskoko	26	44 N	14 E	Valtelline	4	46 N	8 E
Uskub	120	42 N	21 E	Valutina-Gora	96	55 N	32 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat	Long
Vamsadhara, R. . .	123	19 N	84 E	Verdun, Bishopric of	12	49 N	5 E
Van . . .	110	38 N	43 E	Verdun (France) . . .	12	49 N	5 E
Van, L . . .	3	35 N	40 E	Verdun (France)	19	44 N	1 E
Vancouver . . .	139	49 N	124 W	Vereeniging . . .	133	27 S	28 E
Vancouver I. . .	72	49 N	124 W	Vergara . . .	95	43 N	2 W
Van Diemen's Land	43	60 S	140 E	Vermejo . . .	135	25 S	61 W
Vannes . . .	8	48 N	3 W	Vermeland . . .	17	55 N	10 E
Vanua Levu . . .	139	20 S	160 E	Vermont . . .	72	40 N	80 W
Var . . .	103	43 N	6 E	Verneuil . . .	82	49 N	1 E
Var, R. . .	104	44 N	7 E	Verni . . .	136	43 N	7 E
Varad . . .	21	47 N	22 E	Vernon . . .	79	49 N	1 E
Varala . . .	61	61 N	28 E	Verny . . .	118	Ins	
Varanger Fiord . . .	108	70 N	30 E	Verona . . .	4	45 N	11 E
Varasd . . .	21	46 N	16 E	Versailles . . .	79	49 N	2 E
Varberg . . .	17	57 N	12 E	Vereux . . .	90	46 N	6 E
Vardar, R . . .	105	42 N	22 E	Vertus . . .	103	49 N	4 E
Varennes . . .	79	49 N	4 E	Vertus, County of . .	8	48 N	0 E
Varilhes . . .	19	43 N	2 E	Verviers . . .	109	51 N	6 E
Varna . . .	3	43 N	28 E	Vervins . . .	19	50 N	4 E
Varzin . . .	107	54 N	17 E	Vesoul . . .	103	48 N	6 E
Vas . . .	26	47 N	17 E	Vesselovo . . .	96	54 N	28 E
Vasa . . .	108	63 N	22 E	Vesteras . . .	17	60 N	17 E
Vassy . . .	19	48 N	5 E	Vesuvius . . .	26	40 N	14 E
Vasvar . . .	48	47 N	17 E	Veszprém . . .	21	47 N	18 E
Vasytkoff . . .	108	50 N	30 E	Vet, R . . .	133	28 S	26 E
Vatan . . .	19	47 N	2 E	Vevay (Vevey) . . .	25	46 N	7 E
Vauclles . . .	22	50 N	3 E	Vezins . . .	19	47 N	1 W
Vauchamp . . .	97	49 N	4 E	Viana . . .	95	42 N	7 W
Vaucluse . . .	94	44 N	4 E	Vianen . . .	22	52 N	5 E
Vaud (Pays de) . .	15	46 N	6 E	Viatka . . .	108	58 N	50 E
Vaux . . .	81	50 N	5 E	Viatka, R. . .	141	50 N	50 E
Vazerol . . .	30	47 N	10 E	Viazma . . .	96	55 N	34 E
Vechte, R. . .	109	52 N	6 E	Viborg (Denmark) . .	17	57 N	9 E
Veere . . .	22	52 N	4 E	Viborg (Russia) . .	108	61 N	29 E
Velasco . . .	71	29 N	95 W	Vicalvaro . . .	95	40 N	4 W
Velestino . . .	120	39 N	23 E	Vicenza . . .	4	46 N	12 E
Velichevo . . .	96	55 N	35 E	Vichy . . .	95	42 N	2 E
Vehike Luki . . .	61	56 N	30 E	Vicosoprano . . .	19	46 N	3 E
Velletri . . .	4	42 N	13 E	Victoria (Afr. S.) . .	30	46 N	10 E
Vellere . . .	64	13 N	79 E	Victoria (Brit. Col.)	133	20 S	31 E
Veluwe . . .	22	52 N	4 E	Victoria Desert . . .	128	30 S	122 W
Velya . . .	54	50 N	20 E	Victoria Falls . . .	133	18 S	26 E
Venaissin . . .	8	44 N	4 E	Victoria, L. . .	136	30 N	70 E
Vendée . . .	103	44 N	4 E	Victoria Land . . .	126	70 N	110 W
Venden . . .	32	57 N	25 E	Victoria (Mex.) . . .	134	24 N	99 W
Vendôme . . .	79	48 N	1 E	Victoria Nyanza . . .	130	2 S	32 E
Vendôme, County of	8	44 N	0 E	Victoria, R . . .	128	16 S	180 E
Venetia . . .	104	44 N	12 E	Vielings . . .	87	Ins.	
Venezuela . . .	135	0	70 W	Vienna . . .	12	48 N	16 E
Venezuela, G. of . .	135	12 N	71 W	Vienne (& Haute V.)	103	44 N	0 E
Venice . . .	4	45 N	12 E	Vienne . . .	8	45 N	5 E
Venice, G. of . . .	117	44 N	12 E	Vienne, R . . .	8	44 N	0 E
Venloo . . .	12	51 N	6 E	Viervoet . . .	133	29 S	27 E
Venosa . . .	4	41 N	16 E	Vierzehnheiligen . .	92	51 N	11 E
Ventimiglia . . .	4	44 N	8 E	Vigevano . . .	4	Ins.	
Ventuari, R. . .	135	0	70 W	Vignale . . .	104	45 N	9 E
Vera Cruz . . .	69	19 N	96 W	Vigo . . .	95	42 N	9 W
Veragua . . .	106	8 N	81 W	Vihiers . . .	82	47 N	1 W
Vera Paz . . .	106	17 N	89 W	Vilagos . . .	111	46 N	22 E
Vercelli . . .	4	45 N	8 E	Vilaine, R . . .	8	44 N	4 W
Verchni . . .	136	51 N	108 E	Vilcabamba . . .	106	13 S	72 W
Verde, C. . .	2	15 N	18 W	Vilna, R. . .	96	55 N	26 E
Verden . . .	54	53 N	9 E	Vilui, R. . .	139	65 N	120 E
Verden, Bishopric of	12	50 N	8 E				

	Map	Lat	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Villach	62	47 N	14 E	Voivodina	111	46 N	20 E
Villa de Conde	95	41 N	9 W	Vola (Poland)	108	Ins.	
Villa de S Mojada	134	28 N	104 W	Vola (Thessaly)	105	39 N	23 E
Villafranca (Italy)	4 Ins	45 N	11 E	Volga, R.	61		
Villafranca (Nice)	25	44 N	7 E	Volhynia	58	48 N	24 E
Villafranca (Spain)	95	42 N	7 W	Volkovisk	96	53 N	24 E
Villa Candolfo	104	42 N	13 E	Volo	119	39 N	23 E
Villalar	7	42 N	5 W	Vologda	108	59 N	40 E
Villanova d'Asti	25	45 N	8 E	Vologolamksk	96	56 N	36 E
Villanueva	7	42 N	1 W	Volta	130	8 N	0
Villanuova	11	45 N	8 E	Volterra	4	43 N	11 E
Villapando	7	42 N	5 W	Voltri	83	44 N	9 E
Villarejo de Salvanes	95	40 N	3 W	Volturno, R.	104	41 N	14 E
Villastellona	104	45 N	8 E	Volynia (see Volhynia)			
Villavellha	95	40 N	8 W	Vonitza	105	39 N	21 E
Villaviciosa	95	41 N	3 W	Vop, R.	96	55 N	33 E
Villa Vicosa	7	39 N	7 W	Vorarlberg	12	46 N	8 E
Vilena	95	39 N	1 W	Vorder Rhein Thal	30	47 N	9 E
Villeneuve (France)	8	44 N	1 E	Vounezh	61	52 N	39 E
Villeneuve (France)	19	44 N	4 E	Vorstkla	54	50 N	35 E
Villeneuve St Georges	75	49 N	3 E	Vosges	103	48 N	4 E
Villersexel	118	48 N	6 E	Vosges Mts	118	48 N	7 E
Villers	118	49 N	3 E	Vourla, B of	110	39 N	27 E
Villingen	45	48 N	8 E	Vouziers	118	49 N	5 E
Vismansstrand	61	61 N	28 E	Vratza	120	43 N	24 E
Vilmergen	15	47 N	8 E	Vryburg	133	27 S	25 E
Vilna	108	55 N	25 E	Vryheid	133	28 S	31 E
Vilosnes	81	49 N	5 E	Waag, R.	111	43 N	16 E
Vilvoorde	22	51 N	4 E	Waal, R.	22	52 N	6 E
Vimiero	95	39 N	9 W	Wabash, R.	72	38 N	88 W
Vincennes (France)	79	49 N	3 E	Wachau	97	Ins	
Vincennes (U.S.A.)	72	39 N	87 W	Wadai	130	12 N	17 E
Vindhya Hills	64	16 N	72 E	Wadi Halfa	132	22 N	31 E
Vinegar Hill	47	53 N	6 W	Waesland	22	51 N	4 E
Vinkovo	96	55 N	37 E	Wageningen	22	52 N	6 E
Vintschgau	30	46 N	10 E	Wagga Wagga	128	35 S	147 E
Vionville	118	49 N	6 E	Waghausel	107	49 N	8 E
Virbazar	120	42 N	19 E	Wagram	94	48 N	17 E
Virginia	72	30 N	80 W	Waha	140	30 N	118 E
Virginia, W	72	30 N	80 W	Wahabi	132	25 N	40 E
Virgin Is.	69	18 N	64 W	Wahabis	110	30 N	40 N
Vistritza, R.	119	40 N	22 E	Waiarau, R. (N. Z.)	129	43 S	173 E
Vistula, R.	62	52 N	16 E	Waiarau, R. (N. Z.)	129	46 S	168 E
Vitebsk	58	55 N	30 E	Waidhaus	29	50 N	13 E
Viterbo	4	42 N	12 E	Waigats	52	70 N	60 E
Viti Levu	139	20 S	160 E	Waikato	129	37 S	175 E
Vitim, R.	138	50 N	110 E	Waikato, R.	129	38 S	175 E
Vitre	19	48 N	1 W	Waimakariri, R.	129	43 S	172 E
Vitry (France)	19	49 N	5 E	Wairau, R.	129	42 S	173 E
Vitry (France)	97	Ins.		Waitangi	129	45 S	171 E
Vittoria	79	43 N	3 W	Waitara	129	39 S	174 E
Vittsjö	53	56 N	14 E	Waitzen (Vácz)	26	48 N	19 E
Vivara	79	44 N	4 E	Wakatipu, L.	129	45 S	169 E
Viviers	8	44 N	5 E	Wakefield	16	54 N	1 W
Vivinskoi	140	58 N	164 E	Wakkerstroom	133	27 S	30 E
Vizagapatam	64	18 N	83 E	Walcheren I.	22	51 N	4 E
Vizen	95	41 N	8 W	Waldburg	12	48 N	10 E
Vizille	79	45 N	6 E	Waldeck	12	50 N	8 E
Vlasma	61	55 N	34 E	Waldkirch	13	48 N	8 E
Vladikavkaz	61	43 N	45 E	Waldmunchen	57	49 N	13 E
Vladimir	108	56 N	40 E	Waldsee	13	48 N	10 E
Vladivostok	138	43 N	132 E	Waldshut	12	48 N	8 E
Vlheland	109	53 N	4 E	Wales	34		
Voigtland	14	50 N	12 E				

	Map	Lat	Long		Map	Lat	Long
Walfisch Bay	133	23 S	14 E	Wei-hai-wei	138	37 N	123 E
Walhain	98	51 N	5 E	Wei-ho	138	30 N	100 E
Walkenried	40	52 N	11 E	Weil	12	49 N	9 E
Wallachia	3	45 N	25 E	Weilburg	12	50 N	8 E
Wallenstadt, L. of	15	47 N	9 E	Weimar	12	51 N	11 E
Wallhof	32	57 N	25 E	Weinfeld	15	48 N	9 E
Wallingford	113	52 N	1 W	Weingarten	89	48 N	10 E
Wallingford Ho.	121	52 N	1 W	Wein-gunga, R.	123	20 N	80 E
Walmer	16	51 N	1 E	Weinsberg	28	49 N	9 E
Walsal	114	53 N	2 W	Weissenburg (Alsace)	81	49 N	8 E
Walses	27	53 N	6 W	Weissenburg (Germany)	12	49 N	11 E
Walsingham Ab.	16	53 N	1 E	Weissenburg (Transyl)	21	46 N	24 E
Waltham Ab.	16	52 N	1 W	Weissenfels	33	51 N	12 E
Wam, R.	130	7 S	37 E	Weissenhorn	13	48 N	10 E
Wana	124	32 N	70 E	Weissenstein	32	59 N	26 E
Wanaka, L.	129	45 S	169 E	Weldon	74	36 N	77 W
Wandiwash	64	12 N	80 E	Welland, R.	121	53 N	0
Wangen	12	48 N	10 E	Welle, R.	132	3 N	25 E
Wangting	138	24 N	97 E	Wellesley Islands	128	16 S	140 E
Wara	130	14 N	21 E	Wellesley Province	125	5 N	101 E
Wardha	122	20 N	79 E	Wellington	129	41 S	175 E
Wardour Castle	36	51 N	2 W	Wellington I.	135	50 S	75 W
Ware	36	52 N	0	Wells	16	51 N	3 W
Wareham	113	51 N	2 W	Wells, L.	128	27 S	123 E
Warendorf	12	52 N	8 E	Wels	12	48 N	14 E
Wargaon (India)	64	21 N	78 E	Welshpool	16	53 N	3 W
Wargaon (India)	99	19 N	74 E	Wemyss	23	56 N	3 W
Wark	16	55 N	2 W	Wenchow	138	28 N	121 E
Warkworth	16	55 N	2 W	Wener, L.	141	50 N	10 E
Warnemunde	54	54 N	12 E	Wenlock	113	53 N	2 W
Warneton	51	51 N	3 E	Weobley	113	52 N	3 W
Warnsfeld	22	52 N	6 E	Weraroa	129	40 S	175 E
Warrego, R.	128	28 S	146 E	Werb	62	52 N	8 E
Warrington	36	53 N	3 W	Werben	33	53 N	12 E
Wariston	23	56 N	3 W	Werdenberg	15	47 N	9 E
Warsaw	62	52 N	21 E	Werfen	62	47 N	13 E
Warsaw, Grand				Wernigerode	55	52 N	11 E
Duchy of	97			Werra, R.	39	51 N	10 E
Warta, R. (see				Wertheim	12	48 N	8 E
Warthe, R.)				Wertingen	92	49 N	11 E
Wartburg	12	51 N	10 E	Wesel	12	52 N	7 E
Wartenberg	12	51 N	18 E	Wesen	15	47 N	9 E
Wartenburg	97	52 N	13 E	Wesenberg	54	59 N	26 E
Warthe, R.	33	52 N	16 E	Weser, R.	97	52 N	9 E
Warwick	16	52 N	2 W	Wessprim (see Veszprém)			
Wash, The	121	52 N	0	West Brenny	27	54 N	8 W
Washington	72	39 N	77 W	Westbury	113	51 N	2 W
Washington State	72	40 N	130 W	West Cape	129	46 S	167 E
Waterford	37	52 N	7 W	Western Pt	128	38 S	145 E
Waterloo	98	51 N	4 W	West Fiord	108	68 N	15 E
Wattignies	81	50 N	4 E	West Indies	140	20 N	90 W
Wau	132	8 N	28 E	Westland	129	44 S	168 E
Waveney, R.	121	52 N	1 E	Westland Bay	129	44 S	168 E
Waverley Ab.	16	51 N	1 W	Westmeath	37	52 N	8 W
Wavre	98	51 N	5 E	Westminster	113	52 N	0
Waxhaws	70	35 N	81 W	Westmoland	16	54 N	4 W
Weald, The	121	51 N	0	Westphalia	12	50 N	8 E
Wear, R.	121	55 N	1 W	West Point	74	38 N	77 W
Weaver	121	53 N	2 W	West Point	70	41 N	74 W
Webb, R.	130	5 N	45 E	Westport	129	42 S	172 E
Weert	22	51 N	6 E	West, R.	138	23 N	108 E
Wehlau	59	55 N	21 E	Westwoldingerland	22	53 N	7 E
Weichselmunde	58	54 N	19 E	Wetter I.	139	20 S	120 E
Weiden	33	50 N	12 E	Wetter, L.	141	50 N	10 E

	Map	Lat	Long.		Map	Lat	Long.
Wetter, R.	118	50 N	9 E	Wilson's Cr.	74	40 N	90 W
Wetterau	29	50 N	9 E	Wilton	16	51 N	2 W
Wetzlar	12	51 N	8 E	Wiltshire	16	50 N	4 W
Wexford	37	52 N	6 W	Wimereux, R	87	Ins.	
Wexio	53	57 N	15 E	Wimpfen	12	49 N	9 E
Wey, R	121	51 N	1 W	Winburg	133	28 S	27 E
WaymCuth	37	51 N	2 W	Winceby	36	53 N	0
Whaingaroa Harb.	129	38 S	175 E	Winchelsea	16	51 N	1 E
Whalley	16	54 N	2 W	Winchester (Eng.)	16	51 N	1 W
Whampoa	138	23 N	112 E	Winchester (U.S.A.)	74	39 N	78 W
Whanganui	129	40 N	175 E	Windau	58	57 N	22 E
Whanganui, R.	129	40 N	175 E	Windesem	6	52 N	6 E
Whangarei	129	36 S	174 E	Windhoek	130	23 S	17 E
Wharfed, R	36	54 N	2 W	Windsheim	12	49 N	10 E
Wheeling	72	40 N	81 W	Windsor (Canada)	126	42 N	83 W
Whitby	114	54 N	1 W	Windsor (England)	16	51 N	1 W
Whitchurch	113	51 N	1 W	Windsor, New	114	51 N	1 W
White Bay	27	55 N	6 W	Windward Channel	134	20 N	74 W
Whitehaven	114	55 N	4 W	Windward Coast	65	0	20 W
White Hill	29	50 N	14 E	Windward Is.	69	10 N	70 W
Whitehorse	123	61 N	135 W	Winnebah	65	Ins.	
White Lake	52	60 N	38 E	Winnington Bridge	121	53 N	3 W
Whites	27	54 N	6 W	Winnipeg	126	50 N	98 W
Whitesand Bay	16	60 N	6 W	Winnipeg, L.	70	50 N	100 W
White Sea	61	60 N	30 E	Winnipegosis, L.	126	52 N	100 W
Whithorn Ab.	23	55 N	4 W	Winterthur	15	47 N	9 E
Whitland Ab.	16	52 N	5 W	Wisbeck	16	53 N	0
Whydah	130	7 N	2 E	Wisby	17	58 N	18 E
Wick	23	58 N	3 W	Wischau	92	49 N	17 E
Wicklow	37	53 N	6 W	Wischegrad	21	48 N	19 E
Widdun	3	44 N	23 E	Wisconsin	72	40 N	100 W
Wielicz	20	56 N	31 E	Wisconsin, R.	72	43 N	90 W
Wieliczka	58	50 N	20 E	Wismar	29	54 N	11 E
Wielings (see Vielings)				Wissengen	12	52 N	8 E
Wielun	58	51 N	19 E	Witebsk	20	55 N	30 E
Wiener Neustadt	12	48 N	16 E	Witham Ab.	16	51 N	2 W
Wiener Wald	48	48 N	16 E	Witham, R.	121	53 N	0
Wiesbaden	107	50 N	8 E	Wittau	93	Ins.	
Wiese	112	48 N	8 E	Wittenberg	12	52 N	13 E
Wiesensteig	62	49 N	10 E	Wittenweier	39	48 N	8 E
Wiesloch	29	49 N	9 E	Wittstock	33	53 N	12 E
Wigan	36	54 N	2 W	Witu	130	3 S	40 E
Wight, Isle of	16	50 N	2 W	Witwatersrand	133	26 S	27 E
Wigtown	23	56 N	5 W	Wkra, R	92	53 N	20 E
Wiju	137	40 N	125 E	Wladimir	20	51 N	2 E
Wilde, R.	117	Ins.		Woburn	16	52 N	1 W
Wilderness, The	74	38 N	77 W	Woerden	45	52 N	5 E
Wildhaus	15	47 N	9 E	Wohlau	12	51 N	17 E
Wilhelms Land, K.	140	20 S	120 E	Woippy	118	Ins.	
Wilhelmstahl	57	51 N	9 E	Wokokan I.	66	35 N	76 W
Wilhelmstein	94	53 N	13 E	Wolfenbittel	62	52 N	10 E
Wieliczka (see Wieliczka)				Wolfe's Camp (Quebec)	67	Ins.	
Willach (see Villach)				Wolgast	12	54 N	14 E
Willebroek	22	51 N	4 E	Wollin	62	54 N	14 E
Willenberg	92	53 N	21 E	Wolmar	32	58 N	25 E
William, Fort	64	23 N	88 E	Wolmirstedt	33	52 N	12 E
William I	126	60 N	100 W	Wolverhampton	121	53 N	2 W
Williamsburg (Can.)	70	45 N	75 W	Wongrowa	58	55 N	17 E
Williamsburg (U.S.A.)	74	37 N	77 W	Woods, L. of the	72	49 N	95 W
Willowmore	133	33 S	23 E	Woodstock	16	52 N	1 W
Wilmanstrand	53	61 N	28 E	Woodstock, New	114	52 N	1 W
Wilmington (Del.)	68	40 N	75 W	Wooler	56	56 N	2 W
Wilmington (N. C.)	74	34 N	78 W	Woolwich	42	51 N	0
Wilna (see Vilna)				Woosung, R. & Tn.	138	31 N	121 E

	Map	Lat	Long.		Map	Lat	Long.
Wootton Bassett	113	52 N	2 W	Yeu, I. de	50	47 N	9 W
Worcester	16	52 N	2 W	Yezd	124	32 N	54 E
Worcester (Am. N.)	70	42 N	72 W	Yezo	137	40 N	140 E
Worms	12	50 N	8 E	Yilgarn	128	31 S	119 E
Worskla, R.	58	48 N	32 E	Ying chow	138	32 N	116 E
Worth	81	49 N	8 E	Yingkow	138	41 N	122 E
Wrangel I.	139	60 N	180	Ymuiden	109	52 N	5 E
Wrexham	121	53 N	3 W	Yokohama	137	35 N	140 E
Wrotham Heath	16	51 N	0	Yola	130	9 N	13 E
Wuchang	138	31 N	114 E	Yonne	103	48 N	4 E
Wuhu	138	31 N	118 E	Yonne, R.	...	48 N	0
Wurgen	54	56 N	23 E	York (Canada)	70	44 N	80 W
Wurtemberg	12	46 N	8 E	York (England)	16	54 N	1 W
Wurzach	13	48 N	10 E	York (Maine)	68	43 N	71 W
Wurzburg	12	50 N	10 E	York, C.	128	11 S	143 E
Wurzen	12	51 N	13 E	York Factory	126	57 N	92 W
Wusterhausen	62	52 N	14 E	York Peninsula	128	20 S	140 E
Wutach, R.	90	47 N	8 E	York, R.	74	37 N	77 W
Wycombe	121	52 N	1 W	Yorkshire	16	54 N	2 W
Wyendael	45	51 N	3 E	Yorkshire, N., W. & E. Ridings	16		
Wyoming	72	40 N	110 W	Youghal	37	52 N	8 W
Wyoming Val	70	42 N	76 W	Youri	130	12 N	6 E
Wyteken	15	47 N	9 E	Ypres	22	51 N	3 E
Xanten	12	52 N	6 E	Yser	81	51 N	3 E
Xeres	95	37 N	6 W	Yssel	94	52 N	4 E
Xingu, R.	106	20 S	60 W	Yssel, R.	22	52 N	6 E
Xucar, R.	95	39 N	0	Ystad	53	55 N	14 E
Yablonoi Mts	138			Ythan, R.	23	57 N	2 W
Yadkin, R.	74	35 N	80 W	Yucatan	69	20 N	90 W
Yakutsk	136	62 N	130 E	Yucatan Str	134	20 N	90 W
Yalomitsa, R.	119	44 N	24 E	Yukon	126	60 N	140 W
Yalta	115	44 N	34 E	Yukon Mts	139	60 N	160 W
Yalu, R.	137	40 N	124 E	Yukon, R.	139	60 N	160 W
Yamaguchi	137	34 N	131 E	Yule, R.	128	20 S	118 E
Yamasees	68	30 N	85 W	Yunnan	138	20 N	100 E
Yana, R.	136	60 N	130 E	Yunnanfu	138	26 N	102 E
Yanaon	64	17 N	82 E	Yuste	7	40 N	6 W
Yandabu	125	22 N	96 E	Yverdun	90	47 N	7 E
Yangtsun	138	Ins.		Yvetôt	19	50 N	1 E
Yang-tsze-kiang, R.	138	30 N	110 E	Zaan, R.	22	52 N	5 E
Yapura, R.	135	1 S	70 W	Zaandam	22	52 N	5 E
Yare, R.	121	53 N	1 E	Zabern	12	49 N	7 E
Yarkand (India)	124	38 N	77 E	Zablat	29	49 N	14 E
Yarmouth (Canada)	126	44 N	66 W	Zabljak	3	42 N	19 E
Yarmouth (Eng.)	121	53 N	2 E	Zacatecas	71	22 N	102 W
Yarmouth (I. of W.)	113	51 N	2 W	Zacatecas, Province of	71	22 N	102 W
Yary, R.	135	0	53 W	Zagazig	132	Ins.	
Yasin	124	36 N	73 E	Zágráb	21	44 N	12 E
Yass Canberra	128	35 S	149 E	Zaidam	138	30 N	90 E
Yazoo, R.	74	33 N	90 W	Zaisan, L.	138	48 N	84 E
Yecla	95	39 N	1 W	Zajecar	119	44 N	22 E
Yellow R.	138	30 N	110 E	Zak, R.	133	31 S	21 E
Yellow Sea	138	30 N	120 E	Zala	26	44 N	16 E
Yellowstone R.	72	40 N	110 W	Zambesi, R.	130	20 S	20 E
Yembo	132	24 N	38 E	Zambolim	99	15 N	74 E
Yenikale	61	46 N	36 E	Zamora (Am. Cent.)	106	20 N	102 W
Yenisei, R.	136	60 N	80 E	Zamora (Am. S.)	106	4 S	79 W
Yemseisk	136	57 N	92 E	Zamora (Spain)	7	42 N	6 W
Yemishehr	3	40 N	30 E	Zamosz	93	51 N	23 E
Yeo, R.	36	51 N	3 W	Zand, R.	133	24 S	30 E
Yeovil	36	51 N	3 W	Zand River Mts	133	24 S	28 E
Yeterop	139	40 N	140 E	Zanivki	96	54 N	28 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.		Map	Lat.	Long.
Zante I. ...	3	35 N	20 E	Zittau ...	57	51 N	15 E
Zanzibar I. ...	130	6 S	39 E	Zizers ...	30	47 N	10 E
Zapoli ...	20	58 N	30 E	Znaim (Znaym) ...	33	49 N	16 E
Zaporogia ...	61	40 N	3 E	Zolliken ...	15	47 N	9 E
Zara ...	3	44 N	15 E	Zolyom ...	26	48 N	16 E
Zarnoyecz ...	93	50 N	20 E	Zonhoven ...	109	51 N	5 E
Zealand (Denmark)	116	54 N	10 E	Zorndorf ...	57	53 N	15 E
Zealand (Holl.) (<i>see</i> Zeeland)				Zornoza ...	95	43 N	3 W
Zebu ...	2	O	120 W	Zossen ...	12	52 N	13 E
Zeeland ...	22	50 N	2 E	Zoutpans Mts ...	133	23 S	30 E
Zehdenick ...	92	53 N	13 E	Zubtsoff ...	96	56 N	35 E
Zehngerichte ...	30	46 N	9 E	Zug ...	15	47 N	9 E
Zeia, R. ...	136	50 N	120 E	Zug, Canton of ...	15	46 N	8 E
Zeitz ...	62	51 N	12 E	Zug, L. of ...	112	47 N	9 E
Zell (Germany) ...	62	48 N	8 E	Zulfikar ...	124	36 N	61 E
Zell (Tyrol) ...	13	47 N	12 E	Zullichau ...	57	52 N	16 E
Zembin ...	96	54 N	28 E	Zululand ...	133	28 S	32 E
Zemplen ...	26	48 N	20 E	Zumbo ...	130	15 S	30 E
Zemisia, R. ...	108	50 N	19 E	Zurawna ...	48	49 N	24 E
Zenta ...	43	46 N	20 E	Zurich ...	15	47 N	9 E
Zer Afshan, R. ...	124	40 N	66 E	Zurich, L. ...	90	47 N	8 E
Zerbat ...	12	52 N	12 E	Zusmarshausen ...	39	48 N	11 E
Zernez ...	30	47 N	10 E	Zutphen ...	22	52 N	6 E
Zeta, R. ...	119	43 N	19 E	Zuyder Zee ...	22	52 N	4 E
Zeugg ...	26	44 N	15 E	Zweibrücken ...	12	46 N	4 E
Zevenbergen ...	22	52 N	5 E	Zwengorod ...	96	56 N	37 E
Zevio ...	83	45 N	11 E	Zwettel ...	29	49 N	15 E
Zhob, R. ...	123	31 N	69 E	Zwickau ...	12	51 N	12 E
Zierickzee ...	22	52 N	4 E	Zwittawa, R. ...	92	Ins.	
Zips ...	26	48 N	20 E	Zwolle ...	22	53 N	6 E
Zitacuaro ...	106	19 N	100 W	Zwyn ...	6	52 N	6 E
				Zype ...	87	Ins.	